

Texts in Chinook Jargon collected by Melville Jacobs:

3. “A Stingy Girl is Taken away by Mountain People”

Told by Victoria Howard, a Clackamas Upper Chinook

Translated into “northern” dialect by David Douglas Robertson, PhD¹

1. Tlaska mitlait, iht lamiyai pi yaka tenaas-yaka-tenaas. Okok tenas-tloochman kwanisum yaka tlatawa mamook-lakamas;² kwanisum spos yaka k'o-k'ilapay kopa tlaska hous, alta yaka kook³ okok lakamas, alta yaka patlach kopa yaka chich spos mukmuk, pi alta kanamakst tlaska mukmuk. (ii) Tumala⁴ wuht yaka tlatawa mamook-lakamas. Kwanisum, spos yaka k'o-k'ilapai kopa tlaska hous, alta yaka patlach kopa okok yaka chich spos mukmuk. Kwanisum kakwa, yaka mamook.

2. Alta iht sun, okok lamiyai yaka hayoo-mamook-tloosh kanawei-ikta, yaka hayoo-mamook-ploom⁵ heilo sayaa⁶ kopa tlaska paia, pi yaka tl'ap okok lakamas-skin, kakwa-hayaas.⁷ Yaka mamook-mitlait kopa yaka ni; kopit-hayaas kopa yaka ni.⁸ Alta yaka tumtum, okok lamiyai,

1 See end of story for a guide to “Spelling rules”.

2 **Mamook-lakamas** has a dash, so don't take it literally as *'make camas'. When you have **mamook**-dash-noun, it's the standard way to say 'working at' or 'harvesting' something. That's why **mamook-stik** can be 'logging', **mamook-pish** or **mamook-samun** is 'fishing' (also 'working at a cannery'), etc.

3 **Kook** (!) is from English. It's northern Chinook Wawa's equivalent to the southern **mamook-paia**, which would be literally 'make-burnt'. A neat contrast in this story is **mamook paia** (with no dash, so take it literally), 'make a fire' / 'build a fire', and also **chako-paia** (with a dash, subtracting the literal meaning) 'become cooked' / 'be “done”’.

4 **Tumaala** behaves differently in Jargon from the related English adverb 'tomorrow'. As we see here, it means 'the next day', so it's more of a noun. Many Jargon time expressions are fundamentally nouns.

5 Verbs prefixed with **hayoo-** are like English '-ing' forms. In a story, they kind of turn a verb's action into the background of a scene. The main event will be a non- **hayoo-** form; in this sentence, that's **tl'ap**. Would you agree that this sentence leads up to where the old lady 'finds' the camas skins?

6 **Weik sayaa** here has no dash, so it's meant literally: 'not far (from)' / 'near (to)'. Contrast this with **weik-sayaa**, with a dash in it, meaning 'almost', as in (5 sentences later) **weik-sayaa polakli** 'almost dark' / 'almost nighttime'.

7 **Kakwa-hayaas** is 'that big' / 'yay big'. In the next sentence, a similar expression is used: **kopit-hayaas** 'just big (enough)'. (The basic Jargon adjectives of physical properties [like big, small, long, short, heavy] tend to be carry an implication of 'relatively ___' / 'pretty ___' / '___ enough'. So for many speakers, **weik long** is used for hair that's 'not long enough', and **weik til** serves as 'not too heavy'.) Also, at the beginning of section 2 here, **hayoo-mamook-tloosh** (literally 'much-make-good') means she 'was cleaning', precisely because it has the sense of 'was making (things) better'.

8 **Kopa yaka ni** 'for her knee': When you mean 'for' / 'for the purpose of' a noun, say **kopa**. But when you mean 'for' / 'for the purpose of' / 'in order to' do a verb, say **spos**. Lots of examples of that are in this story, with the

“O! Alta naika kumtuks! Kakwa, yaka, okok tenas-tloochman. **(ii)** Kanawei tenas lakamas yaka patlach NAIKA, pi alta YAKA hayoo-mukmuk kanawei okok hayas lakamas.” Alta weik-sayaa polakli, yaka k'o', okok tenas-tloochman. Yaka mamook paia, yaka kook okok lakamas. Spos chako-paia, okok, alta yaka patlach kopa yaka chich spos mukmuk. **(iii)** Alta YAKA saliks, pi heilo yaka tiki mukmuk. Leili alta tlaska tlatawa moosum. Chako tumaala, alta wuht yaka tlatawa mamook-lakamas. Weik-sayaa polakli, yaka k'o'-k'ilapay. **(iv)** Okok yaka chich yaka moosum, yaka mamook-wam yaka bak. Yaka tumtum, okok tenas-tloochman, “Tl'onas yaka sik, naika chich.” Yaka kook okok lakamas, alta wuht yaka patlach kopa okok yaka chich spos mukmuk. **(v)** Okok lamiyai yaka saliks, heilo yaka tiki mukmuk. Chako sun, alta wuht yaka tlatawa, okok tenas tloochman.

