SNCHITSU'UMSHTSN

THE COEUR D'ALENE LANGUAGE

A Modern Course

by

Lawrence Nicodemus, B.A., L.L.B.
Lawrence Nicodemus

Born in 1912, Lawrence Nicodemus grew up in the traditional Coeur d’Alene manner. Until the age of eight he spoke only Coeur d’Alene learning the wisdom stories of the tribe and learning Indian songs from his elders.

He later attended mission schools through high school. In 1945 he was appointed tribal judge and began the study of law. In 1955 he received his law degree from La Salle University in Chicago.

Besides Coeur d’Alene and English, Lawrence has studied Latin, Greek, Spanish, and Italian. In 1935 he taught the Coeur d’Alene language for 13 months to linguist Gladys Reichart at Columbia University. He has also taught Coeur d’Alene, as well as Spokane and Colville at Eastern Washington State University.

In 1944 he became editor of the Tekoa Sentinel and also published the Morning Star, a newsletter for tribal servicemen during World War II. He has also done free-lance writing and has lectured to various groups around the country. Lawrence Nicodemus is also the author of the Coeur d’Alene Dictionary.

“Language is the key to everything else. If we do not save the language of passing cultures, we will never understand them. Very little has been written in Coeur d’Alene, two or three items by Gladys Reichard and a few minor manuscripts by Jesuit missionaries, nothing by Indian authors. This is lamentable and if nothing more is done history will judge us harshly. Lawrence Nicodemus is the most qualified man living to do this work.”

Wilfred P. Schoenberg, S.J. President
Pacific Northwest Indian Center

“At this stage, there is a good possibility that we can demonstrate that an effective Indian language literacy program can be developed so that Indian students and their non-Indian classmates can learn to read, write and speak the native language.”

Dr. Dave Warren, Director
Cultural Studies Section
Bureau of Indian Affairs

“I am delighted to endorse and lend wholehearted support to this project. While students of history know much about other Idaho tribes, little has been written about the Coeur d’Alenes, especially about their language and culture. It would especially be appropriate if this project could be completed in time for the 1976 bicentennial celebrations.”

Frank Church
United States Senator

“I can think of nothing more tragic for Idaho and the nation than to lose sight of our rich heritage. Certainly, the history of Coeur d’Alene is one of the great Indian stories in the Pacific Northwest. Preserving the language, the customs, and the traditions of the tribe is greatly to be desired.”

James A. McClure
United States Senator
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FIRST EDITION 1975

"Te'ltp'ik'wsm smiyunguiln."

"From the very first time they open their eyes, they begin to learn."

Illustrations by Lawrence Aripa and Gary LaSarte
Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Plummer, Idaho 83851

Program Design and Production by Edward A. Tennant
Orthography and Transcription by Joseph N. Bitar
Southwest Research Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 4092
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
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**PREFACE**

Writing the preface to this language course for Coeur d'Alene is a particular joy for me. The book which you hold in your hand is the result of many years of hope and aspiration. It is the result of continuous encouragement and support from many friends around the country. And more, it is the result of the tireless efforts of Lawrence Nicodemus, whose love of the language and customs he learned at his mother's knee kept strong his dedication to bring this work to completion.

On behalf of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, I would like to extend a special word of appreciation to Lawrence Nicodemus and to all who helped make this book a reality. We are particularly grateful to Noel Campbell, who acted as Tribal Liaison for this project during its planning, funding, and fulfillment.

The Tribe would like to express special thanks to Dr. Dave Warren, Director of the Cultural Studies Section of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Without his financial and moral support, this book would still be an unfulfilled hope.

Finally, we would like to thank Edward Tennant and Joseph Bitar of Southwest Research Associates in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Their assistance in planning and producing the book, as well as designing a simplified writing system for our language, has been invaluable.
It is the hope of the Tribal Council, and my own personal hope, that this book will serve not only as a written record of the Coeur d'Alene language, but that in the hands of young Tribal members and other interested friends, it will bring to life the words, the thoughts, the heritage that were so rich and strong when Lawrence Nicodemus was a child.

Bernard J. LaSarte
Tribal Chairman
Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Plummer, Idaho 83851
April 25, 1975

INTRODUCTION

Many people who want to learn a language often fail at the first attempt. This is because they often get bogged down in conjugations, grammatical rules, or heavy linguistics. After weeks of studying, they often feel frustrated because they cannot say anything. And that is why they started studying in the first place.

This language course has been designed to teach you to speak Coeur d'Alene from the very first line in Lesson 1. It has been designed to provide you with instant payoff in terms of communicating in Coeur d'Alene. After the first lesson you will be armed with the question Sti'm khukhwi? (What is this?). This question alone will allow you to talk to native speakers of the language. In the beginning, of course, the questions will be slow and simple, but the door has opened. You have begun to speak Coeur d'Alene and you have every reason to feel good about it.

The lessons, you will notice, have been kept very concrete. The key words in each lesson are words for objects which you can see and touch. They are simple, everyday words so that from the very beginning you can learn to associate the word directly with the object without having to think of the English word first.
Also, to make learning easier for you, we have begun the lessons very simply. Gradually they move into more difficult patterns and forms, but one step at a time. Basic sentence patterns are introduced in each lesson. They are designed in such a way that you may substitute any number of the words you have already learned and come up with an endless variety of your very own sentences.

The illustrations in each lesson are there to help make the language more meaningful. If you are learning Sgwarpm khuskwigi! (This is a flower!), try to link the word sgwarpm (flower) directly to a real flower, an illustration of a flower, or at least a mental picture of a flower. In this way you will be learning not only to speak Coeur d'Alene, but to think in it as well.

This course has been designed for either self-study or group learning with a teacher. In either case, the cassette tapes which accompany the written text will be an invaluable aid. No language can be learned well from a book alone. A language comes alive only when it is spoken. By listening carefully and often to a native speaker of Coeur d'Alene you will be able to learn the precise pronunciation of sounds, the proper accent on words, and the melody of sentences which makes Coeur d'Alene a language all its own.

Listen to the tapes many times over. Converse with a native speaker of the language as often as you can. Nothing will give you more satisfaction than learning to speak a little more each day. Nothing will give a tribal elder more joy than to hear you speak the words that he first learned as a child.

In the next chapter we shall talk to you about speaking and writing in Coeur d'Alene. There are several sounds in Coeur d'Alene which do not exist in English. There are several combinations of sounds which are difficult for a tongue accustomed to English. But remember! You have the same set of physical equipment for making these sounds as anyone who grew up speaking Coeur d'Alene. All you will need is determination and practice, practice, practice.

You have the determination. This course has been designed to provide you with practice in the most productive and enjoyable form possible.

From here on out, it is up to you. Good luck!
READING AND WRITING COEUR D'ALENE

Until very recently, it was very difficult to read or write Coeur d'Alene. Very little of the language had ever been written. What had been written was put down in international phonetic symbols by linguists. As a result, only a person trained in linguistics could decipher the sound or meaning of the symbols.

In 1973, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe began a major program to develop and record the language. The first monumental task was to write a dictionary of the Coeur d'Alene language.

As work on the dictionary progressed, it became clear that this huge work would be of little value to most people interested in the language unless the linguistic symbols could be put into a much simpler form.

So it was that Lawrence G. Nicodemus, working with Joseph N. Bitar, devised the writing system which was first used in the dictionary and which you will also find in this language course.

The aim of these two men was to devise a writing system which the average person could already begin to read. To do this, they relied on the English alphabet in as far as this was possible. In spelling words, they used only as many letters as were necessary. Because of this new writing system, much of the written Coeur d'Alene which you are about to see will have a note of familiarity to it.

There are only six sounds in Coeur d'Alene which do not have a near equivalent in English. These sounds will be presented in the alphabet which follows. Further explanation about them is given in the notes which follow the alphabet. Then the sounds are demonstrated on the accompanying cassette tapes.

Since these sounds may be totally new to you, listen carefully to the tapes to hear how they are made. If possible, practice these sounds with a native speaker.

THE COEUR D'ALENE ALPHABET

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>spˈarqˈwalqs (turtle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>boy</td>
<td>stbembm (hummingbird)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>church</td>
<td>schˈamaqəs (chest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>door</td>
<td>sdiluˈ (whip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>vary, at</td>
<td>sttsˈeqhwntsut (star)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gun</td>
<td>guguˈmguˈm (cracker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>hen</td>
<td>hamaltmsh (fly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>machine</td>
<td>tˈish (sugar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>jar</td>
<td>jmilchsn (safety pin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>kuskust (untamed horse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>tsetkhw (house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>sqehqe (hawk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qh</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>alqhaqaqə (crow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>lamb</td>
<td>slipˈ (wood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>hnlamqeˈ (bear)</td>
</tr>
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NOTES ON THE ALPHABET

1. The vowels may be short or long. When a vowel is prolonged beyond its normal length it is doubled, as in aaya’). Sometimes a vowel is not only lengthened but sung out, in which case it will be tripled. Distinctions of length are best learned by close attention to native speakers.

2. The vowel e is frequently sounded like the a of at, as in stbembm.

3. The kh is pronounced foward, closer to the palate, like the German ich; as opposed to the more guttural qh, which is closer to the German machen.

4. The q has no equivalent in English or in any of the common European languages. It is sounded like the Arabic letter qaf, as in qamar (moon).

5. The l, commonly called slashed l, is like the Navajo l. This sound can be approached rather accurately by attempting to pronounce l and h simultaneously.

6. The p and t are unaspirated, as in spill and star, unless followed by a glottal stop (’), in which case they are vehemently exploded, as in sp’arq’walqs, t’ish.

7. The r is slightly trilled, like the tt of Betty when it is rapidly spoken.
8. The open parenthesis, (, has no equivalent in most other languages. It is like the Arabic 'ayn, as in Ibn Sā'ūd, or Port Sā'id.

9. The closed parenthesis, ), also has no equivalent in most known languages. It is equivalent to the Arabic hā, as in tahm (meat). Both the ( and the ) are difficult pharyngeal sounds which are best learned by listening to native speakers.

10. The glottal stop, ', is the sound which occurs with any initial vowel in English. If the phrase out of order is pronounced precisely as three different words (instead of outoforder), the glottals are easily heard. Medial glottal sounds also occur in English dialects, as in sum'm for something. On the whole the glottal is much more pronounced in Coeur d'Alene than in English. Also, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether the ' looks forward to the succeeding sound or backward to the preceding. Again, close attention to a native speaker is necessary.

11. The w is like the English w. Sometimes, however, it is used merely to induce a bringing together of the lips, as in tsetkhw and stts'eqhwntsut.

12. Consonant clusters are sometimes unbroken, like the lqs in sp'arq'walq, and sometimes slightly separated by an unwritten schwa, as between the t and the b in stbembm.

FURTHER HINTS ON SOUNDS

By now you are aware of the Coeur d'Alene sounds which do not exist in English. Since these are the sounds you will find more difficult, let us look at them once again.

The two most difficult sounds you will meet are called pharyngeals. They are called pharyngeals because they are made in the pharynx, which is the deepest part of your throat in which you can make a sound. Very few languages make use of this kind of sound.

One of the pharyngeals is voiced. That means you make a sound with your voice-box while air is passing through your throat. The sound might be compared to gargling without water and letting the gargle sink lower and lower in your throat until you cannot go any lower. This is the sound indicated by the open parenthesis: ( . An example of a word using this sound is st(in (antelope).

The other pharyngeal is voiceless. This means that it is made only by the air passing through the throat with no sound produced by the voicebox. It is made in the same lower part of the throat as the voiced pharyngeal, but the only sound heard is the flutter of the pharynx as the air passes through. This sound is indicated by the closed parenthesis: ). An example of this sound is the word aaya' (all).
The third most difficult sound is the guttural q. This is an exploding sound in the throat made like the English k but further down in the throat between the English k and the Coeur d’Alene (\. An example of this sound is found in the word sqehqe (hawk).

One of the sounds that fairly characterizes Coeur d’Alene, a sound that sets it apart and gives it a uniqueness, is the glottal stop. Perhaps no other language contains, numerically, so many glottal stops as does Coeur d’Alene. While this sound too can be mastered only by frequent listening and imitating, let me make an attempt here to give some idea of it, even though it will not be an exact equivalent. When you say, and I went, if you take care not to slur the and and the I (and went), but pronounce each word distinctly, the point of separation between the and and the I will give you some idea of the Coeur d’Alene glottal stop, except that the latter is much stronger and more pronounced.

The Coeur d’Alene glottal stop is as important as it is frequent. It not only affects the sound of a letter, but it changes the meaning of countless numbers of words, as will be seen in the minimal contrast patterns that will be given later.

