

LESSON III

Dialogue

"Kopa Makook House"

Makook Man: Klahowya, sikhs!

Kahta Mika?

Tenas Klootchman: Nika, kloshe.

Snass okoke sun, aha?

MM: Aha. Ikta tikegh makook?

TK: Nika hyiu tikegh hyiu muckamuck,
klone klale pasisi, kinootl, sail,
mestin, pee lum.

MM: Ikta muckamuck tikegh?

TK: Tikegh kaupee, salt, lepan, pish,
tatoosh, lesap, lapool, kushu, olalie,
pee huloima ikta.

MM: Delate hyiu muckamuck! Kunsih
sail mika tikegh?

TK: Ikt stick pil, tkope, pee
kawkawak sail.

MM: Halo mitlite pil. Spooch mitlite
kopa nika.

TK: Kloshe. Mika nah elahan lolo?

MM: Nawitka! Addeda, yaka delate til!
Kah piah tsiktsik mikas?

"At The Store"

Merchant: Hello, friend!

How are you?

Girl: I'm fine. It's raining
today, eh?

Merchant: Yes. What do you
want to buy?

Girl: I need a lot of food,
three black blankets, tobacco,
cloth, medicine, and whiskey.

Merchant: What food (would) you like?

Girl: I want coffee, salt, bread,
fish, milk, eggs, chicken, pork,
fruit, and other things.

Merchant: Really a lot of food!

How much cloth do you want?

Girl: One yard of red, white,
and yellow cloth.

Merchant: (I have) no red. I have
light blue.

Girl: Good. Will you help carry it?

Merchant: Of course! Ugh, it's
really heavy! Where's your car?

Vocabulary

aha (J) /á.ha/ yes, OK, agreed, fine

addeda (J) /á.de.da/ eh? Ugh! Ouch! etc.

elahan (LCh) /é.lũ.hũn/ help, aid, give alms

huloima (C) /hu.lóy.mũ/ other,
 another, strange, different
 hyiu (N) /hí.yũ/ many, much
 ikta (C) /ík.tũ/ what? thing,
 goods, merchandise
 kaupee (E) /káu.pĩ/ coffee
 kawkawak (C) /káv.kũ.wũk/ yellow
 kinootl (C) /kĩ.nutl/ tobacco,
 smoking
 klale (C) /klāl/ black, dark blue
 konaway (C) /ká.nũ.wā/ all, every,
 entire, whole
 kushu (F) /kú.shu/ pig, pork, bacon
 lepan (F) /le.pān/ bread
 (also sapolil)
 lepool (F) /le.pũl/ chicken
 lesap (F) /le.sāp/ egg (also
 olalie lapool)
 lolo (C) /ló.lo/ carry, load,
 load up
 lum (E) /lũm/ whiskey
 (also piāh chuck, wiskee)

Idioms

hyiu tikegh, need (nika hyiu tikegh muckamuck, 'I need food').

ABOUT THE VOCABULARY

Etymology

The derivation of Jargon words has been discussed above and the source language of new words is given as they are introduced in the lessons. Although there is little doubt as to the language of origin of most of the words in Jargon, a number of terms have been changed so drastically that we can no longer recognize the relation between the word as it is used in Jargon and the form in which it occurs in the source language. An example is the word elahan or elann, 'to help'. We assume that it is a Salish loanword, but

mestin (E) /més.tin/ medicine
 mitlite (C) /mit.līt/ to stay,
 sit, dwell, possess
 moosmoos (Klik? Cree?) /mús.mus/ 'cow,
 olalie (K) /ō.lā.lē/ berry, ^{beef} fruit
 pasisi (C) /pa.sē.sē/ blanket
 pechugh (C) /pũ.chák/ green
 pil (C) /pil/ red, orange
 pish (E) /pish/ fish (general)
 sail (E) /sāl/ cloth, yard goods
 salt (E) /sault/ salt, salt water
 snass (?) /snās/ rain
 spooh (C) /spó.wũ/ light blue, faded
 stick (E) /stik/ tree, wood,
 pole, wooden; also yardstick,
 one yard (measurement)
 tatoosh (Cree) /ta.tũsh/ milk,
 breast
 tkope (C) /t.kóp/ white, clean
 yaka (C) /yá.ka/ he, she, him,
 her, it.

