CHINOOK AND SHORTHAND RUDIMENTS,

WITH WHICH THE CHINOOK JARGON AND THE WAWA SHORTHAND CAN BE MASTERED WITHOUT A TEACHER IN A FEW HOURS.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE "KAMLOOPS WAWA."

"The shortest way to learn the Chinook is through the Shorthand, and the shortest way to learn the Shorthand is through the Chinook."

KAMLOOPS, B.C.
1898.

chako tloos,
che,
chipoo,
eskom,
eskom kloochm
ipsoot,
kakshet,
kapshiwalu,
kilapai,
klatwa.
komtax,
lolo,
malié,
makook,
makmak,
mash,
mamook.
„ issik,
„ gamble,
„ khell,
„ khow,
„ kikoole,
„ kansih,
„ kwash,
„ komtax,
„ kiskis,
„ tamanoas
„ pepa,
„ patl,
mamook poo,
„ sahale,
„ memloos,
„ tintin,
„ olo,
„ klahawiam,
„ klatwa,
„ kòl,
„ tloos,
„ twip,
„ wàm,
„ bloom,
„ paint,
mitlait,
mitoit,
moossoom,
nanich,
nanich pepa
nanich kopa m
tloos nanich
oihoi,
patlach,
peïe,
pàit,
play,
salix,
chanté,
sopena,
tans,

Phonetic Alphabet.

1º Simple, for Chinook.

ă o oo ow wă e u

h p t k l sh s n m

2º Complete, for English.

ă o oo ow wă ā ai e

ū(use) ū(us) an in on un

h p b t d f v k g l r

sh j=ch s z=ts n ng m th

3º Numerals.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Introduction.

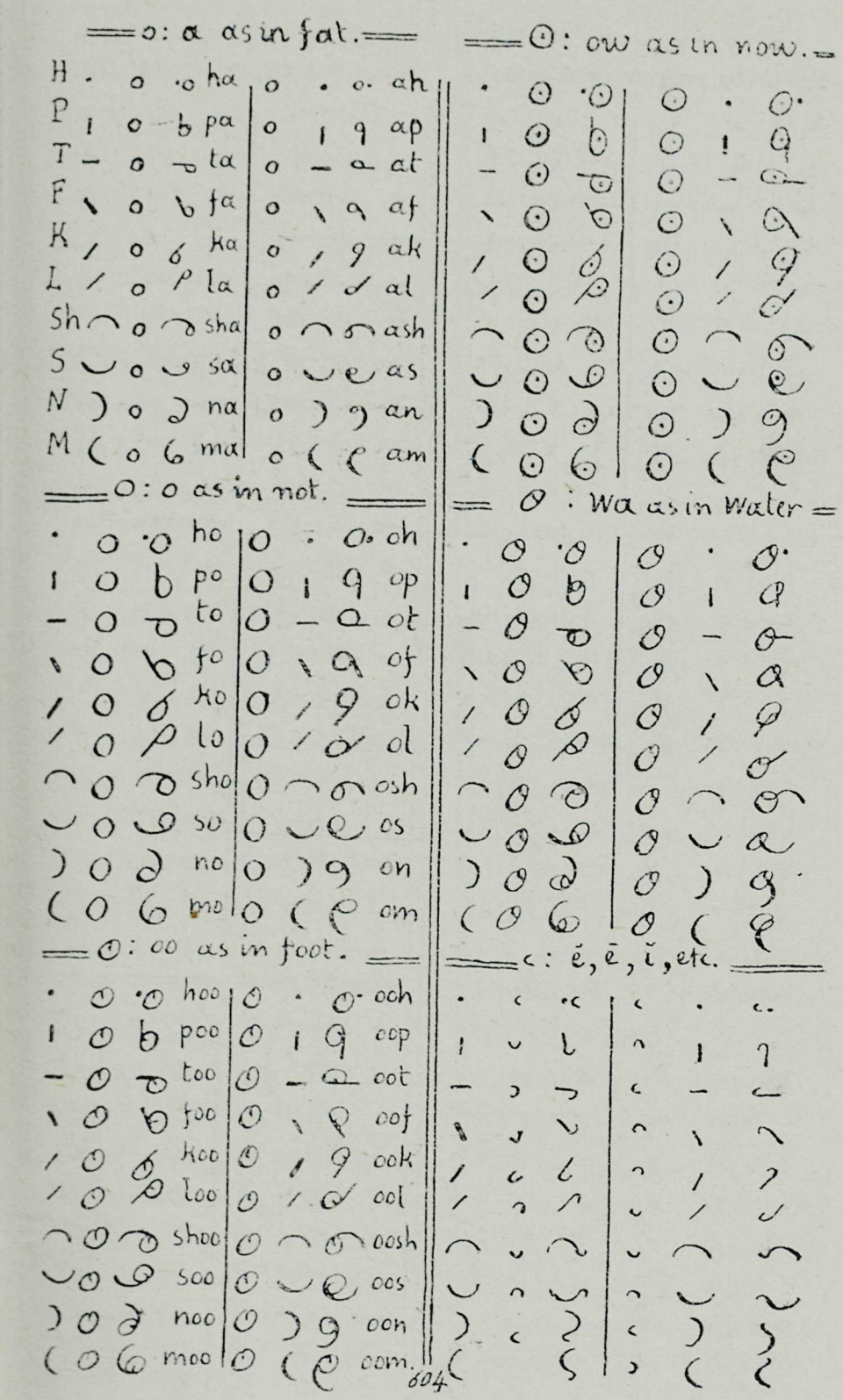
The following clipping from the Montreal *Gazette* of Nov. 29th, 1894, will make a convenient introduction to this little pamphlet:—