When we compare Couer d’Alene to other Indian languages, we find that there are many similarities. For example, in Kalispel, Spokane, and Flathead, there are words which are Couer d’Alene in origin, but some elements have been lost. The word (ust, for instance, which means hel/qee got lost, drops the pharyngeal, (, in the above three languages, and becomes ost, but the meaning stays the same.

Again, consider the name of Tekoa, a town in the state of Washington. In the early days when this part of the country was still a wilderness, an old pioneer settled right at the confluence of two streams, whose waters were then pure. This pioneer, an oldtimer, opened a store which soon attracted the trade of the Coeur d’Alene Indians. Soon they came to have so much respect for him that they called him T’il’ut, which means elder. T’il’ut sounded very much like Tekoa, a town near Bethlehem in Palestine. Thus it was that the town at the confluence of the streams came to be called Tekoa.

NOTE ON ACCENT

Accent is very important in Coeur d’Alene. So important, in fact, that is sometimes changes the meaning of a word. It is not possible to provide a simple rule for accent at this point. To learn where words and sentences are accented, listen carefully to the tape recordings which accompany this text. When you have the opportunity to converse with a native speaker, make it a point to tune your ear to the accent on words as well as the emphasis in sentences.
Bilabials

Alveolars

Palatals

Velars

Uvulars

Pharyngeals

Glottis

Larynx
### Coeur d'Alene (Cr)

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### Spokane (Sp)

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### Colville (Cv)

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<td>'y</td>
<td>'w</td>
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NUK'W STSUNME'
LESSON 1

STI'M KHUKHWI'? What is this?

mimsh  box
shet'ut  stone
sgwarpm  flower
eeshet'  tree
syolalqw  log
Mimsh khukhwí'.
This is a box.

Sgwarpm khukhwí'.
This is a flower.

Ni shet’ut khukhwí’?
Is this a stone?

Hei, khwi’ shet’ut.
Yes, this is a stone.

Ni eeshet’ khukhwí’?
Is this a tree?

Hei, khwi’ eeshet’.
Yes, this is a tree.

Ni sgwarpm khukhwí’?
Is this a flower?

Lut, lut sgwarpm khukhwí’.
No, this is not a flower.

Ni syolalqw khukhwí’?
Is this a log?

Lut, lut syolalqw khukhwí’.
No, this is not a log.

Ni sgwarpm khukhwí’?
Is this a flower?

Lut, lut sgwarpm khukhwí’, eeshet’.
No, this is not a flower, it is a tree.

Ni mimsh khukhwí’?
Is this a box?

Lut, lut mimsh khukhwí’, syolalqw.
No, this is not a box, it is a log.
NEW WORDS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hnch'emench</td>
<td>wall (inside surface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhelilupn</td>
<td>floor (boards placed side by side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schet'umutn</td>
<td>chair (place to sit down on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheet'ihnn</td>
<td>table (place to eat on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsanq'e'yi'yi</td>
<td>picture (image formed within)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

SOUNDS OF COEUR D'ALENE

**Pronunciation Drill**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<td>ka</td>
<td>qa</td>
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<td>ke</td>
<td>qe</td>
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<td>ki</td>
<td>qi</td>
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<tr>
<td>ko</td>
<td>qo</td>
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<tr>
<td>ku</td>
<td>qu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le</td>
<td>je</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li</td>
<td>ji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo</td>
<td>jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lu</td>
<td>ju</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  2  3  4  5

4  5
ESE STSUNME'
LESSON 2

STI’M KHUKHWI’ ENTKHWI’?
What is this (over here)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>(e)</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>(o)</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>(u)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cha</td>
<td>ch’a</td>
<td>che</td>
<td>ch’e</td>
<td>chep</td>
<td>(soft)</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>ch’i</td>
<td>ch’ep</td>
<td>(pinch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho</td>
<td>ch’o</td>
<td>chu</td>
<td>ch’u</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>'ya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye</td>
<td>'ye</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>'yi</td>
<td>'yem</td>
<td>(feed)</td>
<td>yo</td>
<td>'yo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu</td>
<td>'yu</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>amm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>em</td>
<td>emm</td>
<td></td>
<td>(feed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>emm</td>
<td>emm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>imm</td>
<td>emm</td>
<td>(a bird</td>
<td>alighting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>om</td>
<td>omm</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>umm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

qwatsqn    hat
chatqaltcha’lqs    coat
sq’i’shn    shoe
sq’uspgul    skirt
Hekhwe’    shirt
Ni khwi'khwe sq'i'shn khwi'yentkhwi'? 
Is this the shoe (over here near me)?

Hei, tsi'khwe sq'i'shn tsi'yentsi'.
Yes, that is the shoe (over there near you).

KHWI'YENTKHWI'

TSI'YENTS'I'

LU'WENLU'

Ni khwi'khwa qwatsqn khwi'yentkhwi'? 
Is this the hat (over here near me)?

Hei, tsi'khwa qwatsqn tsi'yentsi'.
Yes, that is the hat (over there near you).

Lu'khwe hékhe' lu'wenlu'.
That is the shirt (over there, yonder).
Ni khwi'khwe ḥekhwe' khwi'yentkhwi'?
Is this the shirt (over here near me)?

Lut, lut ḥekhwe' tsi'yentsi'.
No, that is not the shirt (over there near you).

Ni khwi'khwa chatqaltcha'lqs khwi'yentkhwi'?
Is this the coat (over here near me)?

Lut, lut chatqaltcha'lqs tsi'yentsi'.
No, that is not the coat (over there near you).

Ni lu'khwa sq'uspgul lu'wenlu'?
Is that the skirt (over there, yonder)?

Hei, lu'khwa sq'uspgul lu'wenlu'.
Yes, that is the skirt (over there, yonder).

Ni lu'khwa qwatsqn lu'wenlu'?
Is that the hat (over there, yonder)?

Lut, lut qwatsqn lu'wenlu'.
No, that is not the hat (over there, yonder).

**NEW WORDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sep'yalqs</th>
<th>buckskin shirt (hide used as clothing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(atsapa'qlsn</td>
<td>cincture (means of tying clothing to the body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spigw'lch'</td>
<td>belt (means of keeping down the swelling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnlch'i'wesn</td>
<td>waist cord (binding of the waist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chye'lye'lkhwalqshn</td>
<td>leggings (covering for the legs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snqwqw'lups</td>
<td>blue jeans (blue clothing for the buttocks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni'y'lkhussn</td>
<td>apron (covering for the lap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y'lkhwansn</td>
<td>napkin (covering for the chest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsanch'nh'np'aqh'n</td>
<td>vest (hoops around the armpits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssharalpqw</td>
<td>necktie (a hanging from the Adam's apple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chsep'sep'yalqshn</td>
<td>buckskin pants (hide for the legs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sch'np'aqhn</td>
<td>arm band (wide wrapping around the arm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Huy!  Okay! All right! Go ahead!

Twi’!  Too bad! Shucks! Alas!

Eye!  Boo!

Iyoo!  Oh my! Phooey!

Tsa’nats’qhntsush!  Watch out! Look out!

Ell!  Brrr! Yikes!

Ene’!  Ouch!

Hoy!  Quit it! Cut it out!

Ene’!
NUMBERS

TEWSHECHT  six
TSUNCHTM    seven
HE'I'NM     eight
QHAQH'NUT   nine
UPEN        ten

6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5
nek'we' esel chi'les mus tsil

6 7 8
tewshecht tsunchtm he'i'nm

9 10
qhaqh'nut upen

CHE'LES STSUNME'
LESSON 3

ETSMLK'WMU'LMKHWET
Our Universe

aldarencb sun sdhe'mp cloud
aldarencb moon eelish mountain
stts'eqhwntseut star hnech'ntis river
tch'masq'it sky chat'q'ele' lake

ni'syolanqw forest (amid the standing logs)
qha'yuqhi't heesikwe' ocean (great water)
Hui, tmiyiple’ent khwa’ldarench.
Please, describe the sun.

T’u’, uup’ikhw khwa’ldarench.
Well, the sun is bright.

p’ikhw
bright

qwamqwamt
beautiful

yar
round

gwist
high

qhel
clear

qwn
blue

peq
white

yark’w
crooked

qwist
deep

qwn
green

Hui, tmiyiple’ent khwa’ldarench.
Please, describe the moon.

T’u’, uuyar khwa’ldarench.
Well, the moon is round.

Hui, tmiyiple’ent khwa stts’eqhwntsut.
Please describe the star.

T’u’, uup’ikhw khwa stts’eqhwntsut.
Well, the star is brilliant.

Hui, tmiyiple’ent khwa tch’masq’it.
Please describe the sky.

T’u’, tqwamqwamsq’it.
Well, the sky is beautiful.

Hui, tmiyiple’ent khwe schte’mp.
Please describe the cloud.

T’u’, uupeq khwe schte’mp.
Well, the cloud is white.

Hui, tmiyiple’ent khwe’lish.
Please describe the mountain.

T’u’, hngwist khwe’lish.
Well, the mountain is high.
Hui, tmiyiple'ent khwe nsech'ntis.
Please describe the river.

T'u', ayark'w khwe nsech'ntis.
Well, the river is crooked.

Hui, tmiyiple'ent khwa chatq'ele'.
Please describe the lake.

T'u', unqhel khwa chatq'ele'.
Well, the lake is clear.

Hui, tmiyiple'ent khwa qha'yqhi't heesikwe'.
Please describe the ocean.

T'u', hqwist khwa qha'yqhi't heesikwe'.
Well, the ocean is deep.

Hui, tmiyiple'ent khwa ni'syolalqw.
Please describe the forest.

T'u', uuqwn khwa ni'syolalqw.
Well, the forest is green.

NEW WORDS

slukhw'ilkwe'  artesian well
(a hole dug in the ground for water)

hntsekhut  stream
(water within banks)

hntstskhut  rivulet
(a little water within banks)

st'aqhi'ilkwe'  rapids
(fast moving water)

q'ele'ip  swamp
(water at its source)

sdukhw'ilkwe'  waterfall
(water descending from above)

slaq'itkwe'  sea
(wide water)

qene'st  cliff
(stEEP rock)

lu(wlu(wutm  valley
(land placed between mountains)

sgwaq'i'm  full moon
(fully opened up light)

chatqhesi'wes  prairie
(clear, open land)

ch'u'wi'ilkwe'  wave
(water thick in girth)
MUS STSUNME’
LESSON 4

EETS’ECHE’N KHWA ’YATS’TS’A’QHS?
What color is it?
What is its appearance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>kwl</th>
<th>tseqw</th>
<th>peq</th>
<th>q’wed</th>
<th>qu’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>bright red</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>qwn</td>
<td>green, blue</td>
<td>hen</td>
<td>light brown</td>
<td>kwareq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ch’t’</td>
<td>brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>tan</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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</table>

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UPEN’ULNEK’WE’
UPEN’UL’ESEL
UPEN’ULCHI’LES
UPEN’ULMUS
UPEN’ULTSIL

eleven
twelve
thirteen
fourteen
fifteen

1
2
3
4
5
6
nek’we’
esel
chi’les
mus
tsil
tewshecht

7
8
9
10
tsunchtm
he’i’nm
qhaqh’nut
upen

11
12
13
upen’ulnek’we’
upen’ul’esel
upen’ulchi’les

14
15
upen’ulmus
upen’ultsil

20
DIALOGUE

Eets'echen khwa 'yats'as'a'qhs ɬlekhwe'?
What color is the shirt?
T'u', uupeq khwe ɬlekhwe'.
Well, the shirt is white.

Eets'echen khwa 'yats'as'a'qhs khwe sep'ya'qhs?
What color is the buckskin shirt?
T'u', uup'm khwe sep'ya'qhs.
Well, the buckskin shirt is tan.

Eets'echen khwa 'yats'as'a'qhs khwa qwatsqan?
What color is the hat?
T'u', uukwareq khwa qwatsqan.
Well, the hat is yellow.

Eets'echen khwa 'yats'as'a'qhs khwa chatqaltsha'lqs?
What color is the coat?
T'u', uutseqw khwa chatqaltsha'lqs.
Well, the coat is bright red.
Ni utkwle'st khwe epls?
(Is it red on the surface that which is the apple?)
Is the apple red?

Hei, utkwle'st khwe epls.
Yes, the apple is red.

Ni utch't'lkhw khwe'schiche'?
(Is it brown on the hide that which is the horse?)*
Is the horse brown?

Hei utch't'lkhw khwe'schiche'.
Yes, the horse is brown.

Ni utq'wedelkhw khwan'lamqe'?
(Is it black on the hide that which is the bear?)
Is the bear black?

Hei utq'wedelkhw khwan'lamqe'.
Yes, the bear is black.

*The color ch't' is used only of horses.

(Color the illustrations on these pages!)