no Salish language has a form exactly matching the Jargon term. The closest are:

Quinault	jəlaa	'to help' (ə as in {but})
Lower Chehalis	yəla',	'come help' and yəla'ən
		'he helped him'
Upper Chehalis	syalám	'a helper'

Bearing in mind the sound changes necessary to make Jargon words pronounceable for speakers of numerous different and widely differing languages, it seems quite normal that a few words might change beyond recognition. Such problems of identification are especially common with Salishan loanwords, for there are twenty-one distinct Salish languages -- each of which may have a slightly variant term for a thing or action. Furthermore, words probably passed from mouth to mouth numerous times before gaining common acceptance in general Jargon parlance. For a few words, such as elahan, it has resulted in seriously obscuring their origin.

The origin of other Jargon words is obscured by a fog of folklore. The wandering artist, Paul Kane, gives us an early example of such popular attempts to account for the derivation of Jargon terms:

"This patois (Jargon) I was enabled after some short time to acquire, and could converse with most of the chiefs with tolerable ease; their common salutation is clak-hoh-ah-yah, originating, as I believe, in having heard in the early days of the fur trade, a gentleman named Clark frequently addressed by his friends, "Clark, how are you?" This salutation is now applied to every white man, their own language affording no appropriate expression."

(Paul Kane, Wanderings of an Artist,
London, 1859, p. 183)

We can be grateful that Kane was a better artist than philologist. The word klahowya is a normal greeting in the Chinook language that was borrowed by Jargon. However, such "folk etymologies" could be collected wherever old-timers gathered to swap fictions, and a few persist.

Beware of these mythological explanations. No informed Jargon speaker should be guilty of believing or spreading such colorful balderdash! The informed Chinooker doesn't need the seasoning of folklore, anyway. There is a great deal of etymological spice in Jargon without resorting to the imagination. For instance, the term pelton, 'crazy, foolish' entered

Jargon due to a deranged trader variously recorded as Arthur (Archibald?) Pelton or Felton, who was brought to Astoria in 1812 by Wilson Price Hunt. The Indians were so entranced by the antics of this lunatic that his name has been immortalized in the trade language.

Frenchmen were pasiyooks: the -ooks suffix is Chinook for 'people' (and seen in the name Chinooks), and is attached either to a corruption of the word Français (Pasi-) or to a form of the Jargon word for blanket, pasisi. George Gibbs was convinced of the latter, that White traders were characterized as "clothmen" and the name was later restricted to the French Canadian traders (although Indians east of the Cascades are reported to have applied it to all traders in the early days). The word for Saturday, muckamuck sun, derives from the fact that rations were passed out at all the Hudson Bay posts on Saturday. A rattlesnake is shugh opoots (literally 'rattle-rear'); spectacles are lakit seeowist ('four eyes') or tala seeowist ('dollar, round eyes'). Fever and ague is waum sick col sick ('hot sickness-cold sickness'). An awareness of the historical accidents which helped create Jargon can make learning easier and remembering more enjoyable.

Exclamations

We learned two exclamatory expressions in this lesson: aha and addeda. These belong to a category of words peculiar to Chinook Jargon which serve as interjections. There are a number of these words which you should learn. They give a particularly authentic flavor to your Jargon usage. Be careful. You will find them creeping into your English! . . .

aba /á.ba/ 'well, then'

aha /á.ha/ 'yes, OK, agreed, fine, now you have it,
is that right?'

ala /á.la/ 'Oh! (surprise or inspiration) Eureka!'

ana /á.na/ 'Nuts! Phooey! You've got to be kidding!

(disgust or displeasure)

kwa /kwǔ/ (surprise, often feigned)

kwish /kwish/ 'Nuts! Go to the devil! (exclamation of refusal)

piupiu /pyú.pyu/ (exclamation of disgust at a stink)

More Idioms

It is important to continue learning Jargon idiomatic expressions if one is to develop facility in the type of colloquial conversation for which the language is so well suited. Among the most important idioms are those involving three words which we have already learned: delate, mahsh, and huloima.

delate /dē.lāt/ (Fr. droite or Eng. straight) 'straight, sure, accurate, true, truly, exact, definite, correct'
klatawa delate 'go straight ahead'
okohe delate 'that is correct'
halo delate 'not right or true'
delate tahtlum col ahnkuttie 'exactly ten years ago'
wawa delate 'speaking the truth'
delate kumtuks 'know for sure, be certain, know really well'
delate pahltl 'completely full'
delate mika wawa 'your own language, your promise'
nika delate sick tumtum 'I'm very sorry, really sorry'

