

LESSON VI

Dialogue

"Mokst Sikhs Mamook Hunt"

Boston: Ana! Halo nika kwan!

Nesika mamook hunt yakwa konaway
sun. Wake nesika nanitch moolak;
halo mowitch; halo chetwoot.

Kopet ikt kwiskwis!

Siwash: Aha! Pee delate tshis okoke
sun! Tsalil wake siah shelipo.

Klonas nika mamook olapitskee.

Boston: Cultus ilahee! Ahnkuttie nesika
tsolo konaway wayhut kopa stick.
Si-i-i-ah; La-a-a-ly!

Siwash: Mitwhit pee nanitch mowitch
yahwa kopa chuck. Ahnkuttie yaka
sopena kopa ikhol. Sitshum
kopa yakwa.

Boston: Alta yaka chako maltini.
Mitlite winapee. Alta mamook poo!

(Siwash mamook poo) Poo!

Siwash: Nika tseepe! Kah yaka?
How!

(Halo latlah. Boston chukkin kalapeen
kopa stick)

Boston: Ana! Alki nika mamook hunt
kopa opitlkegh pee kalitan.

Siwash: Alki nesika makook itlwillie.
Kloshespose nesika hokometl olalie.

"Two Friends Go Hunting"

"Phooey! I'm not happy! We've
been hunting here all day. We
haven't seen an elk; no deer;
no bear. Only one squirrel."

"Indeed! And it's really cold
today! The lake is almost
frozen. Maybe I'll make a fire."

"Worthless country! We've
wandered every path in the woods.
A lo-o-ong ways; lo-o-ong time!"

"Stand up and look at that deer in
the water. He just jumped into
the river. He's swimming
towards us here."

"He's coming close. Wait. Now
shoot!"

(The Indian shoots) Bang!

"I missed him! Where is he?
Listen!

(There isn't a sound. The White
kicks his gun into the woods)

"Nuts! I'm going to hunt with
a bow and arrow."

"We'll buy our meat. Let's
gather berries."

Vocabulary

chukkin /chũ.kin/ (UCh and LCh) 'to kick'	poo /pu/ (Puget Salish) 'bang!
hokometl /hó.ko.metl/ (UCh) 'to gather'	(sound of a gun)'
how /haw/ (?) 'listen!'	mamook poo 'shoot'
ikhoh /i.kól/ (C) 'river, stream (chuck is more common)'	shelipo /shé.li.po/ (C) 'freeze, frozen'
itlwillie /ítl.wi.lē/ (C) 'meat, muscle'	sitshum /sí.chum/ (UCh & LCh) 'to swim'
kalapeen /ká.la.pēn/ (E or F) 'rifle, carbine'	sopena /só.pũ.nũ/ (C) 'to jump'
kalitan /ka.lí.tũn/ (C) 'arrow'	stick /stik/ (E) 'tree, wood, woods'
kwan /kwan/ (C) 'happy'	tseepe /tsé.pē/ (Kal) 'to miss, fail'
laly /lá.lē/ (C) 'time'	tshis /chis/ (C) 'cold (col is more common)'
latlah /la.tlá/ (F) 'noise, sound'	tsolo /tsó.lo/ (Kal) 'wander, get lost'
maltini /mal.tē.nē/ (?) 'near, close (wake siah is more common)'	tsalil /tsá.lil/ (C) 'lake'
mitwhit /mit.wit/ (C) 'stand, stand up, standing'	wekoma /we.kó.mũ/ (?) 'sea, ocean'
olapitskee /o.lũ.pits.kē/ (C) 'fire'	winapee /wí.nũ.pē/ (N) 'later on, a while'
opitlkegh /o.pítl.ke/ (C) 'bow'	mitlite winapee 'wait a minute'

ABOUT THE VOCABULARY

The Real Chinook Jargon Vocabulary and the Rest

Sick Dutchman haul col pish. 'The ill European carries cold fish.' Every word in that sentence comes from English. There is a tendency to think of English loanwords as being somewhat less respectable than the Jargon vocabulary which derives from Indian or, at least, other languages. While Jargon flourished, a great number of English words were used regularly in the language. A list of them is below. These are part of the historical Jargon. It must be remembered, however, that a pidgin language is primarily a practical language. Therefore, it must adopt new words as they are needed. You should not hesitate to borrow an English word should it be necessary, i.e. should you be unable to express the idea you are discussing using only the vocabulary of the historical Jargon. It may be helpful for you to keep the

distinction between the historical terms and your "new loanwords" in mind, but the use of such vocabulary doesn't make your Jargon less correct. Try to avoid using English loanwords as much as possible. It will encourage more imaginative improvisation in your Jargon usage. However, such circumlocutions as 'piah steamboat yaka klatawa kopa moon' are understandably avoided in favor of new forms like lakatship (e.g. 'rocket-ship'). Don't be afraid to coin new Jargon terms.