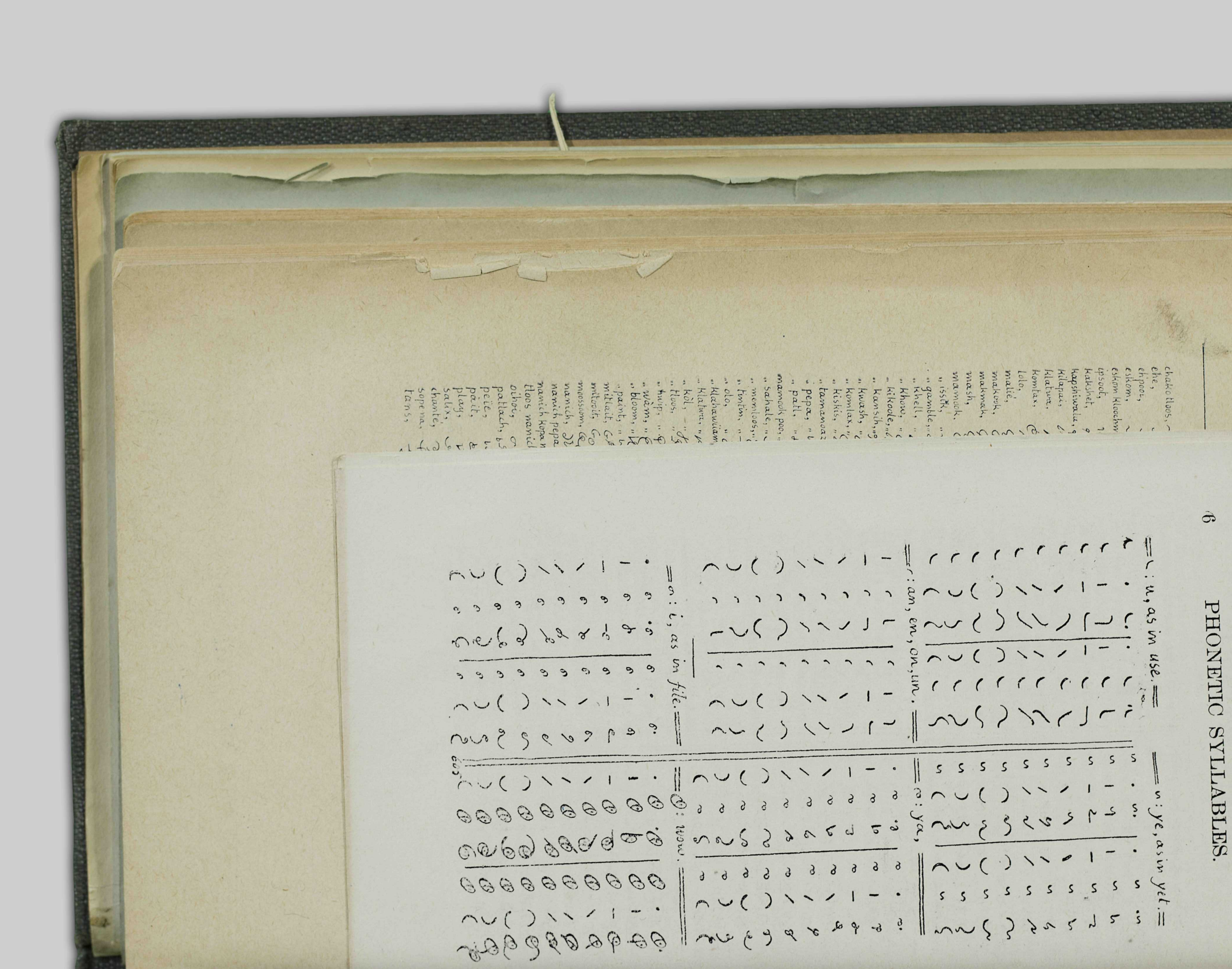
"The 'Chinook Jargon,' or Oregon Trade language, is a curiously composite form of speech, being partly Chinook, partly Nootka, partly French, partly English, and partly the result of onomatopœia. During the early intercourse of Europeans with the West coast, Nootka was the emporium of the traffic, and the Indians gradually picked up from the sailors some English words. Later on, when traders began to frequent the Columbia River, they used the words learned at Nootka, and in this way the Chinooks, always quick in catching sounds, added Nootka and English words to their own vocabulary. As early as 1804 a *lingua franca* had thus come into use on the coast. The Nor'-West, Astor and Hudson's Bay Companies servants, and the French *voyageurs*, all contributed their share to the jargon. When Mr. Horatio Hale, whose manual is a work of authority, first visited the coast, it consisted of about 250 words. Of these 18 were of Nootka origin, 41 of English source, while 34 were French and 111 formed the Chinook substratum. That was more than fifty years ago. In 1863, when the Smithsonian Institution published its dictionary of the language, the number of words had grown to 500. Of these 221 were considered Chinook, 94 French, 67 English, while the Salish or Flathead Indians are credited with 39. The nationalities of their civilized visitors were designated respectively Pasai (Francais); Kintchossh (King George, whose medals are known all through the North-West, being the type of an Englishman), and Boston (from the French-Canadian *Bastounais*.) A man named Pelton, going insane, furnished a term for fool or madman. The term of salutation—*clak-oh-ah-yah*—used to be traced to the visit of Clark, and his friends' enquiries after his health, and their origin satisfied Sir D. Wilson. Mr. Hale, however, prefers to assign it to a Chinook origin. *Tum-tum* is a sound word for heart (from the pulsation), and is used for will, purpose, desire. *Lip-lip* (to boil) is another such word, imitating boiling water. *Kole-sick-waum-sick* is the expressive jargon for fever and ague. *Stik* is used for tree or anything made of wood. *Hee hee* clearly denotes