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mahsh /mash/ (Fr. marchand) 'to sell, throw away, change, exchange, get rid of, spend, put out (extinguish), drop, leave, distribute, reject, put aside, banish, reject, etc.'
mahsh mika! 'get out'
halo mahsh 'to save, not waste or throw away'
cultus mahsh 'to waste'
mahsh kopa ilahee 'to bury'
mahsh poolie pish 'throw away rotten (poolie) fish'
mahsh tenas man 'give birth to a baby'
mahsh chuck kopa canim 'bail a canoe'
mahsh house 'move from a house, sell a house'
mahsh kamooks klahanie 'put the dog (kamooks) outside'
mahsh kapo 'take off one's coat'
mahsh kunamokst 'to mix up, stir all together (kunamokst)'
mahsh kow 'untie (kow, knot, tie)'
mahsh mestin kopa lemah yaka kloshe kopa sick 'to vaccinate
(lit. put in medicine in the arm which is good for sickness)'

huloima 'different, other, another, diverse, foreign, strange,
odd, unusual, separate'

huloima ikta 'various, different, other things'

hyas huloima 'a great difference'

huloima wawa 'foreign language'

huloima ilahee 'foreign country, someone else's land'

huloima tumtum 'different opinion, dissent'

huloima tillikum 'different tribe'

klatawa kopa huloima ilahee 'immigrate'

huloima mamook 'a miracle, an amazing occurrence'

Sound Symbolism and "Repeater" Words

A common feature of the Indian languages of the North Pacific Coast is the use of what linguists call reduplicated words. Such words are composed of a part, often a syllable, repeated twice. Many of these words appear to sound like the animal, thing, or activity which they connote, i.e. are sound symbolism or onomatopoetic terms. Such words aren't toy words or baby talk! They're a feature of almost all languages....but particularly common in pidgins. Most of the Jargon repeaters are original Chinook words, but a few have been taken from English or French. Note that "ha-ha" and "ding-ding" are doubled in English, too. Some of the Jargon words seem to have been made up. Tsiktsik is usually said to have been composed to sound like the squeaking of a wagon, but it may be an attempt to portray the clucking noise one makes to start a team of horses. The origin of muckamuck is one of Jargon's most piquing mysteries. Here is a list of the common Jargon "repeater words".

chakchak (C) - 'eagle'

cheechee (C) - 'small bird'

chilchil (C) - 'stars, buttons'

coopcoop (C) - 'dentalium shell money'

hahthaht (Puget) or kwehkweh (C) - 'mallard duck'

hehe (E) - 'laugh, laughter, joke'

hohhoh (C) - 'to cough'

hoolhool (C) - 'mouse'

kahkah (C) - 'crow'

kishkish(C) - 'to drive animals'

klohkloh (C) - 'oysters'

kweokweo (C) - 'ring, circle'

kwiskwis (C-Upper) - 'squirrel'

moosmoos (C? .Klik? .LCh? Cree?) - 'cow, beef'
 pilpil (C) - 'blood'
 pukpuk (?) - 'a blow from a fist'
 pusspuss (Fr) - 'cat'
 tehteh (C) - 'trot (as a horse)'
 tiktik (E) - 'clock, watch'
 tintin (F or E) - 'bell'
 tlaktlak (?) - 'grasshopper'

There are, as well, two forms made up of reduplicated parts, each of which is two syllables long.

coleecolee (C) - 'rat'
 kwala kwala (C) - 'to gallop (as a horse)'

GRAMMATICAL MATERIAL

Pronouns

The pronouns comprise the category of Jargon words which occur most frequently in conversation. They are absolutely indispensable and must be flawlessly learned. Luckily they are easy to memorize -- we have learned most of them already.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
1st person (speaker)	nika 'I, me'	nesika /ne.sí.kǔ/	'we, us'
2nd person (one spoken to)	mika 'you'	mesika /me.sí.kǔ/	'you all'
3rd person (one spoken about)	yaka 'he, she, it'	klaska /klá.skǔ/	'they'

Notice that there are no gender distinctions: male things are not distinguished from female, nor are animate things from inanimate. If a person or animal must be distinguished as a female, a form with klotchman may be used, e.g. klotchman takta 'a doctor who is a woman', or klotchman kamooks 'a female dog'.