The list of English loanwords below contains all of those English loans which are found in the major Jargon dictionaries.^{FN} Thus, although probably no single Jargon speaker ever used them all or thought of all of them as "standard" Jargon, they were all used by speakers of one area or another during what we might call the Classical Period - the last half of the 19th Century.

bymby 'by and by'	ketop 'arise, get up'
boston 'White man'	kalapeen 'rifle, carbine poss. from Fr.)'
bet 'wager, bet'	kaupee or kwapi 'coffee'
belief 'faith, believe'	ketling 'kettle, pot'
bit 'dime' (also sitkum bit, etc.)	klook 'crooked'
baloom 'broom'	kloosway 'crossways, diagonal'
pot or bot 'boat'	kut 'court'
buk or book 'book'	kwahta 'quarter'
dutchman 'non-French or British European'	lays 'rice'
doctin or takta 'doctor'	lazy 'lazy, slow'
dely 'dry, thirsty'	lef or left 'left, on the left side'
galees 'grease, oil'	lo or law 'law' (and loyah 'lawyer')
house 'house or any building'	lop or lope 'rope, string'
hello 'greeting'	liva or livah 'river' or 'liver'
haul 'carry, haul, drag, pull'	
jump 'jump (also sopena)'	

Footnote at bottom of page 109

Many Jargon words of English derivation appear not to have made it into the jargon dictionaries. Among these are the "crude" vocabulary of body reference and sexual slang. Other English words seem to have been thought to be simply uncommonly used localisms. Thus, they were never dignified as "real jargon" and were overlooked by the lexicographers. Shaw, however, included many English words in the English-Chinook section of his dictionary. Below, you will find these terms with the more common Jargon term, if one exists:

ball
 belly
 chuck
 coat
 cook
 cut

fella
 fly

gamble (ITtoKam) *

wait

gley (i.e. "gray")

glance (i.e. "grace")

guess (dely types)
 high hawk

hops
 ka
 Kelle (i.e. Kella)

light

long

ludak (i.e. nuder)

max
 meat
 noise
 pair
 pence (i.e. "pence")
 pence (Kulaha)

pishhoan (i.e. pishhoan, "skin")

all started (*) in the
 dictionary section
 sometimes Eng word...

Many Jargon words of English derivation appear not to have made it into the Jargon dictionaries. Among these are the "crude" vocabulary of body reference and sexual slang and other words taken simply to be intrusive English terms. Among these are wap "wharf", tawun "town", ban "barn", ka "car", and names like Fred (Palid) Washington (Wasitin), California (Kaliponiya), etc. Sometimes English words competed unsuccessfully with cognate French words. Sisos lost out to leseezo "scissors", pees to lepwah ("peas"), kalash to laklash ("garage"). Religious vocabulary such as Sisuklay "Jesus Christ", chachawis "church-house" and others are covered in a later chapter.

lum 'rum, alcohol, whiskey'	snow 'snow'
man 'man, person'	some or sam 'some, a few'
mind, main 'mind'	sop or soap 'soap'
moon 'moon, moonlight'	stick 'tree, woods, wood'
musket, musgut 'gun'	stone 'stone, rock'
nem or name 'name'	sun 'sun, sunlight, sunny'
nose 'nose'	sunday 'week, Sunday'
papa 'father (poss. from French)'	swim 'swim'
paint 'paint, dye'	takinis 'stockings, socks'
pepah or papah 'paper, letter'	tala 'dollar, cash, money'
piah 'fire, match, light'	tans or dans, dance 'dance'
sail 'cloth, sail, canvas'	tausan, thousand 'thousand,
salt 'salt water, salt'	many-many'
seed 'seed, pit, nut'	ti, tee or tea 'tea'
shem 'shame, pity, mercy'	tikshu, shoe 'shoes'
ship 'large boat, power boat'	time 'time, occasion'
shugah or shukwah 'sugar'	waum 'warm, hot'
shut 'shirt'	week or wik 'week'
sick 'sick, illness'	
sidah or cedah 'cedar'	
skin 'hide, skin, furs'	

For more than half of these words, there exists another Jargon word or idiomatic expression which does not rely on English loanwords. A case can therefore be made for the argument that we hardly even need the English words which already exist in Jargon. However, don't let this deter you from borrowing whatever other English terms you find necessary to continue a discussion.

More Idioms

You have now progressed to the point where you can create your own idioms. Nonetheless, there are a few expressions based on terms which were introduced in the dialogue for this lesson, and they will be presented below.

A) laly 'time, while (in terms of length or passage of time, rather than an instance, as in "one time").

kunjih laly 'how long'

hyiu laly 'a long time' (note that extending the vowel,

la-a-aly shows an extremely, extre-e-emely long time!)

tenas laly 'a short time, a little while'

tenas laly elip, tenas laly kimtah 'a little while before, after'

kunjih laly yaka mitlite yahwa 'how long has he/she lived or
stayed there?'

hokometl laly 'harvest time'

sammon laly 'salmon time (period of the salmon run)'

- B) stick 'tree, wood, woods, forest, pole, measuring stick, yard, etc.'
- ikt stick 'one yard, i.e. one measuring stick'
- kopa stick 'to the woods, in the woods'
- isick stick 'ash (i.e. paddle wood)'
- kull stick 'oak, hardwood'
- goom stick 'pine (i.e. gum or resin wood)'
- kalakwahtee stick 'cedar (kalakwahtee is the soft inner bark
of the cedar which was used by Indians in weaving capes and
skirts)'
- hyas stick 'forest, woods'
- stick skin 'bark'
- mitwhit stick 'a standing tree'
- ship stick 'a mast'

Lest they be missed, there are a few idioms that relate to words which will
be introduced later in this lesson. They will be included here as well.