3. Alta okok lamiyai yaka tlatawa kopa stik, yaka tlatawa nanich kaḥ mitlait hayas lagom-stik, yaka tl'ap iht hayas stik patl lagom⁹. Alta yaka mamook paia; chako-tlahani, okok lagom, chako kanawei-kanamakst, kaḥ okok lagom yaka kooli¹⁰ kopa ilihi. **(ii)** Alta yaka wawa, okok lamiyai, “Alta, maika, chako-skukoom!” **WE GOT THIS FAR ON 02.22.2020** Pi yaka wawa yaka, “Naika tenaas-yaka-tenaas yaka patlach naika okok dlet tenas lakamas, pi YAKA mukmuk kanawei okok hayas lakamas.” Alta yaka k'ilapay, yaka k'o' kopa haws; alta yaka moosum, yaka mamook-wam yaka bak.

4. Weik-sayaa polakli alta, yaka k'o', okok tenas-tloochman. Yaka nanich okok yaka chich yaka moosum. Yaka wawa, “Kata? Maika sik?” Weik-ikta yaka wawa, okok lamiyai.

repeated phrase yaka patlach kopa yaka chich spos mukmuk, 'she gave it to her grandma to eat'.

9 'Full of ___' is just patl ___. Unlike English, you'd never say it with a word for 'of', like *patl kopa ___. That's because kopa, the all-purpose preposition, mainly refers to location in the physical world. The 'of' in 'full of' isn't really a location, would you agree?

10 Kooli 'run; travel' works just fine for inanimate things like the tree 'pitch' here, as well as for people & animals. An example is the phrase kooli-chuk for a stream (it would literally be 'running-water').

Alta yaka kook okok yaka lakamas, alta yaka patlach¹¹ kopa okok yaka chich spos mukmuk; pi heilo YAKA tiki mukmuk¹²; yaka saliks. Kopit-iht¹³ YAKA mukmuk.

5. Tenas-leili alta, tl'onas-ikta yaka k'olaan, kakwa-spos hayoo-wawa.¹⁴ Alta yaka tlosh-kumtuks,¹⁵ yaka tumtum, “O, tl'onas kultus-ikta¹⁶ naika k'olaan.” Tenas-leili alta wuht yaka k'olaan.¹⁷ Alta tl'onas-ikta tenas-ilep-hayaas¹⁸ hayoo-wawa. (ii) Yaka nanich kopa yaka chich; YAKA moosum. Yaka tumtum, “Atl*k*i weik-leili naika wawa yaka.” Tenas-leili alta, weik sayaa¹⁹ yawaa mitlait, okok ikta. (iii) Alta yaka chako-k'wash, okok tenas-tloochman. Yaka tlatawa kopa yaka chich, yaka wawa, “Chich! Tl'onas-ikta yaka k'o' kopa nesaika; yakwaa weik sayaa, alta.” Okok lamiyai yaka saliks.

6. Alta weik-leili, alta yaka k'o' kopa tlaska lapot. YAKA sop'ena spos mitlait weik-sayaa kopa yaka chich, yaka lei down kanamakst yaka, yaka wawa, “Chich! Alta yaka k'o' kopa nesaika!” YAKA push-sayaa yaka; alta chako-halaktl okok tlaska lapot. Alta yaka hayaas klai, okok tenas-tloochman; okok yaka chich yaka push-sayaa yaka, YAKA wawa, “Tlatawa sayaa,²⁰ maika!”

7. Alta okok tenas-tloochman yaka k'olaan ikta yaka hayoo-wawa, okok skukoom,²¹ pi kakwa, alta yaka wawa kopa yaka chich, “Chich! Alta atl*k*i naika patlach maika kanawei okok hayaas lakamas! Atl*k*i

11 'She gave it/them' (the camas roots) – with the “silent it” pronoun.

