

Lesson 5: Kinship System – Extended Family and In-Laws

This is a continuation of Lesson 4 with emphasis on the extended family and in-law relationships. Some of the verbs and nouns from Lesson 4 can also be used.

(father-in-law)

tunkan, or tunkansi	father-in-law
tunkansi kin,	
or tunkansi wayekin	my father-in-law
nitunkan, or nitunkansi kin	your father-in-law
tunkanku kin	his/her father-in-law
tunkansiya	to have for a father-in-law

(mother-in-law)

uncisi	mother-in-law
uncisi kin, or uncisiwaye kin	my mother-in-law
nikun kin, or nikunsi kin	your mother-in-law
kunku kin	his/her mother-in-law
uncisiya	to have for a mother-in-law

(son-in-law or daughter-in-law)

takos	son-in-law or daughter-in-law
mitakos kin,	
or takoswaye kin	my son-in-law
nitakos kin	your son-in-law
takosku kin	his/her son-in-law
takosya	to have for a son-in-law

(brother-in-law) A male would say:

tanhan	brother-in-law
tanhan kin,	
or tanhanwaye kin	my brother-in-law
nitanhan kin	your brother-in-law
tanhanku kin	his brother-in-law
tanhanya	to have for a brother-in-law

(brother-in-law) A female would say:

sic'e	brother-in-law
sic'e kin, or sic'e waye kin	my brother-in-law
nisic'e kin	your brother-in-law
sic'eku kin	his brother-in-law
sic'eya	to have for a brother-in-law

(sister-in-law) A male would say:

hanka	sister-in-law
hanka kin, or hanka waye kin	my sister-in-law
nihanka kin	your sister-in-law
hankaka kin	his sister-in-law
hankaya	to have for a sister-in-law

(sister-in-law) A female would say:

scepan	sister-in-law
scepan kin, or scepan waye kin	my sister-in-law
niscepan kin	your my sister-in-law
scepanku kin	his sister-in-law
scepanya	to have for a sister-in-law

(male cousin on father's side) A male would say:

ciye or misun	male cousin, or brother
(same as for brother)	(same as for brother)

(male cousin on father's side) A female would say:

sic'esi	male cousin
sic'esi kin, or sic'esi waye kinmy	male cousin
nisic'esi kin	your male cousin
sic'esitku kin	her male cousin
sic'esiya	to have for a male cousin

(male cousin on mother's side) A male would say:

tanhansi	male cousin
tanhansi kin, or	

tanhansi waye kin	my male cousin
nitanhansi kin	your male cousin
tanhansitku kin	her male cousin
tanhansiya	to have for a male cousin

(male cousin on mother's side) A female would say:

tiblo, or misun	brother
(same as for brother)	(same as for brother)

(female cousin on father's side) A male would say:

tanke, or tanksi	sister
(same as for sister)	(same as for sister)

(female cousin on father's side) A female would say:

scepansi	female cousin
scepansi kin, or	
scepansi waye kin	my female cousin
nlscepansi kin	your female cousin
scepansitku kin	her female cousin
scepansiya	to have for a female cousin

(female cousin on mother's side) A female would say:

hankasi	female cousin
hankasi kin,	
or hankasi waye kin	my female cousin
nihankasi kin	your female cousin
hankasitku kin	her female cousin
hankasiya	to have for a female cousin

(female cousin on mother's side) A female would say:

cuwe, or tanka	sister
(same as sister)	(same as sister)

(uncle on father's side) Both male and female would say:

ate	father
(same as father)	(same as father)

(uncle on mother's side) Both male and female would say :

leksi	uncle
mileksi kin, or leksiwaye kin	my uncle
nileksi kin	your uncle
leksitku kin	his/her uncle
leksiya	to have for an uncle

(aunt on father's side) Both male and female would say :

tunwin	aunt
mitunwin kin, or	
tunwinwaye kin	my aunt
nitunwin kin	your aunt
tunwicu kin	his/her aunt
tunwinya, or tunwicuya	to have for an aunt

(aunt on mother's side) Both male and female would say :

ina	mother
(same as for mother)	(same as for mother)

(nephew on brother's side) A male would say :

cinks	son
(same as for son)	(same as for son)

(nephew on brother's side) A female would say :

toska	nephew
toska kin, or toska waye kin	my nephew
nitoska kin	your nephew
toskaku kin	her nephew
toskaya	to have for a nephew