Ni utqwnsq'it?
(Is it blue on the sky?)
Is the sky blue?

Hei, utqwnsq'it.
Yes, the sky is blue.

Ni utkwlsq'it?
(Is it red on the sky?)
Is the sky red?

Lut, lut utkwlsq'it, utqwnsq'it.
No, the sky is not red, it is blue.

Ni uutseqw khwa qwatsqn?
Is the hat bright red?

Lut, lut uutseqw, uuhen khwa qwatsqn.
No, the hat is not bright red, it is light brown.
Ni uuq’wedlkhw?
Is the house black?

Lut, lut uuq’wedlkhw, uupeqlkhw.
No, the house is not black, it is white.

Ni uuqu’m khwa sq’i’ts’u’lmkhw?
Is the grass gray?

Lut, lut uuqu’m, uuqwn khwa sq’i’ts’u’lmkhw.
No, the grass is not gray, it is green.

Ni uuqwn khwa qwatsqn?
Is the hat green?

Lut, lut uuqwn, uuqwn khwa qwatsqn.
No the hat is not green, it is tan.

NUMBERS

UPEN’ULTEWSHECHT  sixteen
UPEN’ULTSUNCHTM    seventeen
UPEN’ULHE’I’NM     eighteen
UPEN’ULQHAQH’NUT   nineteen
ESEE’LUPEN          twenty

1  nek’we’           11 upen’ulnek’we’
2  esel              12 upen’ul’esel
3  chi’les           13 upen’ulchi’les
4  mus               14 upen’ulmus
5  tsil              15 upen’ultsil
6  tewshecht         16 upen’ultewshecht
7  tsunchtm          17 upen’ultsunchtm
8  he’i’nm           18 upen’ulhe’i’nm
9  qhaqh’nut         19 upen’ulqhaqh’nut
10 upen              20 esee’lupen
HOW MANY OF THESE QUESTIONS CAN YOU ANSWER?

Ni utkwlsq’it?

Ni utqwnsq’it?

Ni uuq’wedlkhw?

Ni utkwle’est khwe epls?

Ni uuqwn khwa qwatsqn?

Ni uutseqw khwa qwatsqn?

Ni utch’t’lkhw khwe’schiche’?

Ni utq’wedelkhw khwanłamqe’?

Ni uuqu’m khwa sq’i’ts’u’lmkhw?

Eets’eche’n khwa ’yats’ts’a’qhs khwa qwatsqn?

Eets’eche’n khwa ’yats’ts’a’qhs khwe sep’ ’ya’lqs?

Eets’eche’n khwa ’yats’ts’a’qhs khwa chatqaltcha’lqs?

TSIL STSUNME’
LESSON 5

EETS’ECHE’N KHWA SQHA’YQHI’TS?
What are its dimensions?

qha’yqhi’t big
chch’e’ne’ little
hngwist high
u’we’nt low
tsisht long
khukhwitse’ short
laq’t broad
khukhwe’ye’ narrow
pełlt thick
u’l’lich thin
tseshalq tall
khukhwetsa’lq short
**EETS'ECHE'N?**

How is it?

---

**QHA'YQHI'T**

big

---

**SQHA'YQHI'T**

bigness, size, dimension

---

**SQHA'YQHI'TS**

its size

---

**EETS'ECHE'N KHWA SQHA'YQHI'TS?**

(How is it, that which is its size?)

What are its dimensions?

---

**DIALOGUE**

Eets'ech'e'n khwa sqha'yqhi'ts khwe mimsh?

What size box is it? *(What are the dimensions of the box? How big a box is it?)*

T'u', ch'ch'e'ne' khwe mimsh.

Well, the box is tiny.

---

Eets'ech'e'n khwa sqha'yqhi'ts khwa sgwarpm?

How big is the flower?

T'u', khukhwitse' khwa sgwarpm.

Well, the flower is short.

---

Eets'ech'e'n khwa sqha'yqhi'ts khwe sq'i'shn?

What size shoe is it?

T'u', tisht khwe sq'i'shn.

Well, the shoe is long.

---

Eets'ech'e'n khwa sqha'yqhi'ts khwa qwatsqn?

What size hat is it?

T'u', haq't khwa qwatsqn.

Well, the hat is wide.

---

Eets'ech'e'n khwa sqha'yqhi'ts khwe nsech'ntis?

How big is the river?

T'u', khukhwe'ye khwe nsech'ntis.

Well, the river is narrow.
Ni qha’yqhi’t khwa’ldarench?
Is the sun large?

Hei, qha’yqhi’t khwa’ldarench.
Yes, the sun is large.

Ni qha’yqhi’t khwe stts’eqhwnstsut?
Is the star big?

Lut, lut qha’yqhi’t khwe stts’eqhwnstsut, ch’ch’e’ne’.
No the star is not big, it is little.

Ni khukhwetsa’lq khwe ylmikhum?
Is the chief short?

Lut, lut khukhwetsa’lq khwe ylmikhum, tseshalq.
No, the chief is not short, he is tall.

Ni ngwist khwe schte’mp?
Is the cloud high?

Lut, lut hngwist khwe schte’mp, u’we’nt.
No, the cloud is not high, it is low.

Ni khukhwe’ye’ khwa qha’yqhi’t heesikwe’?
Is the ocean narrow?

Lut khukhwe’ye’ khwa qha’yqhi’t heesikwe’, laq’t.
No, the ocean is not narrow, it is wide.

**TSTSE’ME’**
Little Things
(*Diminutives*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tsilhqot’in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mimsh</td>
<td>’m’mi’msh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>little box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sgwarpm</td>
<td>sgugwa’rp’m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower</td>
<td>little flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eeshet’</td>
<td>eshshhet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
<td>little tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qwatsqn</td>
<td>qoqwatsq’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>small hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sq’i’shn</td>
<td>sqq’i’sh’n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>small shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eelish</td>
<td>e’l’lish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnsech’ntis</td>
<td>hnssech’ntis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river</td>
<td>small river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hntsekhut</td>
<td>hntstskhut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream</td>
<td>creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q’ele’ip</td>
<td>q’eq’e’le’ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lagoon</td>
<td>small lagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spigw’lch’</td>
<td>sppigw’lch’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belt</td>
<td>small belt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STS’ECHCH**

Numbers

mimsh  nek’we’ he mimsh
box  one box
mimsh  esel he minmensh
box  two boxes
sgwarpm  chi’les ha sgwargwarpm
flower  three flowers
łekhwew’  mus he łekhwulukwew’
shirt  four shirts
syolalqw  tsil ha syolyolalqw
log  five logs
qwatsqn  tewshecht ha qwatsqwatsqn
hat  six hats
sq’uspgul  tsunchtm ha sq’osq’ospgul
skirt  seven skirts
sq’i’shn  he’i’nm ha sq’a’q’a’shn
shoe  eight shoes
chatqaltcha’lqs  qhaqh’nut ha chatqalqaltcha’lqs
coat  nine coats
snqwqw’lups  upen ha snqwqw’lqw’lups
jeans  ten jeans

**TEWSHECHT STSUNME’**

**LESSON 6**

**SQILTCH**
The Human Body

| q’omq’n  | head |
| sni’ch’ami’qs  | nose |
| stch’emtn  | mouth |
| spli’mtsn  | lip |
| qhelekhw  | tooth |
| sch’mipens  | chin |
| sk’wede’tsinpene’  | jaw |
tikhwtsch  tongue
sq'emiln  throat
stsench'emtsn  neck
snch'mich'n  back
sch'amaqs  chest
stch'emgul  stomach
hiytspu's  heart
schetch'emch'mups  buttocks
schlusmn  eye
t'ine'  ear
stsench'emus  cheek
stch'mosaqhn  shoulder
schogwaqhn  arm
sts'i'yecht  hand
stch'amalqshn  leg

sch'a'qi'ns'h'n  knee
sts'u'shn  foot
sch'miple'shn  heel
stsench'mtsincht  wrist
stsench'mtsinshn  ankle
snch'mich'ncht  palm
snch'mich'nshn  sole
stsehipcht  thumb
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Stch'ihush</th>
<th>Stts'ikwe'us</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Schlusmn</td>
<td>Schlusmn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right eye</td>
<td>Stch'ihu</td>
<td>Stts'ikwe'us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left eye</td>
<td>Schlusmn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear</td>
<td>T'ine'</td>
<td>T'ine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right ear</td>
<td>Stch'ihene'</td>
<td>Stts'ikwene'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left ear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>T'intene'</td>
<td>T'intene'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheek</td>
<td>Stsench'emus</td>
<td>Stsench'emus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right cheek</td>
<td>Stsench'ihu</td>
<td>Sttsents'ikwe'us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left cheek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>Stch'mosaqn</td>
<td>Stts'akwa'hosaqn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right shoulder</td>
<td>Stch'ahmosaqhn</td>
<td>Stts'akwa'hosaqn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left shoulder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulders</td>
<td>Stch'mch'mosaqn</td>
<td>Stts'ikwe'sh'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Schetch’mi’lkwe’us
- Forehead

### Smlq’wechsntsut
- Fist

### St’umm
- Teat, nipple

### Chpqinn
- Hair

### K’waqhqiqnch’t
- Fingernail

### K’waqhqiqnsh’n
- Toenail

### Sgweptsn
- Beard

### K’wept
- Spine

### Pe’nench
- Liver

### Staqhench
- Intestine

### Mat’us
- Kidney

### Hnłomemn
- Vocal chords

### Snch’amalpqw
- Palate

### Sni’ch’ma’wasqn
- Top of the head

### Sts’a’mqn
- Brain

### STS’ECHCH Numbers

### Qhelekhw Tooth

#### Regular Form
- Esel ha qhalqhalekhw
- Two teeth

#### Short Form
- ‘nsilens
- Two teeth

#### Upen’ulnek’we’ ha qhalqhalekhw
- Eleven teeth

### T’ine’ Ear

#### Regular Form
- Chi’les he t’int’ene’
- Three ears

#### Short Form
- Hnche’hilene’
- Three ears

#### Upen’ul’esel he t’int’ene’
- Twelve ears

### Q’omqn Head

#### Regular Form
- Mus ha q’omq’omqn
- Four heads

#### Short Form
- Mosqn
- Four heads

#### Upen’ulmus ha q’omq’omqn
- Fourteen heads

#### Upen’ulmosqn
- Fourteen heads
STCH'EMTSN MOUTH

tsil he stch'emch'mtsn  
ttsiltsn  
five mouths  
five mouths

upen'ultsil he  
stench'emch'mtsn  
upen'ulttsiltsn  
fifteen mouths  
fifteen mouths

PRACTICE IN PLURALS

sch'impleshn
heel

stsench'mtsinshn
ankle

stsench'mtsincht
wrist

snch'mich'ncht
palm

snch'mich'nshn
sole

stsehipcht
thumb

sch'mch'miple'shn
heels

stsench'mch'mtsinshn
ankles

stsench'mch'mtsincht
wrists

snch'mch'mich'ncht
palms

snch'mch'mich'nshn
soles

stsehtsehipcht
thumbs

TSUNCH'TM STSUNME'
LESSON 7

SEGWET?
Who is it?

nune'
mother

pipe'
father

gugwaqhti'lt
baby

sqi'ltumkhw
man

smi'yem
woman

asquqwese'
boy

shi'wtm
girl

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43
ylmikhum     chief

t'ekwilsh  medicine man

t'ik'ut     elder

syete'elwlim blacksmith

syeek'u'llkhw carpenter

SEGWET?

Segwet? Who is it?
T'u', nune'. Well, it is the mother.

Segwet? Who is it?
T'u' pipe'. Well, it is the father.

Segwet? Who is it?
T'u', ylmikhum. Well, it is the chief.

Ssguwit? Who is the little one?
T'u', gugwaqht'i'lt? Well, it is the baby.

Ssguwit? Who is the little one?
T'u', asquqwese'. Well, it is the boy.

Chn segwet? Who am I?
T'u', ku t'e'kwilsh. Well, you are the medicine man.

Chn segwet? Who am I?
T'u', ku t'ik'ut. Well, you are the elder.

Chn segwet? Who am I?
T'u', ku syete'elwlim. Well, you are the blacksmith.

Kuu segwet? Who are you?
T'u', chn nune'. Well, I am the mother.

Kuu segwet? Who are you?
T'u', chn pipe'. Well, I am the father.

Kuu segwet? Who are you?
T'u', chn ylmikhum. Well, I am the chief.

Ku st'i'm? What are you?
T'u', chi sq'iltumkhw. Well, I am a man.

Ku st'i'm? What are you?
T'u', chi smi'yem. Well, I am a woman.