laughter, and is used for any kind of diversion. One of the commonest words is *mamook* (to make), and can be used with any noun to indicate every kind of operation or proceeding. *Illa hee* (ground) is also used in all sorts of ways, as *Boston illahee* (the United States), *mimaloose illahee* (death ground, cemetery), *sagali illahee* (mountain, highlands). All strong liquors are called *lum* (rum). Ship, pray, tea, sick, stone, sing, nose, soap, mama, papa, and other words, are good Chinook as well as good English. The French words adopted have mostly undergone some change, as *mahsie* (merci), *malich* (marier), *pe* (puis) used for 'and,' *lamestin* (la medicine, etc. The Nootka word *hyas* (great) is used with other words to indicate a larger animal, etc., resembling a smaller one, as *puss-puss*, or *pish-pish* (a cat), *hyas puss-puss* (a panther). The Nootka *potlatch* (gift) is also largely used both as noun and verb."

The following Chinook vocabulary is as complete as it is necessary to have it for the rapid learning of the Chinook Jargon. A few words are omitted because they are of very rare occurrence, and would make an unnecessary burden for the memory. The more one confines himself to the words in this vocabulary for expressing his ideas, the purer his Chinook will be. Whenever the Chinook vocabulary is not sufficient to express one idea, an English word must be used—the simplest and most common that can be found. A short way to master this vocabulary is to read it over, and repeat every word of it once a day for a week or so, or, better still, read it over every evening before retiring, and again the first thing in the morning, until well mastered. If that reading is made with proper attention, three or four days will be sufficient for most people.

