

COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS. (Continued.)

Wa la mun kwätlil nik yükl, käs ükwisi klüs	And now I have told you before it comes to pass that ye might believe	Kuntsü or kunühwü	If we, when we
La mi	And then	La um läk un, käsü nik lak	I would go, if you wished me to
Giühwidä tun ümpa la mi sin hatläkä klükl	Help my father and then I will pay you	La um läk un, kunklū nik läk	I would go, if I wanted to
Gil	If, when	Käs ükwisi klüs, kü lä-kl hi	That, when it comes to pass, ye may believe
Gilh dākw mi läks de käs	If ye loved me	kwih-id kli	
tlähwila nū kwun		Kā	Because
Gil ma i da bagwānum kis	If a man abide not with me	Kāk gin	Because I
kupetla gla wun		Kāks	Because you
Wa gilh dākw um-kl wisis	When ye (plu.) shall see this	Kā iks	Because he
dūkwiä klük		Lāgitlin tlähwilānükwüs	I love you, because you love me
Gil um-kl wisis kwätl-kl,	When you have finished, come to me	kāks tlähwilānükwa. ā	(lit. The reason I love you is because you love me)
giäklilä giakun		küs in	I love him, because he loves me
Kunklū	If I, when I	Lāgitlin tlähwila nükws	
Kāsü	If you, when you	kā iks tlähwila nükwa un	
Kū	If he, when he	Kāsi hä, kā iks zilgwäluma	He did not go, because for- bidden by his father
		ā sis ümp	

(2.) DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Lā tā, lä ti, lä glätl	But	Hänäkwiläla ā klin yäkilit-	Come back quickly, or I shall
Lā tin kunklil yäksun	But I am very wicked	lūs	be angry with you
Yäksāmun lä glä tas ekia	I am sinful, but you are good	Wäh	Although. (Occurs fre- quently in this lan- guage)
Kis gla ti da lämädü hūkli-	But, the sheep did not hear	Wäh mun wükläk	Although I asked him
läh	them		
A klin	Or I shall		
A klas	Or you will		
A kli	Or he will		

The other part of the sentence is not generally uttered, being understood, e.g. *Kwäkwalä wähya, kis glä tin ayüsiläk*; Although he is speaking (my language) I do not understand it. *Giak nun dükwükl wähums kis giäk dükwünühw giäkun*; I have come to see you, although you never call upon me.

Kis.... Kis um ka ā	Neither, nor
Kisin nänäkmiä, kis um ka ā wisin hūkliläk	I neither answered him, nor did I listen to him
Hihya um, higia um	Only, except
Higia um { kunklū käsü kū	Except I
	Except you
Kiyosi kwih ida as läwilsa, higia um kü kautläklilä	Except he
lä kis kākükläsü	He cannot go out, except he learns his lesson
Hihya um-kl käsü lä läk kläyü läk kis tä klis la-ikl	Except you repent, you will not go to the heavenly place
läkü ike awinägwis	

Observe the words *lä läk* in the last sentence. *Lä* is the verb to go, and the idiom is "except you go and repent." The verb is of frequent occurrence in sentences that do not seem to require it.

Itit	again	Itidagia	do it again
Kät	also, or	Lä kät nikia	and he also said
Lä kā i itit nik	and he said again		