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.

Scanned at 600 dpi and presented by Michael Everson, Dublin, 2001-06-18
Phonetic Alphabet.

1st Simple, for Chinook.

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
\text{a} & \text{o} & \text{o} & \text{ow} & \text{wa} & \text{e} & \text{u} \\
\text{h} & \text{p} & \text{t} & \text{k} & \text{l} & \text{sh} & \text{s} & \text{n} & \text{m} \\
\end{array} \]

2nd Complete, for English.

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\text{a} & \text{o} & \text{o} & \text{ow} & \text{wa} & \text{a} & \text{ai} & \text{e} \\
\text{u} & \text{use} & \text{u} & \text{us} & \text{an} & \text{in} & \text{on} & \text{in} \\
\text{h} & \text{p} & \text{b} & \text{t} & \text{d} & \text{f} & \text{v} & \text{k} & \text{g} & \text{l} & \text{r} \\
\text{sh} & \text{j} & \text{ch} & \text{s} & \text{z} & \text{ts} & \text{n} & \text{ng} & \text{m} & \text{th} \\
\end{array} \]

3rd Numerals.

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 0 \\
\end{array} \]
Introduction.

The following clipping from the Montreal Gazette of Nov. 29th, 1804, 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 onomatopoeia. 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 260 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 231 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 Bastonnaise). 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. Turn-turn 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-vaum-sick is the expressive jargon for fever and ague. Stik is used for tree or anything made of wood. Hee hec clearly denotes
laughter, and is used for any kind of diversion. One of the commonest words is muumool (to make), and can be used with any noun to indicate every kind of operation or proceeding. Itla hee (ground) is also used in all sorts of ways, as Boston illahee (the United States), mimaloose illahee (death ground, cemetery), sagati illahee (mountain, highlands). All strong liquors are called rum (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 makhie (merci), matich (march), pe (puls) used for 'and,' lamsatin (la medicine, etc. The Nootka word hyas (great) is used with other words to indicate a larger animal, etc., resembling a smaller one, as pass-pass, or pish-pish (a cat), hyas pass-pass (a panther). The Nootka pot-latch (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 pronunciation, 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 consonant “h” has a strongly guttural sound whenever it appears, except in connection with “e” and “s” in “ch” and “sh.”
### PHONETIC SYLLABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>@</td>
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<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>/ar/</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>/e/</td>
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<td>/er/</td>
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<td>/o/</td>
<td>o</td>
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<td>/ow/</td>
<td>ow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pronunciation Examples:**
- *a* as in *sat*
- *o* as in *now*
- *æ* as in *cat*
- *æ* as in *bath*
- *æ* as in *pat*

**Additional Sounds:**
- /æ/ (as in *cat* or *hat*)
- /ə/ (as in *sat* or *bat*)
- /a/ (as in *sat* or *pat*)
- /ar/ (as in *far* or *bear*)
- /e/ (as in *pet* or *bet*)
- /er/ (as in *her* or *her*)
- /i/ (as in *sit* or *bit*)
- /o/ (as in *bot* or *pot*)
- /ow/ (as in *low* or *row*)
- /u/ (as in *but* or *hat*)

**Additional Notes:**
- *æ* and *ə* are short vowels.
- *a*, *ar*, *e*, *er*, *i*, *o*, *ow*, *u* are long vowels.
- *æ* and *ə* are often used to represent the schwa sound.

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**Revised for clarity and accuracy.**
PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

- u, as in use.
- ye, as in yet.
- am, en, on, un.
- ya.
- i, as in file.
- ow.
CHINOOK VOCABULARY.

Alike 2 by and by.
alta 2 new
anika 2 former
aysh 2 fast
ayas 2 great
ayoo 2 many
cha’ko 2 come
chi 2 new
chikmin 2 metal
choi 2 water
dret 2 direct
e’he 2 to laugh
ehpooi 2 shut
e’llehe 2 earth
e’laiten 2 slave
elo 2 none
e’nalai 2 across
e’skom 2 to take
ha’ha 2 awful
ha’lak 2 open
he’loma 2 different
hum 2 smell
ih’t 2 one
ik’i’ta 2 what?
ilta 2 goods
tlep 2 first
ip’soot 2 hide
is’ik 2 paddle
it’tooth 2 flesh
kah 2 where
ka’ktshet 2 broken
ka’kwin 2 like
ka’chepa 2 fence
kal’kala 2 birds
kal’tash 2 useless
kalnik 2 dog
kalnwe 2 all
kam’aax 2 together
kam’sih 2 how many
kapho 2 elder brother
kapshwala 2 to steal
kha’ta 2 how
khell 2 hard
kho 2 to reach
ki’koole 2 below
ki’lapai 2 return
kim’ta 2 after
ki’pooi 2 needle
kis’kis 2 drive
ku’tan 2 horse
ka’hane 2 outdoors
ka’hwayum 2 poor
kal’sta 2 who?
kal’ska 2 they
kal’thwa 2 go
kal’skes 2 mats
kalatmin 2 woman
kalos 2 perhaps
kenim 2 cannot
koloni 2 ear
komta’ 2 know
ko’pa 2 to in at
kopel 2 finished
hoyoskoyoo 2 ring
kwanesem 2 always
kwash 2 afraid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHINOOK VOCABULARY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwat'en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw'emam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la'ket</td>
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<tr>
<td>le'e</td>
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<tr>
<td>le'lep</td>
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<tr>
<td>lo'lo</td>
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<tr>
<td>ma'i'ka</td>
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<tr>
<td>ma'heok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak'mak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma'mook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mas'a'ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem'loos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil'lait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil'loit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mes'mees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moow'ich</td>
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<tr>
<td>msa'lika</td>
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<tr>
<td>na'lika</td>
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<tr>
<td>namich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na'wilka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsa'lika</td>
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<tr>
<td>O'i'hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'i'hoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o'loali</td>
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<tr>
<td>o'loli</td>
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<tr>
<td>o'lo</td>
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<tr>
<td>oon'ook</td>
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<tr>
<td>oo'poots</td>
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<tr>
<td>ow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa't'a</td>
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<tr>
<td>papoose</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINOOK VOCABULARY.</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le plat 16 dish</td>
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<tr>
<td>le pot 17 pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le prêtre 18 priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>les anges 19 angel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>les Apôtres 20 apostle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>les dents 21 teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>les évêques 22 bishop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malie 23 medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marieé 24 married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulet 25 mule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patate 26 potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payé 27 paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purri 28 rotten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*English words.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>basket</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>house</th>
<th>ice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>ice</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>ice</td>
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<tr>
<td>bone</td>
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<tr>
<td>broom</td>
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<tr>
<td>coat</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cup</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dollar</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dry</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>eight</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fight</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fish</td>
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<td>fly</td>
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<td>getup</td>
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<tr>
<td>gold</td>
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<tr>
<td>grease</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hammer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.
Words from French.