The student is now in a position to learn all the forms of Jargon verbs. Using the format provided below, you can learn to give the forms in order (1st, 2nd, 3rd singular, then plural) for any Jargon verb:

'I want'	nika tikegh	'We want'	nesika tikegh
'You want'	mika tikegh	'You all want'	mesika tikegh
'He, she or it wants'	yaka tikegh	'They want'	klaska tikegh

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'I see you' nika nanitch mika

'We see him' nesika nanitch yaka

'You see me' mika nanitch nika

'You all see me' mesika nanitch nika

'He sees us' yaka nanitch nesika

'They see you all' klaska nanitch mesika

Remember that we have already learned the only other Jargon pronoun, the demonstrative okoke 'this, that'.

Possessives

There are several ways to say you "have" or "own" something in Jargon.

- A. The most common method of expressing ownership or control is by simply using a pronoun, for example:

nika tala 'my money'

nesika tala 'our money'

mika tala 'your money'

mesika tala 'your (pl.) money'

yaka tala 'his, her, it's money'

klaska tala 'their money'

Note that these possessive pronouns precede the word which is possessed.

- B. Pronouns may also follow the thing possessed, but only when they will be the last word in a sentence. Although this is not universal Jargon usage, students are encouraged to learn it. It apparently derives from English, as in "that dog is yours" or "the house is John's". As in English, such forms have an -s suffix, as well.

okoke tala nikas 'that is my dollar, or that dollar of mine'

yaka sikhs mikas 'he is your friend, or it's a friend of yours, etc.'

nesika tyee klaskas 'we are their chief'

- C. A third manner of showing possession in Jargon is by using the preposition kopa. It may be used with pronouns (e.g. tyee kopa nika 'my chief, lit. chief to me'); however, it occurs primarily in constructions that do not contain pronouns...

house kopa tyee 'the chief's house (lit. house to/of chief)'

muckamuck kopa boston 'the White man's food'

moosmoos kopa siwash 'the Indian's cow'

- D. In fact, you can combine those two types of possessive (kopa and -s) just as in English when we say, "that nurse of my mother's" and "the car of John's". Here are some examples:

okoke kopa yakas 'This is (of) his'

halo kopa nikas 'It's not (of) mine'.

We learned a fourth type of possession in Dialog 2. It takes the form possessor - yaka - possessed, e.g.

takta yaka klootchman, 'the doctor's wife'
siwash yaka tenas, 'the Indian's son'.

E. A fifth form of possessive phrase in Jargon uses the word mitlite. We saw examples of it in Dialog 3. It's usually used for articles in stock or in hand
halo mitlite pil 'there is no red' (or) 'I don't have any red'
spooch mitlite kopa nika 'light blue I do have'.

This type of phrase can be seen in these other examples as well:

mitlite hiyu tala kopa yaka 'he's got a lot of money'
halo mitlite pish kopa John 'John hasn't got any fish (to eat)'
ikta mitlite kopa mika? 'what do you have?'

Prepositions

As you have by now noticed, the most important Chinook Jargon preposition is kopa. It is a factotum that serves to denote any locational or attributive relationship. Shaw, in his dictionary, gives the following meanings:

"At, according to, around, about, concerning, to, into, with, towards, of, there, in that place, than, for, from, on, during, through, instead of."

The meaning which is intended will normally be evident from context. Examples of the use of kopa have been given above. Others are:

Mika klatawa kopa La Push. 'You are going to (or towards) La Push (Wash.)
Alki nika kopa Tumwata kopa kwinnun sun. 'I will be in Tumwater (Wash.)
for five days'.

Yaka sick kopa bed. 'He is sick in bed'.

Mesika chako kopa makook house? 'Are you all coming from the store?'

Mika wawa kopa klaska kopa okoke ikta! 'You speak to them about that thing!'

Yaka chako kopa chuck. 'He is coming by water (or along or into the water depending on where the speaker is located)'.

There are, however, other Jargon prepositions. They are really locational adverbs which are simply impressed into service as prepositions. A few of them cannot be used as prepositions without kopa. They are listed below with examples of proper use. Note that constructions with kopa denote motion.