- C) seeowist /sē.o.wist or sē.a.host/ 'eyes'

halo seeowist 'blind'

ikt seeowist 'one-eyed'

klook seeowist 'cross-eyed' (also hunlkih seeowist)

lakit seeowist or tala seeowist 'glasses, a person who
wears glasses'

chuck kopa seeowist 'tears'

nanitch kopa seeowist nikas 'I saw with my own eyes'

- D) sapolil /sa.po.lil/ (F) 'flour, meal (sometimes 'bread')'
- piash sapolil 'bake bread'
- hyiu sapolil 'a lot of bread'

Talking about Food

The dialogue for Lesson III, "Kopa Makook House," took us shopping and we learned the name for a number of edibles. There are several that we have not yet learned, however, and in order to facilitate learning all of the terms in this important category, we list them all below. Speakers of Chinook Jargon should never go hungry!

amote /a.mó.tǔ/ (C) 'strawberry'

kushu /kú.shu/ (F) 'pork, ham, bacon'

(Note that for this and other meats, one can say kushu itlwillie 'pork,' tenas moosmoos yaka itlwillie 'veal' etc.)

lacamas or camass /lá.kǔ.mǔs or kǎ.mǔs/ (N) 'camas (an edible wild tuber that looks like a small onion. Camas and salal have become known throughout the Northwest by their Jargon names - as has kinickinnick)'

klikamuks /klí.kǔ.mǔks/ (C) 'blackberries'

kawats /ká.wats/ (E) or lacalach

/la.ká.lǔch/ (F) 'carrots' (Note:

kawats came to be used for potatoes as well)

lakamin /la.kǔ.mén/ (F) 'stew, dumplings'

lapome or haplis (F) 'apple'

lapool /lǔ.púl/ (F) 'chicken' (also tepeh lapool 'chicken wing,' emih lapool 'chicken breast,' etc.

lashey /lǔ.shā/ (?) 'oats, barley';

also lawen 'oatmeal, porridge'

lebiskwee /lǔ.bis.kwé/ (F) 'biscuit, cracker'

lepan /lǔ.pán/ (F) 'bread

(sapolil is more common)'

lepwah /lǔ.pwá/ (F) 'peas'

melass /mǔ.lás/ (E) 'molasses, syrup'

olalie /ó.la.lē/ (K and possibly Chinook) 'fruit, berry (note also olalie chuck 'juice,' seahpo olalie 'raspberry (lit. hat berry),' and shot olalie 'huckleberry')'

salal /sǔ.lál/ (C) 'salalberry'

salt /salt/ (E) 'salt'

sapolil /sá.po.lil/ (F, see note in dictionary) 'flour, bread'

shugah, shukwah (E) 'sugar'

solemie /só.le.mē/ (C) 'cranberry'

tatoosh /tǎ.túsh/ (Chippewa or Cree) 'milk, galees tatoosh 'butter'.'

tukwilla /tǔk.wí.lǔ/ (Kal) 'hazel nuts, nuts'

ulalach /ú.la.lach/ (?) 'onion'

wappato /wá.pa.to/ (Cree) 'potato'

Note: Some other food terms that appear occasionally in Jargon were not common: lawen "oats", olanchis "orange", lasup "soup", lenawo or tanaps "turnips", kolehps "grape(s)", mush "bread and milk", etc.

We also ought to know the names for meals.

muckamuck kopa tenas sun 'breakfast'

muckamuck kopa sitkum sun 'lunch, mid-day meal'

muckamuck kopa polaklie 'supper, evening meal'

tenas muckamuck 'a between meal snack, coffee or tea break'

The terms for eating utensils and furniture relating to eating will be introduced below. We have, as well, avoided introducing the cuts of meat (e.g. haslitch 'liver,' tumtum 'heart,' pish latate 'fishheads') since we will be discussing the parts of the body at the end of this lesson. You should be able to improvise nearly all of the terms you will need in order to discuss food. You have the adjectives (kloshe, tsee, peshak, waum, klile, kull, kahkwa salt, etc.) and the process verbs (liplip 'boil,' chako piah 'cooked,' chako piah kopa galees 'fry,' etc.). You can now go to the muckamuck house and order with care. And be certain that they don't serve your olalie lapool hiyu galees ('greasy').