Ku st'i'm? What are you?
T'u', chn shi'wtn. Well, I am a girl.
NUK'WTSETKHW

One Household
   Family

pipe'      father
nune'      mother
asqw       son
st'imche'  daughter
qitsch     a boy's older brother
sintse'    a boy's younger brother
ch'i'yukwe' a girl's younger brother
'yukwe'    a boy's older sister
sme'mulmkhw a boy's younger sister
tsti'ye'   a girl's younger sister
qhipe'     paternal grandfather
sile'      maternal grandfather
qine'      paternal grandmother
chche'ye'  maternal grandmother
qhipe'     grandson (son's son)
sile'      grandson (daughter's son)

NUMBERS

ESEE'LUPEN   twenty
ESEE'LUPEN'ULNEK'WE' twenty-one
ESEE'LUPEN'UL'ESEL twenty-two
ESEE'LUPEN'ULCHI'LES twenty-three
ESEE'LUPEN'ULMUS twenty-four
ESEE'LUPEN'ULTSIL twenty-five
ESEE'LUPEN'ULTEWSHECHT twenty-six
ESEE'LUPEN'ULTSUNCHTM twenty-seven
ESEE'LUPEN'ULHE'I'NM twenty-eight
ESEE'LUPEN'ULQHAQ'NUT twenty-nine
CHE'LEE'LUPEN thirty
MUSEE'LUPEN forty
TSILCH'LUPEN fifty
TUWSHECH'LUPEN sixty
TSUNCHTMEE'LUPEN seventy
HE'E'NMEE'LUPEN eighty
QHAQH'NUU'LUPEN ninety
NOK'O'QIN one hundred
MODERN WORDS IN COEUR D'ALENE

accordion        sut'eesut'e  
                 (that which is stretchable)

acrobat          syanq'eleeyuy'e  
                 (he who swings on a trapeze)

actor            syee'elmntsut  
                 (one whose business is to move himself)

administrator   syeetelmshesh  
                 (one who settles an estate)

Afro (hairdo)   atch'a'nqtn  
                 (his hair is puffed out)

agenda          cheytsk'u'l  
                 (that which is to be done)

agent           syanq'e'e'ilgws  
                 (one whose business it is to occupy 
                 his heart for another)

agriculture    sk'o'lstq  
                 (crop making)

airplane        eeti'te'l  
                 (flying machine)

alien           t'ikhwlm  
                 (a person of a different family)

HE'E'NMS STSUNME'
LESSON 8

MEE'LICHE'?  
Where is it?

khwi'        here

le            there (yonder)

tech'etsmelk'w  everywhere

hnkwitst         inside

tch'miplkhw    outside

techgwent      below

techngwist     above

echee-         upon

etsen-        beneath
Chnsegwet?
Who am I?

Chnmlmikhum.
I am the chief.

Chnme’liche’?
Where am I?

Ch’nntkhwi’.
I am here.

Kuusegwt?
Who are you?

Kuupipe’.
You are the father.

Kuyme’liche’?
Where are you?

Ku’wnts’i’.
You are there.

Segwet?
Who is he?

T’u’, t’e’kwilsh.
He is the medicine man.

Mee’liche’?
Where is he?

L’e.
Over there (pointing).

Mee’liche’ khwe cheet’i’lnn?
Where is the table?

T’u’, tehknkwitst.
It is inside.

T’u’, etsh’tiplkhw.
It is outside.

Mee’liche’ khwe’shet’?
Where is the tree?

Mee’liche’ khwee mimsh?
Where is the box?

T’u’, echeet’i’lnn.
It is on the table.
Mee'liche' khwa tch'masq'it?
Where is the sky?

Mee'liche' khwe tmikhw'lmkhw?
Where is the earth?

Mee'liche' khwa sgwargwarpm?
Where are the flowers?

T'u', techngwist.
It is above.

T'u', techgwent.
It is below.

T'u', tech'etsmelk'w.
They are everywhere.

NUMBERS

NOK'OQIN    one hundred
(lit. one head)

A'SA'LQ'N    two hundred
(two little heads)

CHCHA'LASQ'N    three hundred
(three little heads etc.)

'M'MOSQ'N    four hundred

TSTSE'LCHTQ'N    five hundred

TTO'WSHACHTQ'N    six hundred

TSTSO'NCHT'MQ'N    seven hundred

HA'A'NMASNOK'OQIN    eight hundred

QHAQH'NUT HA
SNOK'OQIN    nine hundred

A'OPA'NCHTQ'N    one thousand
MODERN WORDS IN COEUR D'ALENE

amateur etsentegwe'n
(one who has not quite reached a goal)

ambassador syeekhuy
(one who goes somewhere for another)

ammunition 'm'l'me'lq'w
(little spheres)

anniversary syenuk'wspintch
(adding another year)

architecture sk'u'llkhw
(making buildings)

aristocracy smiyeschint
(more than ordinary human beings)

arithmetic snts'echus
(counting heads)

attorney syaquqwa'qwe'e'l
(one whose business it is to talk for other people)

auction stsents'echm
(counting from under)

QHAQH'NUT STSUNME'
LESSON 9

CHI'TS'CHINMSH?
What am I doing?

iln eat

oqws drink

itsh sleep

itschn play

shenn work

ats'qhalq'e'yminm read, study

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55
Jekhum  sew

tu’sq’aq’a’mi’ye’  go fishing

chlip  go hunting

hnq’w’yitkwe’  wash clothes

k’u’l’sntsut  cook dinner

khuk’wilkhw  do housecleaning

**CH’ITS’ CHINMSH?**

Chi’ts’ chinmsh?
What am I doing?

Ku’yts’oqws.
You are drinking.

Ku’yts’ chinmsh?
What are you doing?

Chi’ts’il’n.
I am eating.

Its’ chinmsh?
What is he doing?

Iits’itschn.
He is playing.

Its’ chinmsh?
What is she doing?

Iilekhumsh.
She is sewing.

Ch’its’ chinmsh?
What are we doing?

Kup’its’ chinmsh?
What are you doing?

Its’ chinmlsh?
What are they doing?

Kup’iishenn.
You are working.

Ch’iits’it’tsh.
We are sleeping.

Its’atsqhalq’e’yminlsh.
They are reading.
Hinune, niku‘ynq‘w’yitkwe‘?
Mother, are you washing clothes?

Hei, chi‘ynq‘w’yitkwe‘.
Yes, I am washing clothes.

Itschinmsh khwe nune‘?
What is mother doing?

T‘u‘, itskhuk‘wilkhw.
She is cleaning house.

Hnpipe‘, niku‘yts‘itschn?
Father, are you playing?

Lut, chekchischlip.
No, I am going hunting.

Nichestu‘sq’a‘qa’mi’yep’mehwe pipe‘?
Is father going fishing?

Hei, chestu’sq’a’qa’mi’yep’meh.
Yes, he is going fishing.
MODERN WORDS IN COEUR D’ALENE

cheapskate  du’du’kul  
(he is a miserly person)

cinema  ’nats’qhn  
(a place for looking at pictures)

clown  syaqhwadqhwa’dmststut  
(one who makes himself funny)

concussion  smiyeldilmshesh  
(more than ordinary jarring)

convict  lekhukwopus  
(one lassoed by guilt)

crackers  gugu’mgu’m  
(crumblily-crumblily)

daredevil  elusnlusmn  
(he has no inner eyes)

dreaming  snp’t p’tsontsot  
(putting mushy stuff in one’s own eyes)

dead end  snla’palqs  
(end of the trail)

false teeth  stsi’leqhelekhw  
(substitute for teeth)

UPEM STSUNME’
LESSON 10

STI’M KHWE’ TSKWISN?
What do I have?  
(What am I holding?)

sttsugwi’sn!  
(feather)

qhetminn  stick  
swlwlmi’nch  gun

’noqwsn  drinking  
‘w’l’w’li’m  knife

shsh’l’mi’n  hatchet  
qhatapqnn  club

pe’rkwelkhwn  nail  
qepilts’e’  dish

tte’’mi’n’n  hammer  
hnts’aqhemn  frying pan

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STI’M KHWE’TSWISN?

Sti’m khwe’tskwisn?
What do I have?  Ku’pl sttsugwi’sn.
You have a feather.

Sti’m khwe’tskwistkhw?
What do you have?  Ch’ntskwenl’ shet’ut.
I have a rock.

Sti’m khwe’tskwistus?
What does he have?  Etskwenl’ ‘w’l’w’li’im.
He has a knife.

Sti’m khwe’tskwistmet?
What do we have?  Kup’apl qhatqhatminn.
You have some sticks.

Sti’m khwe’che’mstp?
What do you have?  T’u’, ch’apl ‘noq’oqwsn.
We have some drinking vessels.

Sti’m khwe’che’mstuls?  T’u’, eche’młnts’aqhts’aqhmnn.
What do they have?  They have some frying pans.

Ni ku’ytskwenl’ shsh’l’mi’n?
Are you holding a hatchet?

Lu, lut chi’tskwenl’ nek’we’.
No, I am not holding one.

Ni ich’mł pe’rpe’rkwelkhwn?
Is he holding some nails?

Hey, a(wl pe’rpe’rkwelkhwn.
Yes, he is holding a lot of nails.

Ni kupeł swlwmi’nch?
Do you have any guns?

Lu, utmish ch’epł qhatqhatapqnn.
No, but we have some clubs.
Ni e:\, 'wI\'w'li\'m'\'lsh?
Do they have any knives?

Lu, utmish a\, qapqa\, pI\, ts'e\, lsh.
No but they have some dishes.

**NUMBERS**

1,000
*A\', OP\', NCHTQ'N*
one thousand

2,000
*ESEL H\, YA\', OP\', NCHTQ'N*
two thousand

3,000
*CHI\, LES H\, YA\', OP\', NCHTQ'N*
three thousand

100,000
*NOK'O\, QIN H\, YA\', OP\', NCHTQ'N*
one hundred thousand

1,000,000
*A\', OP\', NCHTQ'N H\, YA\', OP\', NCHTQ'N*
one million

**MODERN WORDS IN COEUR D'ALENE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>printer</td>
<td>syek', u'lkq', e'yminn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(one who prints books)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootie</td>
<td>h, nq', uq', ut'sh'n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(little sock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boxing</td>
<td>stsu'w'nt', wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(hitting one another with the fist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brainstorm</td>
<td>spu'u'sngwiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(success in getting a sudden thought)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brewery</td>
<td>h, nqhuskw', n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(place for making foamy water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chewing gum</td>
<td>snlaqus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a leaf plucked from a bush)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canary</td>
<td>tkwa'r'mkwa'r'm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(yellow-yellow on the surface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cashier</td>
<td>epsnw'lwlimn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(one who has a place for metal money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charley horse</td>
<td>snq', wempshn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(cramp on the leg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chatterbox</td>
<td>uwi, wwww</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he made a continuous prattle)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UPENUŁNUK’W STSUNME’
LESSON 11

ANYA’(ALKS HE TT’MIKHW
ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS

ts’i’
sqhwe(wqhwe(w
hnłamqeq
hnt’’lance
sqwitsmsh
spilts’e’
st’maltmsh
chelekhw
hnmulshench
sch’eseq
sich’
pu’lye
st(in
smiyi
qhwéqhwel

deer
fox
bear
wolf (torn ears)
rabbit (warming up)
elk
buffalo (the licking tribe)
muskrat
beaver (concave wall)
skunk (bad bottom)
squirrel
gopher
antelope
coyote
mountain goat
THE WILD KINGDOM!

Ikhw1 tmusshn kwew guł tt’mikhw.
Some animals have four legs.
   (Some have four legs those which are animals).

Ikhw1 tts’silshn kwew guł tt’mikhw.
Some animals have two legs.
   (Some have two legs those which are animals.)

Guł aselaqhn hił guł tts’silshn kwew gu’l ’l’i’le’t.
Birds have two wings and two legs.
   (They have two wings and two legs those which are little creatures that fly.)

T’aqht he tt’mikhw kwew ts’i’.
A deer is a swift animal.
   (It is a swift animal that which is a deer.)

Teqteqt he tt’mikhw kwew sqhwe(wqhwe(w.
A fox is a cunning animal.
   (It is a cunning animal that which is a fox.)

Tgwepgupelkhw khwan’lam’lmqe’.
Bears are thickly covered with fur.
   (They have an abundance of fur those which are bears.)

Ch’salqikhw kwew guł sch’esep.
Skunks have a bad odor.
   (They are malodorous those which are skunks.)

Guł qhaqhaqhasicht kwew guł st(in.
Antelopes are graceful.
   (They have smooth-running legs those which are antelopes.)

Qhesilts’e’ kwew ts’i’.
Venison is delicious.
   (They are good to eat those which are deer.)