la bouche mouth
la bouteille bottle
la carotte 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 wolf
le mariage marriage
le mouton sheep
le pape pope
le péché sin
le pied foot
FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

An'kate  He
S. T.  cast
ma'mook  the water
so'hale  all
e'elehe  together
pi  and
ook'ook  this
elehe.  earth.
Kopet'  Only
chok  water
pi  and
poola'kic  night
milleit  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  light
chako  at once
kopa  came
elehe.  on
S. T.  earth.
mamook  God
ka'kewa  made
kopa  thus
iht  on
son.  the first
t.  day.
Kopa  On
moxt  the second
don.  day
S. T.  God
mamook  made
ookook  that
sky (skai)  sky
nsai'ka  we
na'rich  see
kopa  in the
sohal.  above.
Kopa  On
tloon  the third
don.  day

Iaka  He
mash  cast
chok  the water
kan'ace  all
kan'amoxt  together
pi  and
Iaka  He
wawa  said
poos  that
salt  salt
chok  water
iaka  (be) its
name (nem)
Km'la  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
kanawce  all
ikta  things
tep'so  grass
pi  and
a you (a-u)  many
heloi-mu  different
tick  trees
pi  and
kanawce  all
tloos  (the) fine
flowers.
Kopa  flowers.
laket  On
son.  the fourth
day
S.T.  God
mamook  made
son  the sun
moon  the moon
pi  and
tsil'tsil  the stars.
FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

kopa
sahale.
Kopa
kwe-num
son,
Iaka
namook
kunawce
hetstim

fish
kopa
chok
pi
ka'na'we
okook
kal'akala
klas'ka
fly
kopa
wind.
Kopa
ta'ham
son
S. T.
namook
mov'ich
pi
kanawce
ikta
kooli
kopa
elehe
kakwa
mov'ich
kim ta
S. T.
wawa
tloos
nsä'ika
namook
man
poos
ka'kwa
nsä'ika
išen
ni

iaka
ta'ye
kopa
kanawce
ikta
milkait
kopa
elehe
I'wa
S. T.
ok'kom
tanus'
elehe
pi
tanus
chok
Iaka
namook
klas'ka
kanamokst
pi
Iaka
eskom
okook
elehe
poos
namook
iht
man
iaka
'it'tloolih
kopa
okook
elehe
man
Iaka
namook
klawwa
iht
se'le
ookook
se'le
nek kan'sib
atke
memloos
S. T.
namook

in the
above.
On
the fifth
day
He
made
all
(the)
different
fish (es)
in
the water
and
all
those
birds
which
fly
in
the wind.
On the
sixth
day
God
made
the deer
and
every
thing
that runs
on
the earth
like
deer.
After
God
said,
let
us
make
man
man
what (he be)
like
our
figure
and
he (be)
chief
over
every
thing
(that) is
on
earth.
There
God
took
a little
earth
and
a little
water.
He
made
them
together
and
He
took
that
earth
to
make
one
man
his
body
into
this
earth (en)
man.
He
made
go
one
soul
this
soul
never
in the future
dead.
God
made
FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>he (be)</th>
<th>nanigh</th>
<th>saw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ookook</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>kanawee</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>ookook</td>
<td>(things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>Iaka</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
<td>Adam,</td>
<td>mamook</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakwa</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poos</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>kanawee</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wawa</td>
<td>to say</td>
<td>klasa</td>
<td>they (were)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eclehe</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>tloos</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iaka:</td>
<td>he (is)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. T.</td>
<td>God</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

S. T., abbreviation for Sahale Tuye—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.
Klasa mamook—They work.

PAST.

Ankate naika mamook—I did work, I made.
Ankate maika mamook—Thou didst work.
Ankate iaka mamook—he did work.
Ankate nsaika mamook—we did work.
Ankate msaika mamook—you did work.
Ankate klasa 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 klasa mamook—they will work.

OTHER VERB—wawa.

PRESENT.

Naika wawa—I speak, etc.
Maika wawa, Nsaika wawa, Iaka wawa, Msaika wawa, Klasa wawa.

PAST—Ankate naika wawa, etc.
FUTURE—Alke niaka wawa, etc.
FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

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 mittait*—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 mittait kopa maiki elehe.*


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 kattash*—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.
FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

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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