Furniture, Tools and Utensils

An important function of Jargon was to enable workers to conduct their business and settlers and Indians to buy the tools that they couldn't make themselves. Thus, Jargon has a list of terms for "store-bought" items. We will not include those things which we have prominently introduced before or already enumerated previously in this lesson, but the list is nonetheless quite long. Note that most of the items derive from French. This suggests how important the French trappers, known as The Voyageurs, were in the early history of our area.

bed (E) 'bed (also tzum pasisi
'quilt,' etc.)'

kalitan /ka.lí.tũn/ (C) 'arrow,
shot, bullet'

kamosuk /ka.mó.suk/ (C) 'beads'

keepwot /kēp.wot/ (C) 'needle,
pin (also tipshin /tūp.shin/ (UCh)

kilitsut /kí.lit.sut/ (C) 'glass,
flint'

kweokweo /kwē.yo.kwē.yo/ (C)
'ring (also circle)'

lableed /lũ.blēd/ (F) 'bridle'

labootai /la.bu.tí/ (F) 'bottle'
lacaset /la.ka.sét/ (F) 'chest,

box, trunk'

lagoom /lũ.gúm/ (F) 'glue, pitch'

lahash /lũ.hásh/ (F) 'ax, hatchet'

lalahm /lũ.lám/ (F) 'oar'

laleem /lũ.lēm/ (F) 'file'

lapeep /lũ.pép/ (F) 'pipe'

lapehsh /lũ.pésh/ (F) 'pole'

lapell /lũ.pél/ (F) 'shovel'

lapeosh /lũ.pē.ósh/ (F) 'hoe'

lapiege /lũ.pyétch/ (F) 'trap'

laplash /lũ.plásh/ (F) 'plank'

lapushet /lũ.pu.shét/ (F) 'pitchfork'
 lasee /lũ.sé/ (F) 'saw'
 lasell /lũ.sél/ (F) 'saddle'
 lashalloo /lũ.sha.lú/ (F) 'plow'
 lashandel /lũ.shan.dél/ (F) 'candle
 light or lamp'
 lashase /lũ.shās/ (F) 'chair, bench'
 lashen /lũ.shén/ (F) 'chain'
 lasiet /lũ.sē.yét/ (F) 'plate'
 latah̄b /lũ.táb/ (F) 'table'
 labadoo /lũ.ba.dú/ (F) 'shingles'
 lebal /lũ.bál/ (F) 'ball, shot'
 lekleh /lũ.klā/ (F) 'key'
 lemahto /lũ.ma.tó/ (F) 'hammer'

no#

lepishemo /lũ.pish.she.mó/ (Cree)
 'horse blanket, livery for a horse'
 leplah /lũ.plá/ (F) 'plate'
 lesak /lũ.sák/ (F) 'bag, sack'
 lewhet /lũ.wét/ (F) 'whip'

malah /má.la/ (C) 'tin pans, tin
 (this term came prominently into
 use in many languages of the
 Coast)'
 mitass /mē.tas/ (Cree) 'leggings'
 ikik or akik /ík.ik/ (C) 'fishhook'
 ooskan /ú.skā/ (C) 'bowl, cup'
 opekwan /ó.pe.kwan/ (C) 'basket,
 kettle'
 opitsah /o.pí.tsū/ (C) 'knife'
 opitsah yaka sikhs 'fork'
 spoon (E) 'spoon'
 polallie /po.la.lē/ (F) 'powder'
 selokmil /se.lók.mil/ (? but probably
 related to Chinook shelokum)
 'window'
 shelokum /shē.ló.kūm/ (C) 'mirror'
 sukwāl /su.kwāl.al/ (C) 'gun'
 tamolitsh /tū.mó.lich/ (C and poss.
 Yakima) 'tub, barrel'

You can also discuss the material that these things are made of, be it cloth, iron, brass, gold, tin, or wood (i.e. sail, chickamin, klikwallie, pil chickamin, malah or ekskaun /ék.skawn/ (C) a less common term for 'wood' than stick, respectively). Keep in mind that you should know where to store these things, too. The cellar (klawhop /kla.wáp/ (C) or ketwillā (?)) would be a good place for many of them.

Here, as well, there is plenty of room for improvisation. It may not be crucial to know the words for leggings or pitchfork, but how are you going to ask for toilet paper (pepah kopa klahanie house) or a road map (pikcha kopa konaway wayhut kopakoke ilahee)? As an exercise, attempt to devise expressions that would allow you to discuss other common household items. An important term to remember in creating idioms is ikta, which besides 'thing' means 'tool, device, machine, and whatchamacallit.'