The apostrophe in each word of the following vocabulary denotes the accented syllable. The pronunciation is the Latin pronunciytion, in which the consonants sound the same as in English. Whenever the "j" or "ch" occur they are sounded as in English, but the vowels must be sounded uniformly as follows: "a," as in "fat"; "e," as in "met"; "i," as in "fill"; "o," as in "no"; "oo," as in "good." The vowel "u" is to be sounded as in "us." The consonat "h" has a stronply guttural sound wherever it appears, except in connection with "c" and "s" in "ch" and "sh."


o: a as in fat.
H ha ah
P pa ap
T ta at
F fa af
K ka ak
L la al
Sh sha ash
S sa as
N na an
M ma am
o: o as in not.
ho oh
po op
to ot
fo of
ko ok
lo ol
sho osh
so os
no on
mo om
o: oo as in foot.
hoo ooh
poo oop
too oot
foo oof
koo ook
loo ool
shoo oosh
soo oos
noo oon
moo oom.
o: ow as in now.
o: Wa as in Water
c: ē, ē, ĭ, etc.



Al'ke by and by.
alta now
an'kate formerly
a'yak, fast
a'yas, great
a'yoo, many
cha'ko, come
chi, new
chik'min metal
chok, water
dret, direct
e'he, to laugh
eh'pooï shut
e'lehe, earth
elaïten slave
élo none
enataï across
eskom to take
ha'ha awful.
ha'lak open
helo'ima different
humm, smell.
iht, one
ik'ta? what?
ikitas goods
ilep first
ip'soot hide
is'sik paddle
itlooilh flesh
kah where
kak'shet broken
ka'kwa like
kaladhan fence

kal'kala birds
kal'tash useless
ka'mooks dog
ka'nawe all
ka'namoxt together
kan'sih how many
kap'ho elder brother
kap'shwala to steal
ka'ta how
khell hard
kho to reach
ki'koole below
ki'lapaï return
kim'ta after
ki'pooit needle
kis'kis drive
kiu'tan horse
kla'hane outdoors
kla'howyam poor
klak'sta? who?
kla'ska they
klatwa go
klíshes mats
klootchmin woman
kloonas' perhaps
kenim' canoe
kolan' ear
komtax' know
ko'pa to, in, at
kopet' finished
koyookoyoo ring
kwanesem always
kwash afraid

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chako tloos,
ehe,
ehpoot,
eskom,
eskom kloochm
ipsoot,
kakshet,
kapshiwala,
kilapai,
klatwa,
komtax,
lolo,
malie,
makook,
makmak,
mash,
mamook,
" isstk,
" gamble,
" khell,
" khow,
" kikoole,
" kansih,
" kwash,
" komlax,
" kiskis,
" tamanoaz
" pepa,
" patl,
mamook poo,
" sahale,
" memloos,
" tintin,
" olo,
" klahawiian
" klatwa,
" kol,
" tloos,
" twip,
" wam,
" bloom,
" paint,
mitlait,
mitooit,
moossoom,
nanich,
nanich pepe
nanich kopa
tloos nani
oihoi,
patlach,
peie,
pait,
play,
salix,
chante,
sopena,
tans,

Kow		bound
Kwa'ten		belly
Kwe'nam		five
la'ket		four
lele		a long time
lep'lep		boil
lo'lo		carry
ma'ika		thou
ma'kook		to buy
mak'mak		to eat
ma'mook		to work
mash		throw away
masa'chi		bad
mem'loos		dead
mi'llait		to stay
mit'ooit		to stand up
moos'moos		cattle •
mow'ich		deer
msa'ika		you (plural)
na'ika		I, me
na'nich		see
na'witka		yes
nsa'ika		we, us
O'ihat		road
o'ihoi		exchange
o'lali		berries
o'lo		hungry
oo'kook		this
oo'poots		hind part
ow		younger brother
pa'ia		fire
papoos'		child
pasi'si		blanket

patl		full
pa'tlach		give
pel		red
pel'pel		blood
peth'ten		crazy
pi		and
poo		explosion
poos		if
poola'khe		night
poo'lale		dust
sa'hale		above
sa'ya		far
saka'looks		pants
sa'lix		angry
saplel		bread
se'le		soul
senmoxt		Seven
sia'hoos		the face
sie'sem		to relate
sit'kom		half
skoo'koom		strong
snaz		rain
sta'lo		river
stiw'ith		pray
ta'ham		six
takmoonak		one hundred
tamano'az		magic
tanaz'		small
tanke		yesterday
ta'tilam		ten
ta'ye		chief
te'ke		to like
tekop'		white