12 Do you think there's a “silent it” here too?

13 **Kopit-iht** 'alone; by herself'.

14 **Wawa** is 'making noise' as well as 'to speak'. We don't yet know which one is intended...

15 **Tlosh-kumtuks** 'paid close attention' – we can tell that it's not the alternative meaning 'understood well', because the girl is still trying to figure out what's making noise.

16 **Tl'onas kultus-ikta** 'some worthless thing or other'.

17 **Yaka k'olaan** 'she heard it' – with the “silent it” pronoun.

18 **Tenas-ilep-sayaa** 'a little louder'.

19 **Weik sayaa** 'not far'. With a dash this would be weik-sayaa 'almost'; what would the sentence mean then?

20 **Tlatawa sayaa** 'go away!' Yes, **sayaa** means 'away' when it doesn't mean 'far'.

A note: **tlosh** can be placed at the start, to more clearly signal a command, but that might sound more like a polite request than the old lady's 'Get out of here!'

21 A note for Rein “**snas**” Stamm: evidently what the monster was saying was 'You've been giving Grandma the little camas!' :)

NAIKA mukmuk okok tenas lakamas.” Leili alta yaka wawa, okok yaka chich, “Dlet maika wawa?” “Aha. Dlet naika wawa.” **WE GOT THIS FAR ON 2020.02.29** (2) “Weik-kantsih²² wuht maika mamook kakwa naika?”²³ “Heilo naika mamook kakwa wuht.” Alta okok lamiyai yaka gitup, yaka iskum yaka lakan,²⁴ yaka tlatawa, yaka kakshut makst taim kopa okok skukoom, yaka mamook-kakshut²⁵ kanawei. Chako-tl’imin,²⁶ okok lagom, chako-wah²⁷yawaa.

8. Alta okok tenas-tloochman yaka mamook-iskum²⁸ kanawei okok hayaas lakamas, yaka kook,²⁹ alta yaka patlach kopa okok yaka chich spos mukmuk; alta yaka mukmuk. Chako tumaala, alta wuht yaka tlatawa mamook-lakamas, okok tenas-tloochman. Yaka k'o-haws, alta yaka iskum okok hayaas lakamas; pi heilo yaka kook okok kanamakst okok tenas lakamas. (ii) Yaka okok, kanawei okok tenas lakamas, holoima³⁰ yaka kook. Spos chako-paia,³¹ alta yaka patlach kopa okok yaka chich spos mukmuk, pi alta tlaska mukmuk; alta yaka tlosh-tumtum, okok yaka chich. Tl’onas-kantsih-leili, kwanisum kakwa, tlaska.

9. Alta yaka k'o-haws, alta yaka wawa kopa okok yaka chich, “Alta heilo³² okok lakamas ka kwanisum naika tlatawa.” Alta YAKA wawa yaka, okok yaka chich, “Heilo maika tlatawa kopa YAWAA!³³ Masaachi ilihi yawaa.” Alta okok tenas-tloochman leili heilo yaka tlatawa yawaa. (ii) Alta yaka tumtum, okok tenas-tloochman, “Ikta-mamook³⁴ naika chich yaka wawa naika spos³⁵ heilo naika tlatawa kopa yawaa?” Alta

22 **Weik-kantsih wuht** 'Never again'.

23 **Mamook kakwa naika** 'Do like that to me'.

24 **Lakan** 'Cane; walking stick'.

25 Silent 'it'...

26 **Chako-tl’imin**, literally 'became mushy' – i.e. 'melted'!

27 **Chako-wah**, literally 'became poured' – i.e. 'it spilled / got runny'.

28 **Mamook-iskum** 'Gathered, collected'.

29 **Yaka kook**: there's a “silent it” pronoun here; keep alert for two more in the rest of the sentence!

30 **Holoima**, 'differently', that is, 'separately'. Also fine would be **weik-kanamakst** ('not-together').

31 There's a silent 'it/them' for a subject here...those are not always objects! (Only 80% of the time.) :

32 I.e. **heilo mitlait** 'there are none'.

33 **YAWAA**, that is, to a DIFFERENT place, probably gestured at by the storyteller.

34 **Ikta-mamook**, 'why'.