EXERCISES

Exercise A Review of Material Covered in Previous Lessons

- 1) Ikta okoke col?
- 2) kunjih: (a) kwinnum shut; ikt shut \$2.50 (how much are five shirts if one shirt is \$2.50?)
(b) mokst labootay tatoosh; ikt labootay 65¢
(c) klone ooskan kaupee; ikt oskan 17¢
(d) lakit shelokum; ikt shelokum \$4.50.
- 3) Translate into Jargon after reviewing Lesson II:
 - (a) Yesterday I went to San Francisco; today I stay at home;
and tomorrow I will go to the insane asylum
 - (b) I want to buy a new house, but I can't sell my old house.
I must trade my house and car for a new house
 - (c) I must fetch the milk before it gets dark
 - (d) He got angry and I got excited
 - (e) You will ruin it. I will have to correct it.
 - (f) If you die, I will put up (mamook mitwhit) a really beautiful
grave-stone
 - (g) We can count in Chinook Jargon, but you will have to correct us.
- 4) Translate into Chinook Jargon after reviewing Lesson III:
 - (a) Well, go straight ahead and you will come to (klap kopa) his house
 - (b) Oh, now I know (for sure)
 - (c) Nuts (to you)! It is not good to waste food
 - (d) (There is) no difference: chako and essal, two words
for 'to come'
 - (e) This is my house and that is your house. Mine is better
 - (f) According to the chief, you did not work well. Shame!
 - (g) My canoe is on the other side of the river
 - (h) There is nothing (halo ikta) above the sky.
- 5) Translate into Chinook Jargon after reviewing Lesson V:
 - (a) Open the door, teacher. I want to learn how to write English!
 - (b) Why did you buy three yards of blue cloth in Victoria?
 - (c) Because you know Chinook Jargon, you can talk to the Indians
in Oregon

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- (d) The dog ate the cat, the cat ate the rat, the rat ate the fly, the fly ate the sugar ... and all were sick
- (4) In the woods I saw an elk, two moose, eight bears, five grizzly bears, three cougars, an eagle, a hawk, and other different birds and animals
- (f) Although I like to go to Seattle, I am happy to stay at home
- (g) Although they are well-behaved dogs, I fear them nevertheless
- (h) Your blue shirt and red pants are dirty (either kahkwa ilahee or mitlite hyas humm, depending upon how dirty they are!)
- (i) The new stockings I gave you for Christmas are yellow and black
- (j) Because I am sick I will not come to his house in the evening.

Exercise B Translate the following sentences into English

- 1) How! Ahnkuttie tseepe okoke mowitch kopa opitlkegh pee kalitan.
Mamook mika poo kopa kalapeen. (note: kopa here means 'with'.)
- 2) Tillikum. Hyiu tsish yakwa, pee nika tikegh mamook olapitskee
- 3) Mitlite winapee. Spose nesika chako tsolo (become lost) kopa stick, klonas mimalose konaway nesika. Alki killapi nika kopa house
- 4) Hyas latlah! Kahta mamook okoke latlah? Kopet! Mamook kopet alta.
Halo tikegh nika kumtuks kopa kwolan okoke latlah
- 5) Halo chukkin mika kopa opoots nikas. Spose mika chukkin nika, alki nika mamook kokshut kopa mika.

Exercise C Translate into English.

1. Papa tans tausan time, hyiu laly.
2. Nika hyiu tikegh waum ti pee lum. Halo nika tiksu pee hyiu snow klahanie.
3. Sidah stick bymby chako hyas. La-a-aly! Tukamonuk col.
4. Ketop, lazy! Kahta mika mitlite kopa bed?
5. Nika hyiu tikegh opitsah yaka sikhs pee spoon.
6. Nesika klatawa kopa Hyack Sun (Hyack Days, i.e. Hyak) kopa Nuwesminista. (In May every year, New Westminster, B.C., has a Hyack Days festival in which that city's Hyack Anvil Battery of cannons is fired).

Exercise D Here is a somewhat threatening note (possibly sent in jest) regarding a proposed clam (ona) bake. A translation is provided following exercise F.

Klahowya six. Tahlkie mika wawa nika. Spose mika mamook icht ona potlatch kahkwa siwah mamook ahnkutte, nika pe hyu tillicums charco copo mika ellahia. Nika oleman alta. Mika wawa spouse huloima mamook kahkwa, mesika charco; nika

wawa: "huloima mika tumtum." Klaska wawa mesika ticky mamook kahkwa mika pee siwash tillicums mamook ahnkutte. Naah, spose mika pee mika tillicum wake charco. Nika pee huloima mamook me-sa-chie copo mesika, pee mamook piah copo mika moos-moos house.

Exercise E Here is a Jargon medicine-song, song by a Coast (possibly Nootka) Indian practicing among the Nicola of B.C. before the turn of the century. Can you recognize the jargon-words and their meaning (translation follows Exercise F)?

Naika komtoks maika. Naika ne Tom. Naika tiki tlap maika sik.
Naika komtoks maika sik. Naika iskim maika sik. Naika skukum dokta. Spos naika iskim maika sik, maika nanits maika sik.
Naika helo tliminahwit. Naika helo koltas wawa. Naika delet dokta. Haiyu son (i.e. sun) naika helo mokamok. Naika helo mokamok kopa tatlem son. Naika helo iktas stop pi naika help sek (i.e. lesak) stop. Alta, naika iskim maika sik pi maika nanets.

Exercise F Here is a letter that was sent in 1881 to the new teacher at La Push, Washington, by a Quileute named Jack. Can you translate it?