le plat	dish	name	snake
le pot	pot	necktie	snow
le prêtre	priest	nine	spoon
les anges	angel.	nose	steamboat
les Apôtres	apostle	old	stick
les dents	teeth	papa	sugar
les Evêques	bishop	pin	sun
malie	medal	pipe	sunday
marié	married	play	swim
mulet	mule	quarter	tea
patate	potatoes	rope	to-morrow
payé	paid	sail	warm
pourri	rotten	salt	wash
		shame	watch
		ship	wheat
		shirt	whip
		sick	wild
		skin	wind
		sky	window
		sleep	wine
		smoke	

English words.

basket	help	snake	
bed	house	snow	
bone	ice	spoon	
broom	island	steamboat	
coat	kettle	stick	
cold	kiss	sugar	
cup	knife	sun	
dollar	lake	sunday	
dry	lasy	swim	
eight	law	tea	
fight	leaves	to-morrow	
fish	life	warm	
fly	light	wash	
get up	man	watch	
gold	moon	wheat	
grease	mountain	whip	
hammer	musket	wild	
		wind	
		window	
		wine	

The above vocabulary is about as complete as is necessary for quickly learning the chinook. A great many other english words are used, which it would be too long to enumerate here. The above are the commonest and the best understood by nearly all the indians.

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chako tloos, ~
ehe, ~
ehpoor, ~
eskom, ~
eskom kloochm
ipsoot, ?
kakshet, ?
kapshiwala, ?
kilapai, (
klatwa. /
komtax, (
lolo, /
malié, (
makook, (
makmak, (
mash, (
mamook, (
„ isstk, „
„ gamble, „
„ khell, „
„ khow, „
„ kikoole, „
„ kansih, „
„ kwash, „
„ komlax, „
„ kiskis, „
„ tamanoa
„ pepa, „
„ patl, „
mamook poo,
„ sahale, „
„ memloos, „
„ tintin, „
„ olo, „
„ klahawiian
„ klatwa. „
„ kôl, „
„ tloos, „
„ kwip, „
„ wàm, „
„ bloom, „
„ paint, „
mitlait, G
mitoait, G
moossoom, G
nanich, (
nanich pep
nanich kopa
tloos nani
oihoi, (
patlach, (
peïe,
pàit,
play,
salix, (
chanté,
sopena,
tans,

tel	⌐	tired
te'likom	⌐	people
tep'so	⌐	grass
tik	⌐	telegraph
tik'tik	⌐⌐	watch
tin'tin	⌐⌐	bell
tlap	⌐	to find
tla'wa	⌐	slowly
tlemen	⌐	soft
tlemen tlemen	⌐	all in pieces
tlemenoait	⌐	tell a lie
tlep	⌐	deep
tlil	⌐	black
tloon	⌐	three
tloos	⌐	good
tsem	⌐	writing
tsepe,	⌐	mistaken
tsi	⌐	sweet
tsiktsik	⌐	carriage,
tsiltsil	⌐	stars
utl	⌐	glad
ul'kat	⌐	long
wah	⌐	pour out
wa'wa	⌐	speak
weht	⌐	again
wek	⌐	no
ya'ka	⌐	he, she, it
yak'so	⌐	hair
ya'kwa	⌐	here
ya'wa	⌐	there

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Words from French.

la bouche	⌐	mouth
la bouteille	⌐	bottle
la carrotte	⌐	carrots
la cassette	⌐	box
la clef	⌐	key
la croix	⌐	cross
la hache	⌐	axe
la langue	⌐	tongue
la medecine	⌐	drugs
la messe	⌐	Mass
la montagne	⌐	mountain
la pelle	⌐	shovel
la pénitence	⌐	penance
la pioche	⌐	pick
la pipe	⌐	pipe
la planche	⌐	lumber
la porte	⌐	door
la table	⌐	table
la tête	⌐	head
la vieille	⌐	old woman
le Baptême	⌐	Baptism
le carême	⌐	Lent
le chapelet	⌐	beads
le clou	⌐	nail
le diable	⌐	devil
le loup	⌐	woolf
le mariage	⌐	marriage
le mouton	⌐	sheep
le pape	⌐	pope
le péché	⌐	sin
le pied	⌐	foot

