

# Notes

Since there has never been standard spelling for Chinook Jargon, the quoted passages in this book often represent the same Chinook Jargon word with different spellings, which in turn are different from the orthography used in this book. These notes have been provided primarily as an aid to interpreting some of the longer passages. Additional notes have been included on the technical aspects of the book's orthography.

## Chapter 1

1. Using this book's orthography, General Nesmith's message would have been spelt:

*Klatawa nayka sitkum tamolêch wekt ukuk kanamakst lam.*

2. Using this book's orthography, the copy from Boas would read:

*Kêltes kupa nayka.*

*Spos mayka mash nayka.*

*Hayu puti boys kuli kupa town.*

*Atlki wekt nayka iskêm.*

*Wik kêt kupa nayka.*

3. The translator of this gospel is unknown. The author believes it was Charles Tate, a Methodist minister who spoke Chinook Jargon. Using this book's orthography, the title of the gospel would be:

*St. Mark's Klush Yayêm Kupa Nesayka Savior Jesus Christ*

# Chinook Jargon

## Chapter 2

1. Chinook Jargon was spread around the Northwest in the 1800s via Native carriers that shared common consonants in their languages. We know this by looking at both linguistic evidence and historical sources. Native English speakers do not use all these consonants when speaking English. Although various groups may have spoken varieties of Chinook Jargon that did not differentiate between all the consonants, early adopters in each group most likely learned Chinook Jargon from speakers who used the consonants described by Terrence Kaufman in 1968. According to Terrance Kaufman, the following grid represents the consonants used in Chinook Jargon:

<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>		<i>ts</i>	<i>tš</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kw</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>qw</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>p'</i>	<i>t'</i>	<i>tl'</i>	<i>ts'</i>	<i>(tš')</i>	<i>k'</i>	<i>kw'</i>	<i>q'</i>	<i>qw'</i>	
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>				<i>g</i>				
		<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>š</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>xw</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Xw</i>	
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>				<i>(ng)</i>				
	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>							
<i>w</i>				<i>y</i>					

There are 8 rules in shifting Kaufman's consonant base to derive the orthography used in this book:

1. All *k* and *q* based sounds are simplified to the *k* or *kw*.
2. Ejectives are transformed to a simple consonant (e.g., *p'* to *p*).
3. Glottal stops are removed (i.e., no *?*).
4. The *x* is represented by an *h*.
5. In most cases the *X* is transformed to an *h*. In a couple cases *X* is transformed to a *k* (e.g., *ikt*).
6. The barred-L (i.e., *l*) is represented by either *kl* or *tl*.
7. The *tš* is transformed to a *ch*.
8. *š* is spelled as *sh*.

So, the “shifted” chart looks like:

<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>		<i>ts</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kw</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kw</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>kl,tl</i>	<i>ts</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kw</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kw</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>				<i>g</i>			
		<i>kl,tl</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>hw</i>	<i>h,k</i>	<i>hw,kw</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>				<i>ng</i>			
	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>						
<i>w</i>				<i>y</i>				

## Chapter 5

- Using this book's orthography, the passage from *The Canoe and The Saddle* would be:

*Hayash tayi mayka, hayu mitlayt ikta, hilu ikta mitlayt kupa nayka ténas.*

## Chapter 10

- Using this book's orthography, the quote from Boas would read:

*Kanawi san nayka kélây!  
Saya iléhi nayka mitlayt alta.*

- Using this book's orthography, the quote from Boas would read:

*Hayash klahauyém  
Kanamakst nayka olman,  
Kupa Bictoli.  
Hilu klaksta  
Wawa klahauya nésayka  
Kupa Bictoli.*

- Using this book's orthography, McLeod's sentence would read:

*Kanawi ka nayka kuli kanawi délayt kélêtés ukuk lalang.*

- Using this book's orthography, the quote from Boas would read:

*Good-bye, oh my dear Charlie!  
Spos mayka iskêm kluchman,  
Wik mayka tsipi nayka.*

- Using this book's orthography, the quote from Boas would read:

*Ikta mayka tiki?  
Kwanisém mayka solêks.  
Mayka olman,  
Hilu skukum alta.*

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6. Using this book's orthography, Ells' Song #4 would read:

*Ankati nayka tiki whiskey,  
Ankati nayka tiki whiskey,  
Pi alta nayka mash-  
Alta nayka mash.  
Alta nayka mash.  
Ankati nayka tiki whiskey,  
Ankati nayka tiki whiskey,  
Pi alta nayka mash.*

7. Using this book's orthography, Eells' Song #5 reads:

*Spos nêsayka mêkamêk whiskey,  
Whiskey mêkamêk nêsayka dala.*

8. Using this book's orthography, the quoted rendition of Downey-Barlett's Chinook Jargon "America" is written as:

*Nayka ilêhi, kakwa mayka,  
Tsi ilêhi, wik ilaytih,  
Kakwa mayka, nayka shati.  
Ilêhi, ka nayka papa mimêlust,  
Ilêhi, klush tilikêm chaku;  
kikwêli kanawi lamotay,  
Mamuk wik ilaytih tintin.*

9. The paragraph from *The Origin of Death* in this book's orthography is:

*Klaska mitlayt têngs saya klaska haws. Well ikt tilikêm yaka  
mitlayt ikt têngas man, yaka ukuk saya mitlayt ikt têngas man.  
Well, ikt man yaka têngas ukuk chaku sik. Well, têngas klonês  
makst san yaka sik, alta yaka mimêlust têngas man. Well, ukuk  
man skukum sik têngtêm. Yaka kilay. Well, yaka mash kupa  
ilêhi, ya[ka] [ma]muk ikpuy uk ilêhi. Well, kêlapay kupa haws,  
yaka sik têngtêm.*

10. Using this book's orthography, Stuart's version of "The House That Jack Built" is written as:

*Ukuk Pêshpêsh\*,  
Yaka mimêlust tènês mawich,  
Yaka mêkamêk laray\*\*,  
Mitlayt kupa haws,  
Jack yaka mamuk.*

\* *pêshpêsh* is an alternate form of *puspus*.

\*\* *laray* is translated as "malt."

11. Pasco's article would be "*Piltên Tiliêm Ship*" in this book's orthography and the quoted text would be:

*Kwinêm ton bronze kanim patl animal pi tiliêm.  
Bill Reid pi yaka ilihan tiliêm, klaska mamuk hayu years kupa  
ukuk hayash pi dêlet. Tokti sculpture pi alta yaka kèpit.  
October, ukuk year, tiliêm klaska mitwhêt yaka kupa Canadian  
Embassy, Washington, D.C.  
Yaka dêlet yayêm\* "Spirit of Haida Gwai" kêshki\*\* Reid, yaka  
patlêch nêch "Piltên Tiliêm Ship."  
Ukuk sculpture, yaka dêlet ligley kliyêl kakwa argillite. Yaka sit  
kupa tènês wik klip chêk. Sculpture, yaka dêlet klush kênchi towah  
chaku klak chêk pi kwêtlkwêtl ukuk kliyêl kanim.*

\* *yayêm* is translated as "called."

\*\* *kêshki* is translated as "but."

## Chinook Jargon

12. This wordlist will help you match Glavin's quoted Chinook Jargon verse in "Rain Language" to his quoted English verse. Each of the following entries is respelled in parenthesis using this book's orthography:

chako (*chaku*) - come  
chikchik (*chikchik*) - wagon, but here is used for "car"  
cooley (*kuli*) - go  
halo (*hilu*) - not  
hyack cooly (*hayak kuli*) - race, literally "quickly running"  
kimta (*kimta*) - after, following  
kliminawhit (*klêminêhwit*) - lie, falsehood  
klip sun (*klip san*) - evening, around sunset, literally "sunken sun"  
konamokst (*kanamakst*) - both, together  
kopa (*kupa*) - on  
kopet (*kêpit*) - finish, stop  
mamook klahwa (*mamuk klawa*) - slow down  
man (*man*) - person  
oakut (*uyhêt*) - road  
opoots (*upuch*) - end  
pe (*pi*) - and  
skookum (*skukum*) - powerful, strong  
snass (*snas*) - rain  
tenas-sitkum (*tênês sitkum*) - quarter, literally "little half"  
tenas wahm (*tênês wam*) - luke-warm.  
tolo (*tulo*) - win  
waum illahie (*wam ilêhi*) - summer  
yako (*yaka*) - means "he," or "she." Used here for "this."  
yiem (*yayêm*) - story