(nephew on sister's side) A male would say :

tunskaka	nephew
tunskaka kin, or tunskawaye kin	my nephew
nitunskaka kin	your nephew
tunskaku kin	her nephew
tunskaya	to have for a nephew

(nephew on sister's side) A female would say :

cinks	son
(same as for son)	(same as for son)

(niece on brother's side) A male would say :

cunks, or cunksi	daughter
(same as for daughter)	(same as for daughter)

(nephew on brother's side) A female would say :

tojan	niece
tojan kin, or tojan waye kin	my niece
nitojan	your niece
tojanku kin	her niece
tojanya	to have for a niece

(niece on sister's side) A male would say :

tunjan	niece
tunjan kin, or tunjan waye kin	my niece
nitunjan	your niece
tunjanku kin	his niece
tunjanha	to have for a niece

(niece on sister's side) A female would say :

cunks	daughter
(same as daughter)	(same as daughter)

The two fathers of a married couple call each other "omawaheton"

tomawaheton	his "omawaheton"
omawahetonya	to have for a "omawaheton"

Men and women speak of their older or younger sister as "hakata"

mahakata	my sister
hakataya	to have as a sister

Verbal Conjugations

gla
wagle
yagle
gle

to go home (present)
I am going home
you are going home
he/she is going home

glapi
yaglapi
unglapi

they are going home
you all are going home
we all are going home

gnin kte
wagnin kte
yagnin kete
gnin kte

to go home (future)
I will go home
you will go home
he/she will go home

yaglapi kte
unglapi kte

they will go home
we all will go home

u
wau
yau
u

to come here (present location)
I am coming
you are coming
he/she is coming

upi
yaupi
unkupi

they are coming
you all are coming
we all are coming

ku
waku
yaku
ku

to come home (here)
I am coming home
you are coming home
he/she is coming home

kupi
yakupi
unkupi

they are coming home
all of you are coming home
we all are coming home

Exercises

The general place nouns and additional vocabulary words from Lesson 4 are used in the following exercises.

- Wanna yagla he/hwo? Are you going home now?
 Han, wanna wagla ye/yelo. Yes, I am going home now.
 Hiya, wanna wagle sni ye/yelo. No, I am not going home now.

2. Wanna unglapi kta he/hwo?
Han, wanna unglapikte
ye/yelo
Hiya, wanna unglapi kte sni
ye/yelo.

Are we all goin home now?
Yes, we are all going home now.

No, we are not going home now.

3. Tohan you kta he/hwo?
ecani wau kte ye/yelo.

When are you coming here?
I will be coming soon.

4. Tohan yagnin kta he/hwo?
Ecani wagnin kte ye/yelo.

When will you go home?
I will go home soon.

Tohan _____ kta he/hwo?
Ecani _____ kta ye/yelo.

When will _____ ?
_____ soon.

5. Tuwa u kta he/hwo?
Uniciswaye kin u kte ye/yelo.

Who will come here?
My mother-in-law will come here.

6. Tuwa u kta he/hwo?
Leksiwaye kin u kte
ye/yelo.

Who will come here?
My uncle will come here.

Tuwa ukta he/hwo?
_____ kin u kte ye/yelo.

Who will come here?
_____ will come here.

7. Tuwa gnin kta he/hwo?
Tunwinwaye kin gnin kte ye/yelo.

Who will go home?
My aunt will go home.

Tuwa gnin kta he/hwo?
Toskawaye kin gnin kte ye.

Who will go home?
My nephew will go home. (female)

Tuwa gnin kta he/hwo?
Tunskawaye kin gnin kte yelo.

Who will go home?
My nephew will go home. (male)

Tuwa gnin kta he/hwo?
_____ gnin kte ye/yelo.

Who will go home?
_____ will go home.

8. Tuwa ku kta he/hwo?
Hankaku kin ku kte ye/yelo.

Who will come home (here)?
His sister-in-law will come home.

Tuwa ku kta he/hwo?
Scepanku kin ku kte ye/yelo.

Who will come home?
Her sister-in-law will come home.

Tuwa ku kta he/hwo?
Tanhanku kin ku kte ye/yelo.

Who will come home?
His brother-in-law will come home.

Tuwa ku kta he/hwo?
Sic'eku kin ku kte ye/yelo.
Tuwa ku kta he/hwo?
_____ ku kte ye/yelo.

Who will come home?
Her brother-in-law will come home.
Who will come home?
_____ will come home.

This is the conclusion of Lesson 5. If you feel you haven't mastered the material, you may stop the tape and go back to the beginning of the lesson. Repeat until mastery of the material is achieved.