Mr. Smis

Nika tenas wake tenas sick. yaka skookum. pe nika kloodchman halo tenas sick. yaka skookum. chee nicka copet potlatch kopa nika tillicums. moxt moon alta, nika kwansome potlatch kopa nika tillicums. pe kwansome yaka hehe, kwansome yaka halo ickta mamook kopet hehe pe klockwolly. pe nicka kwansome kloshe nanitch kopa nika tillicums pe konaway siwash. kwansome nika potlatch hyiu muckamuck pe halo lolo ickt bit. nika kloshe nanich kopa Wesley spose yaka chaco kopa Quileute (i.e. La Push). pe alka spose mika chako kopa Quileute nika kloshe nanich kopa mika pe lolo mika kopa kloshe ilahee. spose Wesley klap kopa Quileute nika konamoxt kopa yaka mamook tsum kopa konaway siwash. pe nika tenas sick alta, moxt sun nika halo get up. - tenas alka klonas ickt moon pe sitkum, nika Klatawa kopa Queets pe Ho (i.e. Queets and Lower Hoh River villages), iskum kopa siwash lolo kopa Quileute mamook sealskin. pe nika Ow Henry yaka kloshe, halo tenas sick. pe nika mama yaka kloshe pe kwansome mitlight kopa nika house. pe John yaka kwansome kloshe nanich kopa nika pe potlatch pire stick.

Howeattle (i.e. name of the foremost chief of the Quileutes) yaka
kunamoxt kopa nika sponse ickta mamook. nika tikegh sponse mika
potlatch kopa nika tenas delate kloshe whistle. wake kakwa
mitlight kopa okoke makoke house.

Klahowiam Mr. Smis.

Kloshe mash haeuiman tsum kopa mika nika kakwa kwansome mika
tillicum.

Jack (E?)

Translations of Exercises D, E, and F

D) Greetings, Friend

You spoke to me yesterday. If you make a clambake feast like the Indians
used to make, I and many people (will) come to your place. I am an old
man now. You say that if others do this, you guys will come; I say "change
your mind". They say you-all want to do as you and Indian people used to do
(e.g. boycott a feast after elaborate preparations had been made in order to
shame the feast givers). Well, if you and your friends didn't come, I and
others (would) do evil things to you-all, and burn down your barn.

(This note is on display in the Port Townsend Museum, dubiously
labelled as an invitation to the 26th Annual Pt. Townsend Clambake!)

E) I know you. My name is Tom. I want to find your sickness. I know your
sickness. I will take away your sickness. I am a strong doctor. If I take your
sickness, you will see your sickness (i.e. and be able to conquer it). I don't
lie. I don't speak worthless words. I am a real doctor. (For) many days I
have not eaten. I haven't eaten for ten days. I have no things (tools) with
me and I have no sack (of medicines) with me. Now I will take your sickness
and you will see it.

(This song is from a manuscript in the archives of the National
Museum of Canada - B121 F6 1210.6).

F) Mr. Smith,

My child is not sick at all. He is fine, and so is my wife. Recently I stopped
giving handouts to my relatives. For two months I have been supporting them
while all they did was amuse themselves, doing nothing but play games and
perform wolf dances (i.e. the tlokwalí secret society dances). But I have
always looked after my relatives and all the band members. I always provide
lots of food and never get one dime back. I'll look after Wesley (Smith's son)
when he comes to La Push, and then if you come out too, I'll watch out for you
and take you to the village. When Wesley comes, he and I together will make a
list of all the band members. But, I'm not very well at the moment. I stayed in
bed for two days. In a little while, maybe six weeks, I'm going to Queets and

Hoh River to get some band members there to bring back to La Push and work on sealskins. My younger brother Henry keeps well, not ailing. My mother is well too and still staying in my house. And John always looks out for me and gives me firewood. Howeattle is always on my side and backs me up no matter what.

I would like it if you would give my child a really good little whistle, not like the ones they have in the store here. Goodbye, Mr. Smith. I am pleased to write to you again and I am as always your friend. Jack

(Letter and translation (freely rendered) from Harris 1984)

ADDITIONAL NEW MATERIAL

Parts of the Body

When you klatawa kopa takta, it's very important that you be able to tell where it hurts. But, that's not the only time that we talk about parts of the body. In fact, the Jargon words for bodily parts get used so frequently, you are probably wondering how you progressed so far without this important part of the vocabulary. Again, it is interesting that many of the terms come from French. We will present all of the body parts from latate to lepee below. Learn them carefully.

- latate /lũ.tét/ (F) 'head, face'
- tupso /túp.so/ (C) 'hair, beard, grass, fur'
- kwolan /kwo.lán/ (UCh and LCh) 'ear'
- seeowist /sé.o.wist or sé.a.host/ (C) 'eyes'
- emeets /é.mets/ (C) 'nose,' a more common word was nose /nos/ (E)
- kapala /ka.pá.lũ/ (?) 'cheeks'
- lapush /la.púsh (pronounced as in English push)/ (F) 'mouth, lips'
- lalang /lũ.láng/ (F) 'tongue'
- latah /lũ.ta/ (F) 'tooth'
- makeson /má.kũ.sin/ (?, probably Salish) 'chin'
- klapoochus /kla.pú.chũs/ (C?) 'beard' (also tupso and yakso)
- lecoo /lē.kú/ (F) 'neck,' also chesp /chesp/ (C) and okwanax /o.kwa.nuk/ (C?)
- okchuck /ók.chũk/ (C?) 'shoulders'
- lamah /la.má/ (F) 'arm, hand'
- emih /é.mī/ (?) 'chest'
- telemin /té.lũ.min/ (?) 'ribs,' also etlawill (?)
- etshum /ét.shũm/ (C) 'heart' which is much less common than tumtum
- itlwillie /itl.wi.lē/ (C) 'muscle, flesh'
- haslitch /hás.lich/ (?) 'liver' Less common was livah (E).