- A) elip /^é.lip/ 'first, front, beginning (before, in front of, ahead of)'
Nika elip klaska. 'I am ahead of them.'
- B) enati /^é.nũ.tĩ/ 'the other side of, the opposite (across, beyond, over)'
Mika enati hyas chuck. 'You are across the big river.'
- C) keekwullie /^{ké}.kwũ.lē/ 'the underneath, inside, area below (under, inside)'
Klaska keekwullie house. 'They are under the house.'
Klaska klatawa kopa keekwullie. 'They are going down.'
- D) kimtah /^{kím}.tũ/ 'afterwards, last rear, the end (after, behind, in back of)'
Mesika kimtah house. 'You all are behind the house.'
Mesika chako kopa kimtah. 'You all are coming back, out back, to the end.'
- E) klahanie /kla.há.nē/ 'the outside, the out of doors (out, outside)'
Nika mamook klahanie house. 'I am working outside the house.'
Nika klatawa kopa klahanie. 'I am going out of doors.'
- F) klak /klak/ 'to take off, cut off, away (off, out, away from)'
Nesika klak house. 'I am off, away from the house.'
Nesika klatawa klak house. 'I am going away from, off from the house.'
- G) mahtlinnie /^{mát}.li.nē/ 'off shore, on the ocean (away from shore)'
Klaska mahtlinnie salt chuck. 'They are out on the ocean.'
Klaska klatawa kopa mahtlinnie. 'They are going out to sea.'
- H) mahtwillie /^{mát}.wi.lē/ 'on land, interior (towards land, inland)'
Yaka chako kopa mahtwillie. 'He is coming inland.'
- I) mimie /^{mí}.mē/ 'the downstream area (downstream)'
Nika klatawa kopa mimie. 'I am going downstream.'
- J) kotsuk /^{kó}.tsuk/ 'between' (note, that in some dictionaries this is given as potsuk, a typographical error introduced in the Hibben dictionaries and perpetuated).
Nika kotsuk house-house. 'I am between the houses.'
Nika chako kotsuk mika house pee house yakas. 'I am going between your house and his house.'
- K) saghalie /^{sá}.ha.lē/ 'the top, highest, sky, upwards (on top of, above)'
Jesus klatawa kopa saghalie. 'Jesus goes to heaven.'
Alta yaka saghalie nesika. 'Now he's above us.'
- This completes the grammatical material for Lesson III. Learn the "three P's" (pronouns, possessives, and prepositions) presented in this section, and do the exercises provided below which pertain to this important new material.

EXERCISES

Exercise A Review of Material Covered in Previous Lessons

- 1) Mamook kunjih ikt kopa tahtlum. (mamook kunjih, 'count, lit. make how many')
- 2) Kunjih kwinnum pee lakit tahtlum pee kwaist?
- 3) Kunjih tala: \$827.50, \$643.25, \$295.10
- 4) Kah mika house? (hint: street is wayhut /wā.yoot/
- 5) Ahnkuttie mika muckamuck okoke sun? Kah?
- 6) Mika nah kumtuks wawa Chinook wawa?
- 7) Klaska mika tyee? Klaska tyee Bitiskolopiya? Klaska tyee kinchochman?
Klaska tyee bostonman?
- 8) Nika tikegh tala. Potlatch tala kopa nika.
- 9) Mamook tzum okoke klong wawa kopa Chinook wawa: 'buy', 'sell', 'trade'.
(mamook tzum /tsum/ 'write, lit. make pictures, lines';
remember that wawa also means word)
- 10) Mika nah tikegh moosum? Wake moosum kopa kolawis! (/kó.lŭ.wis/ 'school' from
English schoolhouse; sometimes kolawis-house)
- 11) Kunsih mika klatawa kopa house?
- 12) Mika nah tikegh muckamuck whiskey? Halo nah mika kumtuks whiskey hyas cultus?
- 13) Kahta (why) nah mika tikegh kumtuks Chinook wawa?
- 14) Ahnkuttie nah mika klatawa kopa Dutchman ilahee? Kopa klale-man ilahee?
Kopa Chapam ilahee? (hint: all Europeans except English, American
and French are Dutchman)
- 15) Mika nah kumtuks shantee Chinook wawa shantee? (shantee, from Fr.
chanter, 'to sing, song')

Exercise B Translate the following exclamations into Jargon.