Enshtsshtsu’ilmkhw kwew guł pu’lye.
Gophers make holes in the ground.
   (They dig and dig in the ground those which are gophers.)
BATS TO WHIPPOORWILLS

slee'winech  locust
stsasalqs  mosquito (thinly clothed)
ch'at'ench  horsefly
chde'lpdi'lp  bat
weewyich  whippoorwill
spowa'lqn  woodpecker
khwemecht  woodpecker
qikhwlish  fish
sp'ark'walqs  turtle (curved clothing)
warch  frog
k'wit'e'n  mouse
shi'wt  rat
sarkws  pine squirrel
sqhw't'i'  goat
smaqhi'ch'n  grizzly bear (fierce growl)
qhasi'qs  moose (fine shaped nose)
hnq'oq'o's'mich'nsh'n  dog (wrinkled soles)

pus  cat
eschiche'  horse
sip  sheep
st'maltmsh  cow (licking tribe)
stsulm  bull, steer
skweskws  chicken, pheasant
sq'wedups  grouse (black tail)
sk'waqhlu'  fool hen
chatteqgewel  bluebird
qwasq'n  bluejay (blurred head)
p'esta  magpie
qhots'qhots'  pigeon
ih'ih  turtle dove
mnachalqs  raven
alqahaqahq  crow
t'ech't'ch'  blackbird
khwele'  meadowlark
ts'alus  kingfisher (tree-like beak)
sqehqe  hawk
mlqnups  eagle (moss-colored tail)
MODERN WORDS IN COEUR D'ALENE

diehard  hnjaˈrjaˈrus  (stiff-necked)

eccentric  etˈikhwlmʃtsegwt  (he has different ways)

elastic  ussutˈ  (having the power to return to its original shape)

copycat  syentsugwtsugwicht  (one who imitates)

cartoons  tppisguˈl  (little people with big bellies)

giant  stsˈuweeni  (big foot)

gourmet  maymiyiˈqs  (he has a discriminating nose for food)

rascal  uˈweˈmˈnus  (good for nothing)

redhead  tkwlqn  (red on the head)

shortcut  stsenteʃtsn  (it goes straight under the mouth)

(Turn the page for tppisguˈl!)
A! QHEST, S'LAQHT.
Ah! Welcome, friend.

snme'ltsi'n  home, residence
stqw'i'lkup  fireplace
snma'ya'ynqm  dinner (eating with the sun at its zenith)
ststs'mi'lt  children (small offspring)
nukwtsetkhw  family unit, household
s'laqht  friend
sdumtsn  bosom friend
cheet'ilhn  table
sintse'  brother
hn'laqh'n  friendship
schitsts  guest
"A, his'laqht!"

a, his'laqht                      hello, my friend

a, a(w ha'ldarench)               hello, many moons it is not
lut he'ytsgwichstmn               have seen you

kuuqhest hishitsts khwe           you are good my guest you
ehntsetkhw                        who are at my home

limlemtsh, qha'yqhi't             cause for rejoicing over and
chnlimt                           over it is, greatly I rejoice

hui, ne'chni'p'illishus,           come on, we will near sit the
ne'ch'mi'ymyi'yshite'wes           fireplace, we will tell past
                                 stories back and forth

hey, k'wne' chnlimt                all right, will I rejoice

le e hntsetkhw, kuchnek'we'et      while at my home, you are
                                 one person our

etsmeysn, tsut lut ch'ul           I know it, though not
nuk'wltsetkhw, pintch              we belong-to one
chsentse'iwes                      household, still
                                 we are brothers
to each other

"Hui, ne'chni'p'illishus,           "Come, let us sit by
ne'ch'mi'ymyi'yshite'wes."         the fireplace and speak
                                 of old times."

"Hey, k'wne' chnlimt."          "Yes, that will make me
                                 happy."

"Le e hntsetkhw,                   "When you are under my
kuchnek'we'et."                   roof, you are one of us."

"Etsmeysn, tsut lut ch'ul          "I know. Though we are
nuk'wltsetkhw, pintch              not of the same family,
chsentse'iwes."                   still we are brothers."
ne’chshepeptsin, ne’ch’aa-ya’) ne’chtuu’yiln
we will finish conversing, we
will all we will go to eat

tsi, hnlmmn le sdumdumtsn khwe twe qhest
hee’yiln
that’s fine, they are a means
of rejoicing those who
are intimate friends with
that which is good food

“Ne’chshepeptsin,
ne’ch’aaya’)
ne’chtuu’yiln.”

“Tsi’. Hnlmmn le
sdumdumtsn khwe twe
qhest he’yiln.”

“After we finish our
conversation, we will
all have dinner
together.”

“Yes. Good friends and
good food make a
happy heart.”

NEW WORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stqhesiple’</td>
<td>hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(good treatment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snqhesilgwes</td>
<td>kindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(goodheartedness)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slimt</td>
<td>joy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqwiy</td>
<td>prosperity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshenn</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schti’m</td>
<td>livelihood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(means of support)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqhaq’n</td>
<td>taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(paying)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twlwlimn</td>
<td>income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(means of getting money)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ulchi'les Tsunme'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numbskull</td>
<td>qu’mi’lkup (dark ashes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>hntqua’qwe’li’wesn (means of talking by wire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typewriter</td>
<td>taqtaaqii’utm (that which is operated by the touch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telescope</td>
<td>ats’qhemn (means of looking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wig</td>
<td>sk’u’lchpqinn (false hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pineapple</td>
<td>hnt’aplt’se’ntsotn (shooting oneself in the stomach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ice cream</td>
<td>skhudent (ice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lullaby</td>
<td>smimemelt (lulling a child to sleep)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfume</td>
<td>seeisi’n’ntsut’n (means of making oneself smell good)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>railroad</td>
<td>chdlamalqw (it galloped on the log)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UPEN’ULCH’LES STSUNME’**

**LESSON 13**

**CHCHI’TSKHYU, CHE’ETS’NIS.**

We come and we go.

- chitskhuy: come
- khyu: go
- ulchitskhuy: return, come again
- ts’ukwinm: run
- khwist: walk
- stch’mishe’wes: ride on horseback
- stch’nqi’n: drive (hold steering wheel)
- sti’l: fly
- stch’meshalqw: ride in a train (sit on a log)
- spikwpek’mi’ntsut: jog (horse trotting)
HITHER AND THITHER

Aqhelsq’it ḥ ch’etu’sshenn.
Every day we go to work.
(Every day again we go over there to work.)

Aqhelsq’it ḥ ch’ulchi’tskhuy chitechsetkhwet.
Every day we come back home.
(Every day again we come back again here to our home.)

Piyer, tu’stagwalpqwsh a snq’wlu te’Integwmi.
Peter, go to the market and buy some bread.
(Peter, go to buy for the mouth some bread from the market.)

Uyukwi’mt ne’chinkhuy;
uk’uk’w’ni’ye’ne’chn’ulchiits’e’l’l.
I can go now, and I can return shortly.
(Right now I will go; in a short time I will come back.)

Maari, pi’nche’ ne’kuchitu’sgwichshesh?
Mary, when can you come and visit us?
(Mary, when will you come over to see us?)

Lut ushimish chestu’sgwichtsin, tsut hnqheminch.
I cannot go to your home just anytime, but I would like to.
(Not anytime I will come to see you, even though I would like to.)

Aqhal spintch chi’chskhuystelis khwe tech tta’w’net khwe ylmikhwmet.
Every year our chief comes to our village.
(Every year he comes over to that which is our little town he who is our chief.)

Khwe chi’ts’e’l’les, ch’aaya’) etu’sgwichstmet tech nay’a’(net.
When he comes we all go over to the meeting hall to see him.
(When he comes, we all we go over to see him at our gathering place.)
LOAN WORDS IN COEUR D’ALENE

In the last seven lessons we have presented many “modern” words in their Coeur d’Alene equivalent. These words show that Coeur d’Alenes preferred to express new ideas in their own language and from their own point of view.

As with any culture, however, which meets and mixes with another culture, traces of the mingling will be found in the language. Although borrowed words are very few in Coeur d’Alene, they are signs of the communication which took place in times gone by.

In this and the next two chapters we shall present some of these “loan words” which have become part of the Coeur d’Alene language. Many of these are French words like the name of the tribe itself. Some are borrowed from English. Most of the loan words were proper names, animals new to Idaho, or foods introduced by traders and settlers.

In parentheses we will indicate whether the Coeur d’Alene word comes from French (Fr.) or English (Eng.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Coeur d’Alene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angel</td>
<td>ansh (Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>epls (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>moonki (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soldier</td>
<td>soltes (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banana</td>
<td>benene (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baptism</td>
<td>lebeetem (Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bean</td>
<td>bins (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bishop</td>
<td>liibecl (Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automobile</td>
<td>p’uyp’uyshn (wrinkled feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>qel’tmkhwminsuts (one who is a man by himself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balloon</td>
<td>snpigw’n (that which is blown inside)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barber</td>
<td>syat(elqn (one who trims another’s head)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boss</td>
<td>‘y’l’mikhum’ (little chief)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool table</td>
<td>hncatqho’lqho’lq wichn (place for rolling things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pancakes</td>
<td>snp’uyu’lumkhw (wrinkled bread)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boisterous</td>
<td>hnc(wets’wets’tsn (noisy as to the mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sausage</td>
<td>enttu’tu’ (stuffed-stuffed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Turn the page for tppisgu’l!)
UPEN'ULMUS STSUNME'
LESSON 14

SCHILSHESH HIL STEEKWINM
To give and to receive

chilshesh  
give

teekwinnm  
receive


'nidus  
sell
(trade with money)
tegwmintsut  
buy

lutm  
refuse
(say no)

naq'w  
steal

hnch'milkhw  
rob
(take from a house by force)

ulteechilshesh  
give back

pi'pe't  
be generous
(be like a kind father)

du'du'kul  
be stingy, miserly

wanwane't  
be thrifty, economize
GIVING IS HAPPINESS

Ni atsppa’rkum khwe i’chilshesh khwe te’l i’che’m?
Do you give more than you receive?
(Is it less, what you give away, from that which you take?)

Lut pintch, hił khwe ch’nchilshesh, te’l tsi’ ch’nlimt.
Not always, but when I do, I am happier.
(Not always, but when I give things away, from there on I rejoice.)

★★★★★

GIVE BACK MY COWS!

Tgwe’l sti’m ĭ naq’wltsekhw khwe hist’maltmsh kwe twē hnsip?
Why did you steal my cows and sheep?
(For what is it that you stole from me those which are my cows together with my sheep?)

Ch’inch’sch’stmntsut. K’wne’ ul chilchitsit.
We are sorry. We will give them back.
(We feel bad bad in our heart. We will again give give back to you.)

OPEN YOUR HEART

Huy, na’anqwi’tmistkhw ĭa qwa’yqwi’t he schint.*
Please, be generous toward the poor.
(Please, you are to be generous toward the poor human beings.)

Q’esp le hisdu’du’kul, khwa ta’l aaqi’wî k’wne’ chsnche’îpn khwe hiytspu’s le tech hisnukw sentse’i’wes.**
I have been stingy for a long time, but now I will open my heart to my fellowmen.
(It is a long time that I have been miserly, but from right now will I open that which is my heart toward my fellow brothers.)

★★★★★

REMEMBER:

*An indefinite article is sometimes placed between the adjective and the noun.
qwa’yqwi’t = poor
he = the, some (indefinite plural)
schint = human beings

**A preposition often comes after the definite article.
le = the (definite article)
technw sentse’i’wes = fellow brothers
NEW WORDS

kułŋ borrow  schiltlesh gift
skuluł loan  stseents'echnsm sale
s'neduusi'wes trade  snk'u'lus restitution
stigwn merchandise  spi'pe't generosity

LOAN WORDS IN COEUR D'ALENE

boots sbutbutshshn (Eng.) cheese chis (Eng.)
bottle lebuutem (Fr.) Christmas Hnwel (Fr.)
bull buuli (Eng.) coffee likaapi (Fr.)
camel keemel (Eng.) David Daapit (Fr.)
Spaniard Spaayolmsh (Fr.) Dennis Diini (Fr.)
Charles Shar (Fr.) Easter Paq (Fr.)

UPEN'ULTSIL STSUNME'
LESSON 15

'YILN HIL 'YOQWS
To eat and drink

iłn eat
oqws drink
k'wi'k'we'm chew
t'a'mm lick
qwe(u(w get drunk
q'ammale' overeat
k'wi'nnts taste
hnnaqaq have one's fill, be satisfied
tts'a'argul get a stomachache
(wi(lsh vomit
s'iłn feast
chsq'emiln fast (go hungry voluntarily)
**EATING AND DRINKING**

Eepi'nche'ł ku'ts'îln?
When do you eat?
(When is it that you eat?)