35 **Spos** is how you quote someone's command – here we see literally 'she says to me so that I don't go over there'.

yaka tumtum, “Tloosh spos³⁶ naika tlatawa yawaa.” Alta yaka tlatawa. Yaka tl'ap kopa³⁷ okok tloosh-ilihi,³⁸ yaka nanich, “O! Hayoo lakamas!” Yaka mamook-lakamas, weik-leili alta yaka mamook-patl kanawei yaka baskit; yaka k'ilapai. **(iii)** Yaka k'o'-hous, yaka mamook paia, yaka kook okok yaka lakamas, yaka patlach kopa yaka chich spos mukmuk. Tlaska mukmuk. Heilo yaka mamook-kumtuks³⁹ kopa okok yaka chich ka yaka tlatawa.

10. Tl'onas-kantsih-leili, kakwa yaka. Ka yaka hayoo-mamook-lakamas, alta iht sun yaka nanich lakit tenas-tloochman tlaska chako. Tlaska k'o' kopa yaka, tlaska hayoo-shanti, hayoo-wawa okok:

“nesaika ow-yaka-tloochman,⁴⁰ nesaika ow-yaka-tloochman!”

Alta tlaska wawa yaka, “Nesaika lolo⁴¹ maika.” Weik-ikta yaka wawa. Yaka tumtum, “Kata atlki⁴² naika? Tlosh kakwa!”⁴³

11. Alta tlaska lolo yaka, tlaska wawa yaka, “Ka nesaika mamook-mitlait nesaika lepiye,⁴⁴ tloosh spos yawaa MAIKA wuht mamook-mitlait maika lepiye!” Alta kakwa yaka mamook. Ka tlaska mamook-mitlait tlaska lepiye, yawaa YAKA mamook-mitlait yaka lepiye. **(ii)** Tenas-sayaa⁴⁵ tlaska tlatawa, alta tenas-sayaa tlaska mamook-mitlait tlaska lepiye, pi yawaa wuht yaka. Tenas-sayaa alta tlaska nanich lo'wulo-ilihi,⁴⁶ inatai iht lamotai. Tlaska wawa yaka, “Alta nesaika sop'ena, maika wuht maika sop'ena, kakwa nesaika.” **(iii)** Alta kakwa

36 **Tloosh spos** 'Let me...!', that is, 'I think I will...!'

37 **Tlap kopa** = 'reached' a place, literally 'found' a way to get there.

38 **Tloosh-ilihi** 'field, meadow, prairie'.

39 **Mamook-kumtuks** 'inform; make aware'.

40 **Ow-yaka-tloochman** 'sister-in-law'.

41 **Lolo** 'take (away); bring'. In this story, it's unlikely anyone is literally 'carrying' the young woman. But look for some literal **lolo** 'carrying' in later paragraphs.

42 **Kata atlki naika?** 'What shall I do? What can I do?'

43 **Tlosh kakwa!** can have a sense of resignation – 'Fine!' 'Whatever!'

44 **Mamook-mitlait lepiye** 'to step'.

45 **Tenas-sayaa** 'a little ways'.

46 **Lo'wulo-ilihi** 'a round place' = 'a round valley', i.e. a “Grand(e) Ronde” or a “Big Hole”, in Western US geography. A parallel expression that's more common is **lo'wulo-chuk** 'a bay'.

wuht yaka. Tlaska wawa yaka, “Alta maika nanich okok sayaa lamotai; yawaa nesaika mitlait.⁴⁷ Alta nesaika sop'ena kopa yawaa.” Tlaska sop'ena, yaka wuht, yawaa yaka sop'ena. **WE GOT THIS FAR ON MARCH 7, 2020**

12. Tlaska wawa yaka, “O! Dlet nesaika ow-yaka-tloochman, yaka.” Tlaska mamook-k'o⁴⁸ yaka kopa tlaska ow. Weik-sayaa polakli, alta yaka k'o', okok man. Pi alta yaka⁴⁹ tloochman, okok tenas-tloochman. **(ii)** Alta tlaska wawa yaka, okok lakit tenas-tloochman tlaska wawa yaka, “Alta maika mamook kanawei ikta.⁵⁰ Nesaika mamook-nanich⁵¹ maika kata spos⁵² mamook-dlai itlwili, ka spos⁵³ mamook-mitlait-sahali okok itlwili spos⁵⁴ chako-dlai.”⁵⁵ Alta kakwa yaka mamook. Okok skin⁵⁶ wuht, tlaska mamook-nanich yaka ka spos yaka mamook-mitlait kopa chuk. **(iii)** Alta kakwa yaka mamook. Kopit-iht yaka, yaka mamook kanawei-ikta; tlaska, okok lakit tenas-tloochman, tl'onas-ka kwanisum tlaska tlatawa kanawei sun. Tenas-polakli, spos tlaska k'o'-k'ilapai, tlaska nanich yaka; kanawei-ikta tloosh yaka mamook, kakwa okok tlaska wawa yaka.⁵⁷ **(iv)** Tlaska wawa yaka, “Alta maika kumtuks kata-spos mamook-dlai itlwili. Tloosh wuht maika mamook-tl'imin⁵⁸ skin.” Pi kwanisum kanawei tlaska mitlait.⁵⁹