- 1) Phew! A skunk is under the house.
- 2) Phooey! Fifteen dollars!
- 3) OK! I'll buy that chicken.
- 4) Well! I don't know. I must think about this. (think, mamook tumtum)
- 5) Eh? What's that?
- 6) Oh! I know now. It's one hundred dollars.
- 7) Nuts! It's very little!

Exercise C Translate the following sentences into English

- 1) Okoke halo delate.
- 2) Tyee wawa delate kopa nesika.
- 3) Halo delate kumtuks Chinook wawa.
- 4) Ahnkuttie nika klatawa kopa Biktoli delate kwinnun sun.
- 5) Delate kloshe klootchman nikas.
- 6) Delate nika house.
- 7) Yaka delate sick tumtum.
- 8) Halo cultus mahsh muckamuck!
- 9) Alki mahsh kopa ilahee okoke mimelose oleman siwash.
- 10) Mahsh kow okoke bot nikas.
- 11) Wake tikegh mika mahsh kapo mikas?
- 12) Ahnkuttie yaka klootchman mahsh tenas man kopa sick house tahlkie sun.
- 13) Ana! Halo tikegh okoke! Hyiu tikegh huloima ikta.
- 14) Halo kumtuks huloima wawa. Kumtuks wawa Chinook wawa pee Boston wawa
- 15) Hyas huloima! Siwash ilahee huloima ilahee.

Exercise D Here is a song that the missionary Myron Eells published in 1889. Can you translate it. It includes the names of various ethnic groups in Jargon.

Saghalie Tyee yaka pepah (paper, book), yaka Bible kloshe.

Kopa konoway Boston tillikums, yaka hyas kloshe.

Kopa konoway siwash tillikums, yaka hyas kloshe.

Kopa konoway King George tillikums, yaka hyas kloshe.

Kopa konoway pasaiyooks tillikums, yaka hyas kloshe. (Note 'spelling!')

Kopa konoway China tillikums, yaka hyas kloshe.

Kopa konoway klale man tillikums, yaka hyas kloshe.

kopa konoway Kanaka tillikums, yaka hyas kloshe.

Konoway tillikums tikegh tumtum tkope.

Exercise E Answer the following questions in Jargon

- 1) What color is the Canadian flag? (sail, 'flag'; tupso /tup.so/ 'leaf' isick /i.sik/ stick, 'maple tree (lit. paddle tree)')
- 2) What color is the American flag? (chilchil, 'star'; delate tzum, 'stripes')
- 3) What color are your eyes? (seeowist /se.yu.host/ 'eye')
- 4) What color is your car? your house?

Exercise F Note how the following phrase can be given in all persons, numbers, and tenses. Can you tell the meanings of each?

	Present	Past	Future
I	Alta nika tikegh lum.	Ahnkuttie nika tikegh lum.	Alki nika tikegh lum.
You	Alta mika tikegh lum.	Ahnkuttie mika tikegh lum.	Alki nika tikegh lum.
He/she	Alta yaka tikegh lum.	Ahnkuttie yaka tikegh lum.	Alki yaka tikegh lum.
We	Alta nesika tikegh lum.	Ahnkuttie nesika tikegh lum.	Alki nesika tikegh lum.
You all	Alta mesika tikegh lum.	Ahnkuttie mesika tikegh lum.	Alki mesika tikegh lum.
They	Alta klaska tikegh lum.	Ahnkuttie klaska tikegh lum.	Alki klaska tikegh lum.

Can you do the same with these phrases?

1. Nanitch okoke klootchman ('see the lady')
2. Chako kopa Kanaka Bar ('come to Kanaka Bar', a settlement in the Fraser Canyon of B.C.)
3. Hyiu tikegh takta ('needs a doctor')

Exercise G Give three other ways to express each of the following possessives.

1. Okoke house nika house. 'This is my house.'

Example: Okoke house nikas.

Okoke house kopa nika.

Okoke house mitlite kopa nika.

2. Pil mika pasisi? 'Is your blanket red?'
3. Kloshe mesika muckamuck! 'Your food is good.'

Exercise H Translate the following sentences.