emeek /e.mēk/ (?) 'back'
 kiya /kē.yŭ/ (Twana) 'innards, guts'
 tentome /tūn.tŭm/ (LCh) 'navel'
 yakwatin /ya.kwā.tin/ (C) 'stomach, belly'
 ledoo /lŭ.dŭ/ (F) 'finger'
 opoots /ó.puts/ (C) 'buttocks'
 lepee /lŭ.pē/ (F) 'foot, leg' more common than teahwit /tē.yā.wit/ (C)
 towah /tó.wa/ (C?) 'fingernails, toenails'
 tlepait /tle.páy/ (C) 'nerves (actually thread)'
 tumtum /tŭm.tŭm/ (LCh?) heart, spirit, intellect,
 center of emotions
 pilpil /píl.pil/ (from Chinook pil, red) 'blood'
 stone /ston/ (E) 'bone'*
 stone latate 'skull'
 stone teahwit 'footbone'

Learn these terms until you can use them easily in making sentences, and then you might try to sing the song 'Dry Bones' in Jargon.

"stone latate kow kopa stone lecoo, "Head bone connected to the neck bone,
 stone lecoo kow kopa stone emih, neck bone connected to the chest bone,
 etc." etc."

Clothes

Students can breathe easy, because the Jargon vocabulary devoted to clothing was very small and functional. Some speakers used the term pasisi ('blanket') for all clothes, but there were a few words for articles of clothing.

kapo /ká.po or kŭ.pú/ (F) 'coat,' also klotchman kapo 'dress'
 sakoleks /sá.ko.leks/ (C) 'trousers,' also keekwullie
 sakoleks 'underwear (men's or women's)'
 shut /shut/ (E) 'shirt'
 kisu /kē.su/ (C) 'apron, skirt'

* Stone was also used to refer to testicles (i.e. stone kiyutan, stallion). The word for women's genitals, tenino /te.nī.no/ (C) vulva (also canyon) and penis, iwosh /ē.wash/ (?) are often not included in dictionaries. Skutch (UCh?) was also used by several tribes for female genitals. Is /is/ and manakh /ma.nak/ are found in several languages of the Coast for urinate and defecate, resp. They were widely used in Jargon.

lasanshel /la.san.shel/ (F) 'belt'
 lawest /la.west/ (F) 'vest'
 seahpo /sē.yá.po/ (prob. F, see dictionary) 'hat, cap'
 takinis /tá.ki.nis/ (E) 'stockings, socks' or
 kushis /ku.shēs/ (LCh?)
 shoe or tikshu (E?) or tkitlipa /tkí.tli.pǔ/ (C) 'shoes'
 hokatshu /hó.kūt.shu/ (E) 'handkerchief'

The term iktas was sometimes used for clothes, but is confusing except in contexts in which it is understood that one refers specifically to clothes.

There is also a terminology related to sewing and the making of clothes. This will be presented here, as well.

tipshin /típ.shin/ (UCh) 'needle, pin'
 mamook tipshin 'to sew'
 sail /sāl/ (E) 'cloth'
 klapite /klǔ.pít/ (C) 'thread' or hwilom /hwī.lum/ (?)
 lasiso /la.sē.só/ (F) 'scissors'
 kwekweens /kwé.kē.ǔns/ (UCh, LCh) 'pin'
 laliba /la.lē.ba/ (F) 'ribbon'
 chilchil /chil.chil/ (C) 'button'
 tahnim /tá.nim/ (UCh) 'to measure'
 cut /kut/ (E) 'to cut, also tlkope /tul.kop/ (C)'
 wash /wash/ (E) 'to wash (or mamook wash)'

READING EXERCISE

Here, as a reading exercise, is the Whiteman's Creation Story in Chinook Jargon as given in a Christmas Sermon by Alfred Carmichael, in Victoria, 1890. Carmichael's manuscript sermon notes have been copied exactly as they were written, without transcribing them into the spelling system which we utilize.