47 **Mitlait** here = 'live; reside'.

48 **Mamook-k'o'** is literally 'make-arrive', and we've seen in these stories that **k'o'** typically means 'arrive home'. So the idea here is 'brought home'.

49 'His'.

50 **Mamook kanawei ikta** 'do every kind of thing', that is, do lots of chores.

51 **Mamook-nanich** 'to show'.

52 **Kata-spos** 'how to'.

53 **Ka-spos** 'where to' do something.

54 **Spos** 'so that'.

55 **Chako-dlai** 'it dries (out)', with a “silent it” subject.

56 **Okok skin** is 'that skin' of the animal whose meat she just cut up to dry.

57 **Okok tlaska wawa yaka** 'what they had told her' -- literally 'that which they had told her'.

58 **Mamuk-tl'imin** is to 'soften' a hide so you can make things out of it.

59 'And they all kept on living there' – **mitlait** 'to live' typically means 'live there' in a particular place, in stories. (For extra credit, compare this with how **k'o'** implies 'arrive there'; arrive home', **chako** implies 'come from', and **tlatawa** implies 'go to'. This is a broad pattern in Chinook Wawa.)

13. Alta yaka mitlait tenaas kopa yaka k'wateen, tl'onas-kantsih-leili; alta yaka tl'ap-tenaas;⁶⁰ tenas-man, okok tenaas. Tlaska mitlait.

14. Alta yaka chako-hayoo-tumtum⁶¹ kopa yaka chich; yaka tumtum, “O! Tlahowyam, naika chich! Tl'onas ankati yaka memeloos.” Chako-weik-tloosh,⁶² yaka tumtum.⁶³ (ii) Tenas-leili, alta yaka k'o', okok yaka man; yaka nanich yaka; yaka tumtum “Weik-tloosh YAKA.” Pi weik-ikta yaka wawa. Tenas-leili, alta tlaska k'o', okok lakit tenas-tloochman; tlaska nanich yaka; “Weik-tloosh yaka tumtum,” tlaska tumtum, “Tl'onas tlaska hayoo-saliks⁶⁴ kanamakst.”⁶⁵ (iii) Alta, tlaska wawa kopa tlaska ow; tlaska wawa yaka, “Kata yaka?⁶⁶ Weik-tloosh yaka tumtum.” Yaka wawa tlaska, “Aha. Chhi-alta kakwa, yaka, spos naika k'o'.” **WE GOT THIS FAR ON MARCH 14, 2020** (iv) Alta tlaska wawa, “O, tl'onas yaka chako-hayoo-tumtum⁶⁷ kopa yaka chich.” Alta tlaska wawa yaka, “Kata maika tumtum?⁶⁸ Maika tiki tlatawa nanich maika chich?” “Aha,” yaka wawa. Tlaska wawa yaka, “Tloosh!”⁶⁹

15. Chako tumaala,⁷⁰ alta tlaska mamook-tloosh-k'ow⁷¹ tenas-hayoo⁷² kanawei-ikta,⁷³ alta tlaska wawa yaka, “Nesaika lolo⁷⁴ maika sitkum kopa yawaa.⁷⁵ Nesaika lolo okok tenaas.” Alta tlaska iskum okok tenaas,

60 Notice how Jargon expresses pregnancy and childbirth differently from English: **mitlait tenaas kopa yaka k'wateen** 'had a child in her belly' versus **tl'ap tenaas** 'got the child'.

61 **Chako-hayoo-tumtum** 'got preoccupied'.

62 **Weik-tloosh** is an idiom for 'not quite right; “off”; out of sorts'.