- 1) Mesika elip house kopa tyee
- 2) Ahnkuttie mitlite chilchil saghalie petlum (Bethlehem)
- 3) Nika canim enati chuck
- 4) Nesika kamooks coolie kopa klahanie pee keekwullie house mikas
- 5) Takta klak sick house alta; chako kopa tyee yaka house
- 6) Yaka coolie elip kopa klaska
- 7) Makook man klatawa kopa kintah makook house
- 8) Mahsh kapo! Klak kapo mikas! Col klahanie okoke sun! Waum kopa house
- 9) Konoway ikta keekwullie lesak ('bag' from Fr. le sac; konoway /ká.nũ.wā/
(C) 'all'
- 10) Yaka moosum kintah house.

ats /ats/ (J) younger sister

elip ats, elder sister

papa yaka ats, (paternal) aunt

naha yaka ats, (maternal) aunt

ats yaka man, brother-in-law (see also ekkeh)

ats yaka tenas, nephew (see also ack)

ats yaka okustee, niece (see also kaupho)

ack /ak/ (J) nephew (often the important nephew was the mother's brother's son or father's sister's son)

kaupho /kap.ho/ (C) elder brother, cousin, niece

(elip ow, elder brother (also))

tenas yaka tot, tenas ow yaka naha, tenas yaka kwalh, tenas ats

yaka naha, okustee yaka tot, okustee ow yaka naha, etc., cousin (also)

ats yaka okustee, elip ats yaka okustee, ow yaka okustee, etc., niece (also)

kwalh /kwal/ (S) aunt

tot yaka klootchman, aunt (uncle's wife)

kwalh yaka man, uncle (aunt's husband)

okustee /o.kus.tē/ (C) daughter

tenas yaka okustee, granddaughter

okustee yaka man, son-in-law

ow /o/ (C) younger brother

klootchman yaka ow, sister-in-law

kimtah ow, younger brother

naha /ná.ha/ (C) mother (this form has been almost completely replaced by English mama)

papa /pá.pa/ (E) father

chitsh /chēch/ (S) grandmother

chope /chop/ (S) grandfather

tot /tot/ (S) uncle

ekkeh /é.ke/ (C) brother-in-law

tenas (N) son (sometimes also tenas man)

klootchman, wife

man, husband

Chitsh = Choep
grandmother
grandfather

tot yaka klootchman = tot
uncle's wife (aunt)
uncle

kaupho
cousin
(m. or f.)

kaupho
brother
(elder)

ack (or)
ow yaka tenas
nephew

tot
uncle

papa
father

naha
mother

kwalh
aunt

klootchman
yaka ow = ow
brother (younger)

brother (elder)

sis-in-law

brother (younger)

ME

wife*

NIKA = klootchman nika*
ats = ekkeh
sister (younger)

bro-in-law
sister (elder)

bro-in-law

kaupho (or)
elip ats yaka okustee
niece

tenas yaka klootchman = tenas
son
daughter
son-in-law

okustee = okustee yaka man

kaupho (or)
elip ats yaka okustee
niece

tenas yaka tenas
grandson

tenas yaka okustee
granddaughter

NIKA

- Affinal relationship (by marriage)
- Linear relationship (direct blood descendants)
- Sibling relationship (brothers & sisters)

It will be evident that there are a number of ways of stating the relationship of tot, kwalh, kaupho, ack more specifically, if that is important to understanding. Learn the members of the family so that you can discuss them in Jargon.

Exercise J Answer the following questions in Jargon.

- 1) Kunsih ats pee elip ats mika?
- 2) Ikta mamook mika man? (mika klootchman?)
- 3) Kunsih tenas kopa mika? Kunsih okustee?
- 4) Ikta nem yaka tenas? (or mamook nem yaka tenas)
- 5) Kah yaka chitsh pee chope mitlite alta?
- 6) Kah yaka ats pee ekkeh mitlite alta?
- 7) Kunsih tot mitlite kopa mika?
- 8) Kunsih (in this case, 'when') mallie (marry) nika?
- 9) Klaksta mika switat (sweetheart)?

Exercise K Can you translate this excerpt from a Myron Eells song from the 1880's?

Saghalie Tyee yaka mamook

Konoway tillikums, konoway kah,

Konoway iktas, konoway kah,

Konoway ilahee, konoway kah,

Konoway muckamuck, konoway kah.

Now make up verses of your own:

Konoway _____, konoway kah.