Boston Creation Story

Hyias ankuttie Saghalie Tyee mamook okook illahie. Kimta yahka kopet mamook okook illahie, yahka mamook konaway pish, konaway moosemoos, konaway mowitch. Konsih yahka kopet mamook konaway klaska ictas, yahka mamook man. Yahka wawa, kloshepose nesika mamook man kahkwa nesika,

nika potlatch yahka illahie kopa klaska. Pe Saghalie Tyee mamook man kahkwa yahka. Konsih yahka kopet mamook icht man, yahka wawa kopa yahka, "Nika potlatch okook illahie kopa mika - konaway pish, konaway moosemoos, konaway mowitch. Konaway ictas, mika hyiu kopa klaska. Mika mamook nem kopa konaway klaska, "Pe Adam mamook nem kopa konaway klaska. Pee Adam (okook yahka nem God potlatch yahka) halo mitlite icht klootsma, pe Sagalie Tyee, icht polaklie konsih yahka sleep, Saghalie Tyee iksum icht bone kopa Adam, pe Saghalie Tyee mamook icht klootsma, pe potlatch yahka kopa Adam. Konsih Adam nanitch yahka klootsma okook Saghalie Tyee mamook kopa yahka, yahka wawa yahka nem Eve. So, Saghalie Tyee mamook mox tillicums, Adam de yahka klootsma Eve. Pe God wawa kopa klaska, "Mesika nanitch okook illahie nika potlatch kopa mesika, konaway yahka? Spose mesika mamook quanesum kahkwa nika tikegh, pe wick mamook mesachie, nika potlatch teach kopa mesika quanesum, wick mesika mamaloose, mesika mitlite quanesum kopa okook illahie."

Pe Saghalie Tyee mamook klaska mitlite kopa icht hyas kloshe garden car (i.e. kah) mitlite hyiu muckamuck kahkwa apple (lepom), pear, konaway kloshe muckamuck. Pe Saghalie Tyee mamook icht kahkwa teach stick kahkwa lepom mitlite kopa yahka. Pe Saghalie Tyee wawa kopa klaska, "Kloshe spose mesika muckamuck konaway klaska, pe icht wick mesika muckamuck - klonas mox kole chakko, pe klaska Adam pe Eve mamook quanesum (kahkwa) Saghalie Tyee wawa klaska, mesachie halo chakko.

Pe icht sun diab chacko kopa Eve pe wawa yahka, "Icta Saghalie Tyee wawa kopa mesika kopa yaka teach stick?" Pe, Eve wawa, "Yahka wawa kopa nesika, mesika muckamuck konaway stick muckamuck. Pe icht teach tree muckamuck wick mesika muckamuck. Spose mesika muckamuck yahka, mesika mamalose."

Pe diab wawa kopa yahka, "Wick mesika mamalose. Saghalie Tyee kumtux spose mesika muckamuck yaka, mesika chakko hyas (delate) kahkwa yahka." Pe Eve muckamuck yahka tree, pe potlatch Adam, pe yahka muckamuck.

Klaska kopet mamook kahkwa Saghalie Tyee wawa klaska. Diab wawa klaska pe klaska mamook kahkwa yahka wawa. Yahka kahta mesachie mamook chakko kopa okook illahie.

Tenas alkie Saghalie Tyee chakko kopa klaska, pe klaska shem tumtum. Pe mamook ipsoot klaska selves, pe Saghalie Tyee hyias wawa, "Adam, car mika mitlite?" Pe Adam chakko, pe Saghalie Tyee wawa, "Kahta mesika shem tumtum? Mesika muckamuck kopa yahka tree okook nika wawa mesika, wick

mesika muckamuck."

Pe Adam wawa, "Nika klootsma potlatch yahka kopa nika, pe klootsma wawa, "Diab wawa nika yahka kloshe muckamuck. Pe Saghalie Tyee wawa, "Alkie mesika mamalose, pee bymby nika mahsh icht man kopa mesika kopa mesika illahie pe yahka save mesika. Bymby Adam pe Eve klap tenasses, pe yahka tenasses klap tenasses, pe tenas alkie tillicums mitlite kopa okook illahie.

This is the Boston Creation Story in Chinook Jargon. The last section of this Christmas sermon is presented as the reading at the end of Chapter VII. Note that spelling of some of the words varies from use to use within the text. Note also that some English words such as teach, garden, save, and tree are used here despite the existence of Jargon words for such things or the possibility of expressing the ideas in commonly used Jargon. This points to the fact that Jargon's fluid and uncanonized nature persisted throughout its use. The only words in the above which might give you trouble are diab (F) 'the devil,' and shem tumtum 'to be ashamed.'

SING IN CHINOOK JARGON

Here is a translation of Good Night, Ladies by Laura Downey-Bartlett. You will have no trouble with the easy words: Goodnight, Ladies! We're going to leave (you) now. Merrily we roll (i.e. stroll) along, o'er the dark blue sea. Farewell, Ladies! Sweet dreams, Ladies! etc.

KLOSH POLAKELY T'SLADIE

Ict

Klosh polakely t'sladie!

Klosh polakely t'sladie!

Klosh polakely t'sladie!

Nesika klatawa, alta.

Hee-hee nesika cooley kah,

Cooley kah, cooley kah,

Hee-hee nesika cooley kah,

E-niti hy-as chuck.

Mox

Kla-how-ya t'sladie!

Kla-how-ya t'sladie!

Kla-how-ya t'sladie!

Nesika klatawa alta.

Klone

T'see moosum t'sladie!

T'see moosum t'sladie!

T'see moosum t'sladie!

Nesika klatawa alta.