63 Remember that expressions describing someone's **tumtum** usually mean 'feeling' a certain way.

64 **Hayoo-saliks** 'fighting'.

65 **Kanamakst** '(with) each other; together'.

66 **Kata yaka?** 'What's up with her? / What's wrong with her?' Literally 'How is she?' This 'what's up' meaning relates to the expression we've seen characters using a lot in these stories, **Kata nsaika?!** 'What are we going we do now?!' *Also compare the more southern-dialect expressions **mamuk-kata** 'to mess things/somebody up' and **kanawi-kata** 'haywire, all screwed up'.*

67 **Chako-hayoo-tumtum** 'has gotten preoccupied'.

68 **Kata maika tumtum?** (literally 'how is your heart?') is the usual way to ask 'How are you feeling? What are you thinking? What do you think?'

69 “**Tloosh!**” 'All right; OK.'

70 **Chako tumaala** 'a new day dawned; tomorrow came'.

71 **Mamook-tloosh-k'ow** 'tied up snugly' – a common expression in Jargon.

72 **Tenas-hayoo** 'a bit of; several of'.

73 **Kanawei-ikta** 'all sorts (of things)'.

74 **Lolo** 'bring'. Contrast this sense of the word with **lolo** in the next sentence meaning 'carry' the baby.

75 **Sitkum kopa yawaa** 'halfway there'.

tlaska mamook-mitlait yaka kikwuli kopa tlaska lema.⁷⁶ **(ii)** Alta tlaska sop'ena inatai lamotai,⁷⁷ alta yaka wuht,⁷⁸ okok tloochman, kakwa⁷⁹ wuht YAKA sop'ena. Ka-spos⁸⁰ tlaska mamook-mitlait tlaska lepiye, yawaa wuht YAKA mamook-mitlait yaka lepiye. Alta tlaska tlatawa, weik-sayaa tlaska k'o' ka ankati kwanisum yaka hayoo-mamook-lakamas, alta tlaska patlach-k'ilapai okok tenaas kopa yaka, pi tlaska wawa yaka, **(iii)** “Spos okok tenaas yaka klai, heilo maika mamook-stoh⁸¹ yaka; atlki spos maika k'o' kopa maika chich,⁸² chhi⁸³ maika mamook-stoh yaka.” “Tloosh,” yaka wawa tlaska. Alta tlaska tlatawa-k'ilapai, okok lakit tenas-tloochman.

16. Alta yaka tlatawa wuht.⁸⁴ Yaka chako tlahani,⁸⁵ kopa okok tlooshi-ilihi⁸⁶ ka ankati kwanisum yaka hayoo-mamook-lakamas, pi alta okok tenaas yaka hayoo-klai, heilo yaka kopit. Tenas-tloochman tumtum, “O, heilo tlaska nanich naika.”⁸⁷ **(ii)** Alta yaka mamook-stoh yaka, alta yaka mitlait, yaka patlach tutoosh kopa yaka.⁸⁸ Weik-leili alta yaka nanich tlaska chako, okok lakit tenas-tloochman. Tlaska k'o' kopa yaka, tlaska wawa yaka, “Nesaika wawa maika, heilo maika mamook-stoh yaka. Alta nesaika iskum yaka.” **(iii)** Alta tlaska mitwhit, alta tlaska tans, tlaska tlatawa round kopa yaka, alta yaka tlatawa kikwuli kopa ilihi.⁸⁹ Tenas-

76 **Kikwuli kopa tlaska lema** 'under their arms; in their armpits'.

77 **Tlaska sop'ena inatai lamotai** 'they jumped across the mountain', because mountain skookooms are famous for traveling by long jumps.

78 **Yaka wuht** 'she too'.

79 **Kakwa** 'in the same way'.

80 **Ka-spos** 'wherever'.

81 **Mamook-stoh** 'untie!'. Also note, you can include **maika** when you command someone to do something, so here we see 'Don't you untie her/him' (the baby).

82 **Kopa maika chich** 'at your grandma's place' – the Jargon words only say 'at your grandma', but this is the usual way to express 'at someone's house; at someone's place'. It's like French *chez vous*, *chez moi*, etc.

83 **Chhi** '(and) right then...; as soon as that happens...!'

84 **Tlatawa wuht** 'go on; keep going; go some more'.

85 **Yaka chako tlahani** 'she came out' of the woods that she'd been in. Mountain skookooms like the 4 sisters live in the dense forest.