T'u', utmish khwe ch'nchsq'emîln ł ch'nts'îln.
Well, I eat only when I am hungry.
(Well, it is only when I am hungry that I eat.)

★★★★

Eepi'nche'ł ku'tsoqws?
When do you drink?
(When is it that you drink?)

T'u', khwe ch'nchsnlu'p ł ch'nts'ôqws.
Well, I drink when I am thirsty.
(Well, it is when I am thirsty that I drink.)

★★★★

Eepi'nche'ł kup'aaya'(a'?(? When do you feast?
(When is it that you get together to feast?)

T'u', khwa ch'ani'taqhuqhw ł ch'aaya'(a'.
Well, we feast at a funeral.
(Well, it is when there is a death among us that we feast.)

★★★★

Eepi'nche'ł kup'emeshi'she'yt?
When do you become famished?
(When is it that you become famished?)

T'u', khwe ch'etsgwî'yes schsq'emîln ł ch'enshishe'yt.
Well, we become famished when we have fasted.
(Well, it is when we have fasted that we become famished.)

★★★★

Eepi'nche'ł kup'aats'ôqwî lkaapi?
When do you drink coffee?

T'u', khwe ch'ênkwetstmshtsin.
Well, when we eat breakfast.
(Well, when we take food with our mouth early.)

★★★★

Eepi'nche'ł kup'aats'ôqwî nkwlkwî'?
When do you drink wine?

T'u', la as'wenp'.
Well, at supper.
(Well, at the time of the setting sun.)
Eepi'nche't kup'aats'oqws anqwe(w(wn?  
When do you drink whiskey?  

T'u', khwa a s'ya'(pq'i'n'm.  
Well, at a party.  
(Well, at the time of the gathering of many.)  

★★★★★

Piyichtmnmtmlsh khwe enkwkwe',  
ku'm qwe'wmstmlsh la anqwe(w(wn.  
The wine made them happy but the whiskey made them drunk.  
(They were made happy by that which is wine, but they were made silly by that which is whiskey.)  

★★★★★

Te'l Schlitz hanqhuskwe's l qhe miypnuntm khwe  
Milwaukee tech etsmlk'wmu'lmkhw.  
Schlitz is the beer that made Milwaukee famous.  
(It is from Schlitz its foaming water that Milwaukee became well known to the whole country.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>snq'wlu</th>
<th>bread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snt'ishu'lmkhw</td>
<td>sweetbread, cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snt't'ish'l'mkhw</td>
<td>cookie (little sweetbread)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gugu'mgum</td>
<td>cracker (crumble crumble)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnnuk'we'u'lmkhw</td>
<td>loaf (one bread)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sq'wlalgwastq</td>
<td>fruit (ripened produce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epls</td>
<td>apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tkwarkwareq'est</td>
<td>orange (yellow-surfaced fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pichus</td>
<td>peach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsamtsmalqs</td>
<td>pear (tapered end)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(a(aqhts'e')</td>
<td>cantaloupe (striped on the outside)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhwtsmiiutm</td>
<td>watermelon (capable of being sliced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benene</td>
<td>banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaqhwjuqhw</td>
<td>cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsaqum</td>
<td>strawberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Chippewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnhalaatse</td>
<td>raspberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tmidus</td>
<td>tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plams</td>
<td>plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hntstsa'ma'a'lqs'n</td>
<td>vegetable</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>paataq</td>
<td>potato</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>spigwts</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bins</td>
<td>bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petschle</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(leaf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qwliw'lsh</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnts'ts'orts'o'rkwe'</td>
<td>soda pop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UPENULTEWSHECHTSTSUNME'**

**LESSON 16**

**SGWICH HIL STAQM**

To see and to touch

-gwich** see
-ttsaqine'** hear
-tekweeni'** catch the sound of
-qigwngwln** smell
-taqm** touch
-t'its'm** stroke, caress
-skumkumiwtshn** rainbow
-snkwinn** singing
-smekhw** laughter
-seesi'n'ntsut'n** perfume
-hntqwii'lkupn** stove
THE FIVE SENSES

Sti’m khwe intgwichn?
How do you see?
(What is it, that which you see with?)

T’u’, hischlusmn khwe hntgwichn.
I see with my eye.
(Well, my eye is that which I see with.)

★★★★★

Sti’m khwe inttasaqine’n?
How do you hear?
(What is it, that which you hear with?)

T’u’, hnt’ine’ khwe hnttasaqine’n.
I hear with my ear.
(Well, my ear is that which I hear with.)

★★★★★

Sti’m khwe intqigwnunn?
How do you smell?
(What is it, that which you smell with?)

T’u’, hisnic’h’amch’mi’qs khwe hntqigwnunn.
I smell with my nose.
(Well, my nose is that which I smell with.)

Sti’m khwe intk’wi’nemn?
How do you taste?

T’u’, hntikhwtsch khwe hntk’wi’nemn.
I taste with my tongue.

★★★★★

Sti’m khwe intaqminn?
How do you touch?

T’u’, histsi’yecht khwe hntaqminn.
I touch with my hand.

★★★★★

Khwe khwi’l ch’etsi’lim, atsqigwnustmet khwe sch’esep.
When we travel this road, we smell the skunk.
(When this way we go by, we smell it, that which is bad-bottomed.)

Lut seesi’n’ntsut’n khwa sqi’khws khwe sch’esep.
The skunk’s odor is not the odor of perfume.
(It is not perfume, that which is its odor, that which is bad-bottomed.)
Jjo’n, ats’qhnt khwa’sqhaqhq’li’lt.
Johnny, look at the puppy.
   (Johnny, look at it, that which is the little dog.)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sso’sa’n, shch’qinmmt khwe ‘ynkwimnsh.
Suzie, listen to the one who is singing.
   (Suzie, listen to him, the one who is singing.)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Jjo’n, lut chaschtaqich’ntkhw khwantqwi’ilkupn.
Johnny, don’t touch the stove.
   (Johnny, not you are to touch it on the top, that which is the stove.)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Ststs’mi’lt, atsqhntul le skumkumiwtshn.
Qwamqwamt.
Children, look at the rainbow. It is beautiful.

NEW WORDS

sqwamqwamt       beauty

ttsaqine’n       sound (object of hearing)

sgwichschint     sight

sqhasalqikhw     aroma (pleasant smell)

smi’l           comfort

snpiyyilgwes     delight

sk’wi’ne’n       savor

st’esht         sweetness

skwe’lt          heat

sts’art          cold

syukhwmus       severe cold
# Loan Words in Coeur d’Alene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Coeur d’Alene</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>Aadwa</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Eyzhip</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>liipul</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>Jeepni</td>
<td>(Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jew</td>
<td>Leeswip</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>tmidus</td>
<td>(Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Mshel</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>liipwe</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>pichus</td>
<td>(Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>parson</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>lokooso</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>liiti</td>
<td>(Fr.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# Upen’ultsunchtm Stsunme’

**Lesson 17**

**Syihih, ’Yalstq, Sch’edp, Sitsitkw**

Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter

- **Syihih**: early spring
- **Setqaps**: mid-spring
- **’Yalstq**: summer
- **Sch’edp**: fall (becoming shadowy, late fall)
- **Sitsitkw**: winter
- **Sla’qhw**: morning (becoming day)
- **Snm’ya’yqn**: noon
- **Sq’wenp’**: sunset, evening
- **Snkwits**: night (getting into night)
- **Hnme’yte’weesidist**: midnight
THE FOUR SEASONS

Ku’ts’chinm khwe esyihih?
What do you do in the spring?

T’u’, ch’ntsku’l st’ede’.
I plant the grass.
(Well, I prepare the grass, hay.)

Kup’ets’chinm khwa aa yalstq?
What do you do in the summer?

T’u’, ch’etskukw’li’noch’m.
We lie in the sun.
(Well, we give our bellies a sunbath.)

Ets’chinmlsh khwe tech sch’e’ed’ilsh?
What do they do in the fall?
(What do they do toward fall, as fall approaches?)

T’u’, atsqhatqinlsh khwe tech sch’e’ed’ilsh.
In the fall they harvest the grain.
(Well, they thresh the grain when it is toward fall.)

Ets’chinm khwe eesitsitkw?
What does he do in the winter?

T’u’, enukwsitsitkumistus la guhlamqe’.
In the winter he hibernates with the bears.
SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES

ne’shił uł yihih
when it is that
time again, spring

kgwe tech Khwts’ut
toward the Rocky Mountains

k’wne uł chiichitsnts
will back I arrive
where you are

le kunqheqhe’mi’inch
you who are the little
one whom I love

ul eelishlish
you who are of
the mountains

le twee gūł
istquqwa’mqa’mus
together with your
beautiful little eyes

twe istquqw’nqw’nus
with your little blue eyes

Ne uł nuk’wł ekustmn
will again once more
I say to you

kwnqheminch
I love you

kgwe shił
tmlk’wmasq’it
while at the time
all day long

ne’nkuwi’nkwe’n’m
la gūł tt’mikhw
the little ones will
sing, the birds

Khwe shił uł yihih
when it is that time
again, spring

kgwe tech Khwts’ut
toward the Rocky Mountains

kgwe tech lekut
toward that which is far

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐

Khwe ne’shił uł yihih kgwe tech Khwts’ut,
When it’s springtime in the Rockies,

K’wne’ uł chiichitsnts
I’ll be coming back to you,

Le kunqheqhe’mi’inch ul ’eelishlish,
Little sweetheart of the mountains

Le twee gūł istquqwa’mqa’mus twee istquqw’nqw’nus.
With your bonny eyes of blue.

× × × × × ×

Ne uł nuk’wł ekustmn, “Kwnqheminch,”
Once again I’ll say, “I love you,”

Khwe shił tmlk’wmasq’it ne’nkuwi’nkwe’n’m la
gūł tt’mikhw
While the birds sing all the day.

Khwe shił uł yihih kgwe tech Khwts’ut
When it’s springtime in the Rockies.

Khwe tech Khwts’ut kgwe tech lekut.
In the Rockies, far away.
KHWE TECH KHWTS’UT

Ne uł nuk’wł ekustmn, “Kwnqheminch,”
Khwe shił tmlk’wmasq’it ne’nkukuwi’nkwe’n’m ła
guł tt’mikhw,
Khwe shił uł yihih khwe tech Khwts’ut,
Khwe tech Khwts’ut khwe tech lekut.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES

Once again I’ll say, “I love you,”
While the birds sing all the day,
When it’s springtime in the Rockies,
In the Rockies, far away.

UPEN’ULHE’I’NM STSUNME’
LESSON 18

ATSET’Q’IT HIL SIDIST
Day and Night

stp’a’khwasq’it daylight
stp’i’khus sunlight (bright eye)
uup’ikhw bright
kwe’lt hot
sgwaq’i’m moonlight (full moon)
uuch’e’m dark
shenn work
naq’w steal
naq’wnaaq’ul thief
syeeshenn laborer
DAY AND NIGHT

Ku’ts’chinm khwe e’tssidist?
What do you do at night?

T’u’, ch’nt’s’itsh khwe e’tssidist?
I sleep at night.

REMEMBER: the article (khwa) sometimes comes before the preposition, as though it were “the during daytime.”

Ku’ts’chinm khwa a’tsset’q’it?
What do you do in the daytime?

T’u’, ch’nshenn khwa a’tsset’q’it.
I work in the daytime.

Khwe syeeshenn, ni’eeshenn khwe e’tssidist?
Does the laborer work at night?
(The laborer, does he work at night?)

Lu, itkhu’m u’watqhalsq’it l eeshenn.
On the contrary, he works in the daytime.
(Not so, instead it is in the daytime that he works.)

Ni a’tsset’q’it l aanaq’w khwe naq’wnaaq’ul?
Does the thief steal in the daytime?
(Is it in the daytime that he steals, he who is a thief?)

Lu, itkhu’m e’tssidist l aanaq’w.
On the contrary, he steals at night.
(Not so, instead it is at night that he steals.)

Atsset’q’it n’ku’shnn, e’ynił lut segwet shnnutm khwe e’tssidist.
Work while it is day, for the night is coming when no man can work.
(In the day you are to work, for not anyone to work is able at night.)

Neshi’mish lut eeshnn, lut che’ che’yts’ilis.
If a man does not work, let him not eat.
(Anytime one does not work, not should he eat.)

Ul gul naq’wnaaq’ul kwes’tssidist.
Night time is for thieves.
(It is for thieves, that which is night.)
NEW WORDS

schinpa'q    dawn    hndda'k'wqi'n   early afternoon

schii'ti'ch  sunrise  u'wist        late afternoon

kwitsm       morning  snkwi'ts      dusk

hnma'ya'yqn  noontime sq'wenp'      sunset

UPEN'ULQHAQH'NUT STSUNME'
LESSON 19

THINKING IN COEUR D'ALENE

Hnt'ok'walqsntsut. He set himself on the road.
(He resolved to do his
duty to the end.)