An'kate	formerly
S. T.	God
ma'mook	made
sa'hale	(the) above
e'lehe	land
pi	and
ook'ook	this
elehe.	earth.
Kopet'	Only
chok	water
pi	and
poola'kle	night
mitla'it	was
ko'pa	on
ookook	this
elehe.	earth.
Pi	And
S. T.	God
wa'wa :	said:
Tloos	let
cha'ko	come
light (lait).	light.
A'yak	At once
chako	came
light	light
kopa	on
elehe.	earth.
S. T.	God
mamook	made
ka'kwa	thus
kopa	on
iht	the first
son.	day.
Kopa	On
moxt	the second
son	day
S. T.	God
mamook	made
ookook	that
sky (skai)	sky
nsai'ka	we
na'nich	see
kopa	in the
sahale.	above.
Kopa	On
tloon	the third
son	day
Iaka	He
mash	cast
chok	the water
kan'awe	all
kan'amoxt	together
pi	and
Iaka	He
wawa	said
poos	that
salt	salt
chok	water
iaka	(be) its
name (nem)	name.
Ktm'ta	Afterwards
Iaka	He
wawa	said
poos	that
chako	become
dry (drai)	dry
elehe.	the Earth.
Kopa	On
ookook	this
dry	dry
elehe	earth
Iaka	He
mamook	made
chako	come
kanawe	all
ikta	things
tep'so	grass
pi	and
a you (a-u)	many
heloi-ma	different
stick	trees
pi	and
kanawe	all
tloos	(the) fine
flowers.	flowers.
Kopa	On
laket	the fourth
son,	day
S.T.	God
mamook	made
son	the sun
moon	the moon
pi	and
tsil'tsil	the stars

kopa	in the
sahale.	above.
Kopa	On
kwe-nam	the fifth
son,	day
Iaka	He
mamook	made
kanawe	all
heloima	(the) different
fish	fish (es)
kopa	in
chok	the water
pi	and
ka'nawe	all
ookook	those
kal'akala	birds
klas'ka	which
fly	fly
kopa	in the
wind.	wind.
Kopa	On the
ta'ham	sixth
son	day
S. T.	God
mamook	made
mow'ich	the deer
pi	and
kanawe	every
ikta	thing
koo'li	that runs
kopa	on
elehe	the earth
kakwa	like
mowich	deer.
kim ta	After
S. T.	God
wawa	said,
tloos	let
nsa'ika	us
mamook	make
man	man
poos	that (he be)
ka'kwa	like
nsa'ika	our
tsem	figure
pi	and

iaka	he (be)
ta'ye	chief
kopa	over
kanawe	every
ikta	thing
mitlait	(that) is
kopa	on
elehe	earth.
Ia'wa	There
S. T.	God
es'kom	took
tanas'	a little
elehe	earth
pi	and
tanas	a little
chok	water.
Iaka	He
mamook	made
klas'ka	them
kanamokst	together
pi	and
iaka	He
eskom	took
ookook	that
elehe	earth
poos	to
mamook	make
iht	one
man	man
iaka	his
i'tlooilh	body
kopa	into
ookook	this
elehe	earth (en)
man	man.
Iaka	He
mamook	made
klatwa	go
iht	one
se'le	soul
ookook	this
sele	soul
wek kan'sih	never
alke	in the future
memloos	dead.
S. T.	God
mamook	made

name	he (be)	*nanich*	saw
ookook	this	*kanawe*	all
chi	new	*ookook*	those (things)
man	man		
Adam	Adam,	*Iaka*	He
kakwa	as	*mamook*	made
poos	if	*pi*	and
wawa	to say	*kanawe*	all
elehe	earth	*klaska*	they (were)
iaka.	he (is)	*tloos*	good.
S. T.	God		

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

S. T., abbreviation for *Sahale Taye*—the above chief, God.

THE VERB *mamook.*

PRESENT.

Naika mamook—I work, or I make.
Maika mamook—Thou workest.
Iaka mamook—He works.
Nsaika mamook—We work.
Msaika mamook—You work.
Klaska mamook—They work.

PAST.

Ankate naika mamook—I did work, I made.
Ankate maika mamook—Thou didst work.
Aknate iaka mamook—He did work.
Ankate nsaika mamook—We did work.
Ankate msaika mamook—You did work.
Ankate klaska mamook—They did work.