86 **Tloosh-ilihi** 'meadow; field' (it can also mean a 'farm' or a 'valley'). The idea is of a place where good things to eat grow.

87 “...heilo tlaska nanich naika” 'They won't see me' / 'They can't see me.'

88 **Yaka patlach tutoosh kopa yaka** 'she nursed her/him' (the baby).

89 **Yaka tlatawa kikwuli kopa ilihi** 'she sank into the earth'.

leili, alta kikwuli kopa ukuk ilihi, alta chako-ihpui,⁹⁰ yaka. Alta tlaska tlatawa, tlaska mash yaka. **WE GOT THIS FAR MARCH 21, 2020**

17. Alta yaka kopa ilihi, yaka hala, pi alta okok yaka chich yaka kumtuks, alta yaka tlatawa. Yaka tlatawa, alta yaka tl'ap ka chhi-alta tlaska hayoo-tans, yaka nanich tlaska lepiye-ts'um. Alta yaka mamook-tlwhap okok ilihi, alta yaka hayoo-tl'ap okok tenaas pi kanawei YAKA iktas. **(ii)** Yaka tumtum, “O, yaka mitlait tenaas, tl'onas!” Alta wuht yaka mamook-tlwhap ilihi, alta yaka hayoo-tl'ap dlai itlwili, tenas-leili alta yaka tl'ap okok yaka tenaas-yaka-tenaas. Yaka hal yaka tlahani kopa okok ilihi, yaka lolo yaka kopa hous. Yawaa yaka mamook-mitlait yaka.

18. Alta kopit-kakwa-hayoo naika kumtuks. Tl'onas-kata chako, tlaska. Kopit-kakwa alta.

90 Chako-ihpui 'got covered up'

Spelling rules:

Stress:

- Assumed to be almost always on the first syllable.
- Any stress coming later in a word is indicated by a 2-vowel spelling (examples *tanaas*, *sayaa*, *la-miyai*).

Words from French: Spelled as close to the French original as possible without deviating from common Chinook Jargon pronunciations.

“Indian” sounds:

- The “slurpy L” is spelled *tl* (examples *tlaska*, *patlach*).
- Apostrophe ('):
 - After a vowel = glottal stop [ʔ] (examples *tiyaa'wit*, *k'o'*).
 - With a consonant, forms a “popping” sound (examples *k'ow*, *tl'onas*).
- Underlined consonants are made in the back of the mouth (examples *kata*, *tlahani*).
- The combination *wh* is like the careful/older pronunciation at the start of English “what”, “why”, “which”, etc. -- not a plain “W” sound (examples *mitwhit*, *tlwhap*).

Vowels:

- Single vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* are said generally as in French / English (examples *aha*, *dlet*, *hihi*, *O!*), but *u* is reserved for the schwa sound as in English “sun” and “chuck”.
- Two-vowel spellings (diphthongs) are *ai* as in English “eye” / French “taille”, *ei* as in English “hey” / French “vieille”, *oo* as in English “boo”, *ou* or *ow* as in English “house”, “how”.
- Wherever you see a *y* or a *w*, those are not vowels but consonants, as in English “yes”, French “yeux”, and English “we”.
- *Don't read this :) I try to avoid most 3-vowel & 4-vowel sequences (thus *haiioo, *mouich, etc.), as they are confusing to English-readers & would lead French-readers to strange pronunciations.*

Consonants: generally said as in English, except for the rules above.

Hyphens are used when two or more words combine to form an idiomatic meaning (examples *kakwa-pos*, *tanaas-yaka-tanaas*).

Traditional Chinook Jargon spellings have influenced my choices. Many learners are familiar with these, from the classic dictionaries, from place names, and from BC English words like *skookum* & *saltchuck*. I'm trying to write CJ that's both recognizable (which traditional spellings should be honoured for), and easy to pronounce well (which they're not wonderful at). Part of my strategy is to change similar-looking traditional spellings, so they're more distinct from each other. Examples –

- Traditional <nesika> 'we, us, our' & <mesika> 'you (plural), your' have been confusing English-readers for 150 years. So I spell these *nesaika* & *masaika*.
- The traditional <wake> 'not; no!' & <weght> 'also; again; some more' also have a long history of mix-ups, even though they've never sounded similar. So I spell these *weik* & *wuht*.