Ingwa'yqn.    He is growing up.
(He is finishing at the head.)

Snuk'mararimm! She is my wife.
(She is my medicine.)

ASPA
Yesterday

eskwitstm            this morning
aspa'laq'he kwitsm    yesterday morning
esnkwi'ts            yesterday night
tsa'asnak'wsq'it      day before yesterday
tse'esnak'wsnkwi'ts   night before last
ni'tli'wes           week (break between)
aldarench           month (moon)
spintch             year
esnak'w'l ni'tli'wes last week
esnak'w'l aldarench  last month
esnak'wspintch      last year

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THINKING IN THE PAST

Ku'y ts'chinmsh khwa aaqhi ha'tsset'qit?
What are you doing today?

T'u', hi'ynq'wi'yitkwe'm khwe hn'lekhwe' khwa aaqhi ha'tsset'qit.
I am washing clothes today.

Ku echinm khwa aspa?
What did you do yesterday?

T'u', chnts'lu'lmkhw khwa aspa.
I ploughed the field yesterday.

Ku echinm khwe esnu'wł ni'tli'wes?
What did you do last week?

T'u', chnts'a'ar khwe esnu'wł ni'tli'wes hiľ lut he hisshnngwiln.
I was sick last week and could not work.

Ku teechnche' khwa asnu'wł aldarenh?
Where did you go last month?

T'u', chn twehinchche'ye heetsetkhws khwa asnu'wł aldarenh.
Last month I went to grandmother's house.

Ku teechnche' khwe esnu'wspintch?
Where did you go last year?

T'u', chn tw Schntsots khwe esnu'wspintch.
I went to Canada last year.

Ku teechnche khwe ushľ ni'pulustelit khwe e'twesnkwi'ls?
Where were you on the night of the murder?
(Where were you when there was a murder among us at night?)

T'u', chi'ts'itskh khwe ehntsetkhw.
I was asleep in my house.

Khwa aaqhi ha'tsset'qit ch'itswinsh khwe eskukwe'I'l.
Today we are dancing in the sun.

Khwa aspa chwinsh khwe eskukwe'I'l.
Yesterday we were dancing in the sun.

Khwa aaqhi ha'tsset'qit iits'ats'qhms khwa sts'aq'wts'uq'w'n.
Today he is reading his lesson.

Khwa aspa ats'qhnts khwa sts'aq'wts'uq'w'n.
Yesterday he read his lesson.
Aaqhi ha’tsset’q’it nekuchi’pl qhe hes’me’y’mi’y.
Today you bring good news.

Khwa aspa kuchi’pl qhe hes’me’y’mi’y.
Yesterday you brought good news.

Ch’illimt khwa aaqhi ha’tsset’q’it.
We are happy today.

Chpu’pu’sinch khwa aspa.
We were sad yesterday.

**THINKING IN COEUR D’ALENE**

**Ch’indeqht.**  
We are traveling on the road.  
*(We are passing through life.)*

**Qwi’tsin.**  
It begs for mercy.  
*(It is unavoidable.)*

**Hnhkuylshugwil.**  
He took his last journey.  
*(He died.)*

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**EEE’LUPEN STSUNME’**

**LESSON 20**

**LA’QHW**

Tomorrow

---

khwenkwi’ts  
*today*

khwaala’qhw  
*tomorrow morning*

khwaala’qhwhenkwi’ts  
*tomorrow night*

la’qhw uł nak’wspq’it  
*day after tomorrow*

ne’uhnuk’wł ni’tli’wes  
*next week*

ne’uhnuk’wł álkadarench  
*next month*

ne’uł nuk’wspintch  
*next year*

ne’uk’uk’w’ni’yé’  
in the near future

q’esp khwa ta’l’aaqi  
in the distant future
THINKING IN THE FUTURE

Chitu’s chilshitsn asq’wlalgwastq khwa aspa.
I came over to bring you some fruit yesterday.

Khwaala’qhw k’wne’ulchitu’s chilshitsn
annak’wa’alqs ha sq’wlalgwastq.
Tomorrow I will come back to bring you some different
fruit.
(Tomorrow will I again come over to give you another
kind of that which is fruit.)

‘Mi’y’mi’yshitsekhw anqhqhasa’lqs khwa aspa.
You told me a beautiful story yesterday.

K’wne’ ‘mi’y’mi’yshitsekhw anqhqhasqhasa’lqs
khwaala’qhw.
You will tell me some other beautiful stories tomorrow.

K’u’ltsntsutshitelis aaqhe hee’yiỳn khwa aspa.
Yesterday she cooked us a delicious meal.
(She cooked for us that which is good food yesterday.)

K’wne’ u’lk’u’ltsntsutshitelis aaqhe hee’yiỳn
khwaala’qhw.
Tomorrow she will cook us another delicious meal.
(She will again cook for us that which is good food
tomorrow.)

Shnnshitulmit khwa aspa.
Yesterday we worked for you.

K’wne’ kupshnnshish khwaala’qhw.
You will work for us tomorrow.

Kuptsunme’shesh khwe sqhesilkhump khwa aspa.
You showed us your beautiful home yesterday.

Khwaala’qhw k’wne’ulteetsunme’ltulmit khwe
ch’ullipust.
Tomorrow we will show you ours.
(Tomorrow will in turn we show to you that which is
ours.)

(uses’lst’ ‘maltmslish khwa aspa.
Yesterday they lost their cows.

K’wne ul’ gwich’e’lst’ ‘maltmslish khwaala’qhw.
Tomorrow they will find them.
(Will again see they their cows tomorrow.)
THINKING IN COEUR D'ALENE

T'uk'wiltnm. She put down an offspring.
(She delivered a baby.)

Tqhesiple`. He benefited from the
goods of another.
(He was a parasite.)

Gu'l'olkhwalqw. He went under a log.
(He passed away.)

PIPE'ET AT TCH'MASQ'IT
OUR FATHER

Pipe'et at tch'masq'it,
Our Father in heaven.

cha'qhaminchs aaya') schint iskwist,
would that may love all people your name

che'kut'ich'ilchs aaya') le
would that be master of all men that which (is)

iitspu'us,
your heart

Chelkuschilsesh
You are to give us

la a'yya')tminmet
those we need things which

aaqhi'wl,
right now

iine'kunmn che'k'u'lnim e tmikhu'lmkhw
your will would that be done on earth

aats'aqhl at tch'masq'it.
as in heaven.
PIPE'ET AT TCH'MASQ'IT

Pipe'et at tch'masq'it, cha'qhaminchs aaya') schint iskwist, che'kut'ich'ilchs aaya') le iitspu'us, iine'kunmn che'k'u'lintm e tmikhu'lmkhw aats'aqhl at tch'masq'it.

Chełkusчисhлешех jā a'yya') tminmet aaqhi'wł, cheł'u'wistsanqhilm le khwelkhultet, aats'aqhl tsanqhilmtmet le'plkhwelkhult te'l chlipust, chełkusчисhнишь te'l tse'nuł'ukune'm'nu, cheł'u'wisnichm le ch'est te'l chlipust. Cha'wu'nsh aats'aqhl.

OUR FATHER

Our father who art in heaven, hallowed by thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.
### Glossary

#### Coeur d'Alene — English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aadwa Edward</td>
<td>benene banana</td>
<td>ch’at’ench horsefly</td>
<td>Daapit David</td>
<td>ecche- upon</td>
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<td>aaya’ all</td>
<td>bins bean</td>
<td>chatqalta’iqs coat</td>
<td>Diimi Dennis</td>
<td>eelish mountain</td>
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<td>al’qhaqaqhaq crow</td>
<td>buuli bull</td>
<td>chaq’e’ lake</td>
<td>dkuluf loan</td>
<td>eeshet’ tree</td>
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<td>aldarench sun, moon</td>
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<td>chaqhesi’wes prairie</td>
<td>du’du’kul be stingy,</td>
<td>eeshet’ little tree</td>
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<td>ansh angel</td>
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<td>chatteqgewel bluebird</td>
<td>cheaply</td>
<td>eef’te’ airplane</td>
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<td>chcha’ isaq’n three</td>
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<td>a’sa’lq’n two hundred</td>
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<td>ch’haq’n’ three hundred</td>
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<td>asququwese’ boy</td>
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<td>asqw son</td>
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<td>atch’a’nqn Afro (hairdo)</td>
<td>asququwese’ boy</td>
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<td>chdlamalqw railroad</td>
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<td>ch’i’yukwe girl’s younger brother</td>
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<td>Daapit David</td>
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<td>du’du’kul be stingy, cheapskate</td>
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<td>ch’haq’n’ three</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

125
e’lish hill
Ellll! Brrrr!
elusnulusmn daredevil
elut ha’ymphoyoyo’s in eternity
em feed
( em melt
emm bird (alighting)
En’! Ouch!
etutu’i sausage
eps apple
epsnwlilmm cashier
eschiche’ horse
ese’e’lupen twenty
esee’e’lupen’ulchil’i’es twenty-three
esee’e’lupen’ul’esel twenty-two
esee’e’lupen’ulhe’i’n’m twenty-eight
esee’e’lupen’ulumus twenty-four
esee’e’lupen’ulmek’we’ twenty-one
esee’e’lupen’ulqhaq’nut twenty-nine
esee’e’lupen’ultewshesh’ twenty-six
esee’e’lupen’ulitsil twenty-five
esee’e’lupen’ulsuncht’sm twenty-seven
esel two
eskwist’m this morning
enskwi’its yesterday night
esnuk’wi aiddrench last month
esnuk’wi ni’iti’wes last week
esnuk’wspintch last year
et’ikwhlmingstegw eccentric
esten- beneath
etsentegwen’ amateur
Eye! Boo!
Ezjhip Egypt

gwich see
kwist high
gug’u mugu’m cracker
guwaqhi’l’ baby

H
ha’a’nmansnak’o’qin eight hundred
hamaltsh fly
he’emme’lupen eighty
he’i’nm eight
hen light brown
hncataqho’iqh’iq’wichn pool table
hnc’h emench wall
hnc’h milkw kw rob
hngwist high
hnalaatse raspberry
hn’ja’rho’rus Richard
hnkwist inside
hnkwilkw’ wine
hn’laqhn’ friendship
hnch’i’wesn waist cord
hnlam’q bear
hnlemenn vocal chords
hnma’ya’qyn noontime
hnme’yte’wesidist midnight
hn’m ma’am’a’mnts’n Canada
goose
hnulshenchen beaver
hnnaqaq have one’s fill
hnnum’w’em’lmkhw loaf
hnqhuskwe’ beer
hnqhuskwe’n brewery
hnq’oq’os’mich’nsh’n dog
hnq’uq’utsh’n bootie
hnqwewu’w’n whisky
hnq’w’ytikw’ wash clothes
hnsech’nits river
hnsech’nts small river
hn’t’apl’se’ntsotn pineapple
hut’l’ame’ wolf
hn’tqwa’qwe li’wesn telephone
hn’tqwi’ik’upn stove
hn’ts’aqmhn frying pan
hn’tsekhut stream
hn’ts’ma’a’lq’s’n vegetable
hn’tsakhu’creek rivulet
hn’ts’o’rts’or’kw’e’ soda pop
Hinwil Christmas
hn’wets’ets’tsn boisterous
Hoy! Quit it!
Huy! Okay!
hytspu’am heart

I
ih’ih turtle dove

J
Jeepni Japanese
jmilchsn safety pin

K
Keemel camel
khukhwets’a’q short
khukhew’ye’ narrow
khukhwits’e’ short
khuk’wilkhw do housecleaning
khus awake
khushkhus wide awake
khuy go
khwaala’qhw tomorrow morning
khwaala’qwhwenki’ts tomorrow night
khwele’ meadow lark
khwemech’t woodpecker
khwenki’ts tonight
khwi’ here
khwist walk
k’ut’itsnut cook dinner
kuhn borrow
ku’m and
kuskust untamed horse
k’waqhq’icnh’ fingernail
k’waqhq’nsh’n toenail
kwareq yellow
k’we’lt hot
k’wept spine
k’wi’k’we’m chew
k’wi’nnts taste
k’wit’e’n mouse
kwist’m morning
kwl red

L
la’qh w’ul nak’w’sq’it day after tomorrow

M
mat’us kidney
maymiyi’qs gourmet
mimmult white fish
mimsh box
’m’l’mes’lq’w ammunition
mlquips eagle
’m’mi’msh little box
’m’mos’an four hundred
mnachalqs raven
monoki monkey
Mshel Michael
mus four
musee’lupen forty