FUTURE.

Alke naika mamook—I shall work.
Alke maika mamook—Thou wilt work.
Alke iaka mamook—He will work.
Alke nsaika mamook—We shall work.
Alke msaika mamook—You will work.
Alke klaska mamook—They will work.

OTHER VERB—*wawa.*

PRESENT.

Naika wawa—I speak, etc.

Maika wawa, *Nsaika wawa,*
Iaka wawa, *Msaika wawa,*
Klaska wawa.

PAST—*Ankate naika wawa*, etc.
FUTURE—*Alke niaka wawa*, etc.

And so on, in the same manner, for all verbs.
Poos naika mamook, etc.—If I work.
Naika kopet mamook—I have done working.

Remarks.

1. The word *tloos* is used as an imperative form; *tloos naika klatwa*—let me go; *tloos maika chako*—pray come; *tloos iaka mitlait*—let him stay, etc.

2. *Sahale elehe*—the above land, heaven; *cold elehe*—winter, when the earth is cold; *tanas warm elehe*—spring, when the earth begins to get warm; *warm elehe*—the summer, when the earth is warm; *tanas cold elehe*—autumn, when the earth begins to cool. *Naika elehe* means my garden or my country, as the case may be, or also my place, when in a room or in a specified place. Ex.—Stay in your place—*tloos maika mitlait kopa maika elehe.*

3. *Kopa ilep.—Ilep* means the first, ahead of. *Kopa ilep*—at first.

4. *Kopet* means, in first instance, done, finished. *Naika kopet mamook*—I have finished my work. *Naika kopet makmak*—I have done eating. As it is here it means, only, nothing else but; *kopet chok pi poolakle*—only water, etc.

5. *Chako* is a wonderful word in Chinook. It helps to give a hundred different meanings to other words. *Chako* alone means come; *iaka chako sun*—day comes: *iaka chako warm*—it gets warm; *chako tanas* or *chako man* or *chako kopa elehe*—to be born; *chako tanas aias, chako aias, chako dret aias*—to grow a little, or to grow big, or to grow very big; *chako elo*—to vanish, to disappear; *chako tloos*—to become good; *chako kaltash*—to turn bad, etc., etc.

6. *Iht sun*—one day, the first day.

7. *Iht, iht*, or *iht, pi iht, pi iht*, means a few.

8. *Memloos* means dead. There is no word in Chinook to signify "death." When speaking of "death," the sentence must always be turned in such a way as to bring in the participle "dead." At the hour of death—"When will come the day to be dead."

9. Some of the words have a curious origin. For an instance, the word *mash*—to throw away—is nothing else than the French word *marche, va-t-en*—"go your way"—very extensively used for dismissing people in the old Hudson's Bay times.

10. The word *pehlten*—insane, crazy—comes from "*Filion*," the name of an employee of the Hudson's Bay, who became insane. Between the French and English pronunciation of that name, the Indians made it *pilio*, *pilian*, and at last *pehlten*, and adopted the name to mean insane in general.

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„ gamble,
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„ kansih,
„ kwash,
„ komtax,
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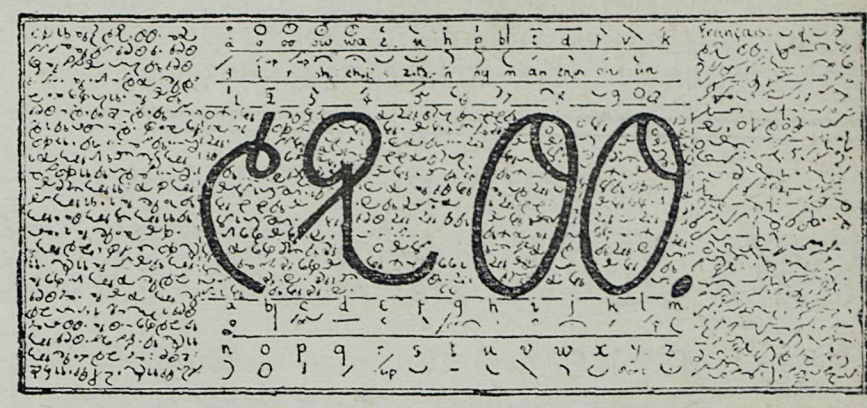

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