N
naq’w steal
naq’wnaaq’ul thief
’na’sqhn cinema
nek’we’ one
swane'm thrust
swiwm'm'nch gun
syang'e'elgwes agent
syang'eelyuyu' acrobat
syang'wadghwad msuts clove
syangwqw'a ree'l attorney
syat'elgbar butcher
syee'elmnts acter
syeehkhuy ambassador
syee' u'lkhw carpenter
syeehshen laborer
syee'tselshahsh administrator
syek'u'lkq e'yinnm printer
syensugwtsugwicht copycat
syenuck'wspintch anniversary
syete'elwiwil blacksmith
syihih early spring
syoolaqw log
syukhwmus severe cold

(swather)

T

Ts'a'asnak'wsg'it day before yesterday
Ts'alus kingfisher
Tsamtshalq pey
Ts'ants'qheuts'uh! Watch out!
Ts'a'nts'n grasshopper
Ts'e esnuk' wsnkiwts' night before last
Tseq bright red
Tsehalaq tall
Tsetkhw house
Ts'i' deer
Ts'il five
Tsilch'luhen fifty
Tsish long
Ts's'ts'qini wren
Tstes'lehtq'n five hundred
Tstso'neht'mq'n seven hundred
Tstl'ye girl's younger sister
Ts'ukwimin run
Tsunchtm seven
Tsunchtme'luhen seventy
Tt'mi'n' hammer
Tto'wshatchq'n six hundred
Tts'a'argul get a stomachache
Ttsaqine' hear
Ttstiqine'sound
Tupe'n spider
tu' sq'aq am'i ye'go fishing
Tuwshech luaen sixty
Tw'l! Too bad!
Twiwilmin income

U

u' l'lich thin
ulchitskhu return
Ultscheeshsh give back
Upen ten
Upen'ulchi'les thirteen
Upen'ulfe esel twelve
Upen'ulthe'imm eighteen
Upen'ulhms fourteen
Upen'ulmek'we eleven
Upen'ulhqhq nut nineteen
Upen'ultsehech sixteen
Upen'ultsilk fifteen
Upen'ultsunchtm seventeen
english — coeur d'alene

A
above   techngwist
accordion  sut'esest'e
acrobat   syaq'eleeeyuy'e
actor   syee'elmntsut
administrator  syeetelmshesh
Afro (hairdo)  atch'a'nqn
agenda     cheytsk'u'l
agent     syaq'e'e'iltgves
agriculture     sk'o'lstq
airplane    eetit'e'l
alien     t'ikhwim
all      asya'a
amateur    etsentegwe'n
ambassador  syeekhuy
ammunition    'm'l'me'lj'w
angel     ansh
and      ku'm
ankle      stencht'mtsinshn
anniversary   syenuk'wspintch
antelope   st'in
apple      epis
apron   ni'y'ilkuhsuhn
architecture     sk'ullkhw
arithmetic    snt'sechus
arm     schogwaqhn
arm band    sch'np'aqhn
arm (left)     stts'ikwe'
arm (right)     stch'ihecht
aroma      sqaasaqikhw
artesian well   slukwhi'lkwe'
attorney   syaqwqa'qwe'e'l
auction    stnts'echm
automobile    p'uypp'shn
awake     khus
awake     khuskhust

back     snch'mich'n
bald eagle   pscha'lqn
balloon     snpigw'n
banana     benene
baptism    lebeetem
barber     syat'elqen
bat     chd'elpi'l
bean      bins
bear      hnlaqwe'
beaver     hmunshench
beard      sgwptsn
beautiful   qwamqwamt
beauty     sgwamqwamt
beer      hnqhuskwe'
below techgwnt
belt      spigw'lh'
beneath    etsen-
big      qha'yqhi't
bird (alighting)   emm
bishop    likbech
black (wed)
blackbird  t'ech't'ch'
blacksmith   syet'e'wlwilim
black swan     qelpiye
blue      qwn
bluebird    chatqeegwe'l
bluejay    qwasq'n
boisterous   hnw3ets'(ets'tsn
boo!   eye!
bootive    hnq'q'ut'sh'n
boots      sbutsbutshn
borrow      kuhn
boss      'y'y'l'mikhum'
bottle    lebuutem
box      mimsh
box (little)   'm'mi'msh
boxing    stsu'w'nt'wish
boy      asquqwese'
brain     sts'a'mqn
brainstorm    spu'u'sngwlhn
bread    snq'wlu
brewery    hqhuskwe'n
bright    p'iikhw, upp'iikhw

b
baby    gugwaqht'lt
bachelor    qe'tmkhwmintsut
J
jeans snqwqw'up
Japanese Jeepni
jaw sk'we'de'tsinpene'
Jew Leeswip
jog spikwepkw'mi'ntsut
joy alimt

K
kidney mat'us
kindness snqhesilgwes
kingfisher ts'alus
knee seh'a'qi'nsh'n
knife 'w'l'w'il'm

L
laborer syeehenn
lagoon (small) q'eq'e'lep
lake chatq'e'le'
last month esnak'wí'åldørench
last week esnak'wí'ni'tli'wis
last year esnak'wí'w'ipintch
laughter smekhwt
leg stách'amaqshñ
leg (left) stách'aka'wáqshñ
leg (right) stách'ahamqshñ
leggings chye'lye'lkwáqshñ
lick t'a'mm
lip splí'ntsn
little ch'ch'é'ne'
livelöod schi'tm
liver pe'nench
loaf hmuk'we'u'mkhw
loan dkuhul
locust sli'winech
log syoalqw
long tsiht
low u'we'nt
lullaby smimemelt

M
magpie p'esta
man sqi'ltumkhw
meadowlark khwele'
medicine man t'e'kwilsh
melt (em)
merchandise stigwñ
Michael Sbheł
midnight hnmne'yte'weesidist
mid-spring setqaps
milk st'unnum
mole splet
monkey monoki
moon åldørench
moon (full) sgwák'í'm
moonlight sgwák'í'm
mouse qhał'iqs
morning kwistik, sla'qhw
mosquito sttsalqsh
mother nune'
mountain eelish
mountain goat qhwłqhwál
mouse k'wit'e'n
mouth stch'emtsn
mud hen stareqshn
muskrat chëlekhw

N
nail pe'rkwełkhw
napkin y'lkhwtsqñ
narrow khukwe'ye'
neck stsench'emtsn
necktie shsahalqph
next month ne'úmk'wí'åldørench
next week ne'úmk'wí'ni'tli'wis
next year ne'ú' nuk'wipintch
night snkwì'ts
nine qhałh'nut
nine hundred qhałh'nut ha
snok'qin
nineteen upen'ukhaqlh'nut
ninety qhałh'nuulupen
nipple st'umm
noon smnä'ya'qyn
noontime hmá'ya'qyn
nose sñ'ch'ami'qs
numbskull qu'mi'mìkup

O
ocean qha'yqhi't heesikwe'
Oh my! lyuoo!
Okay! Huy!
one nek'we'
onion qwiw'lsh
orange tkwarlwæeq'st
Ouch! Ene'!
outside te'k'mi'pkkhw
overeat q'qmmale
owl snine'

P
palate snch'amalqph
palm snch'mich'ncht
pancakes snp'uyu'ltumkhw
pea liipwe
peach pichus
pear tsamtałpq
perfume sëessi'n'ntsuten
person parson
peasant skwkwks
picture sttsaq'ë'yìy
pig lokooso
pigeon qhts'qhts
pinch ch'ep
pineapple hnt'ap'ht's'é'ntsoñ
pine sqirrel sarkws
play itschn
plum plams
pool table

Q
Quit it Hoy!

R
rabbit sqwitsmsh
railroad chdalalqtw
rainbow skumkumiatshn
rapids st’aq’hi’lkwe’
rascal u’we’m’ms
raspberry hnhalaatse
rat shi’wt
raven mnshalqas
read at’s qhqi’e yinim
receive teekwimm
red kwi
red (bright) tseqw
redhead tkw’lqtn
refuse lutum
rejoice lem
restitution sk’u’hus
return ulchitskhyu
ride (on horseback) shshi’meshe’was
ride (in a train) stch’meshalqw
river hssech’nits
river (small) hssech’nits
rivulet hnts’tkshut
rob hnhc’mikwh
rocking chair yep’yip’ish
round yar
run ts’ukwimm
shortcut tsentseltsn
shoulder stch’mosaqhn
shoulder (left) stts’akwa’hosaqhn
shoulder (right) stch’ahmosaqhn
sight sgwichshtnt
singing snkwimm
sister (boy’s younger) sme’mulmkhw
sister (girl’s younger) ttsi’ve
six towsehecht
six hundred tto’wshachtq’n
sixteen upen’utsewecht
sixty tuwsehech’lupen
skirt sq’uspgl
skunk sch’esep
sky tch’masq’it
sleep itsh
smell digwigwln
soda pop hnts’ts’o’rts’o’rkwe’
soft chep
soldier soltes
sole snch’mic’nahn
son astq
soon ne’uk’uk’w’ni’yee
sound tsaqine’n
Spaniard Spaayolvah
spider tupe’n
spine k’wept
squirrel sikh
spring syihih
star stts’esqwntsat
steal naq’w
stick qhettminn
stingy du’d’kul
stomach stch’embgl
stomachache tta’argl
stone shet’ut
stove hntsqw’ilkupn
strawberry stsaqm
stream hntskehtn
stroke t’ts’m
sugar t’ish
summer ‘yalsng
sun asharecn
sunset stp’ikhs
sunrise chch’t’ic
swamp sq’wesn’
swamp q’ele’ip
sweetbread ant’ishu’lmkhw
sweetness st’seht

T

table cheet’lhm

tall tsahalq

tan p’m

taste kwi’nts

taxes sqhaq’n

tea litl

telephone hnts’wque’li’wesn

telecope at’qhemn

ten upen

there (yonder) je

thick pelt
thief naq’wnaaq’ul

thin u’Tlch

thirteen upen’uch’i’les

thirty chee’lupen

this morning eskwitsm

thousand a’opa’nechtq’n

three ch’i’les

three hundred chcha’hasq’n

thrift swane’m

thryti wanwane’t

throat sq’emih

thumb steshipch

toemail kw’aqhq’i’shhn

tomato tmidus

tomorrow morning khwaala’qhw

tomorrow night kwalaal’qwhwenkw’ts

tongue tikwitsch

tonight kwenkw’ts

Too Bad! Twi’!
tooth qhelekhw

touch taqm

trade s’neduus’wes

tree eseeht

tree (little) eesheshet

turtle sp’arq’walg

turtle dove ih’ih

twelve upen’u’esel

twenty eesee’lupen

twenty-eight
eeese’lupen’uhhe’i’nm

twenty-five eese’lupen’ultsil

twenty-four eese’lupen’uhmns

twenty-nine eese’lupen’uqhaq’hyu

twenty-one eese’lupen’uhne’we’
twenty-seven eese’lupen’utsewshch

twenty-six eese’lupen’utsewshch

twenty-three eese’lupen’uch’i’les

twenty-two eese’lupen’u’esel
two esel
two hundred a’sa’lq’n

U

upon echee-

V

valley lu(wlu(wutm

vegetable hnts’ts’o’mats’lq’n

vest stssan’ch’h’np’aq’hi’n

vocal chords nhloemmn

vomit (wilish)

W

waist cord hnhc’i’wesn

walk khwiwt

wall hnhc’ememch

wash clothes hnhc’w’yitkwe

Watch out! Tsa’nes’qhtsimts’kh

water sikwe’

waterfall sdukhwi’ilkwe’

watermelon qhwtsimiutm

water potato spigwts

wave ch’u’wilkwe’

week ni’th’wes

whip sdi’u

whiippoorwill weewyich

whiskey hnhc’we(atwn

white peq

white fish mimult

wig sk’ulchqginn

wine hnhkwlkwe’

winter sitkitkw

S

safety pin jmlchs

sale sents’echnmhs

sausage enttu’tu

savor sk’wi’ne’n

school ntsunn’m

sea slaq’itkwe’

see gwich

sell nidsus

seven tsuntchtm

seven hundred tssto’acht’mq’n

seventeen upen’u’tsuntchtm

seventy tsuntschtmee’lupen

sew xekhn

sheep sip

shirt xekhwe’

shoe sq’i’shn

shoe (small) sq’i’shn

short khukhwtets’a’lq

khukhwtets’
wolf  hnt'lan
woman  smi'yem
wood  alip
woodpecker  khwemeecht,
           spowa'lg
work  shenn, sshenn
worldly goods  st't'aqi'lgwes
wren  ts'sts'sqinn
wrist  stsench'mtsincht

Y

year  spintch
yellow  kwareq
yesterday  aspa
yesterday morning  aspa'laq' he
                kwitsm
yesterday night  esnkwi'ts