

The Chinook Inter-Tribal Language

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American Inter-Tribal Languages

Native People have in the past developed a number of inter-tribal "jargons" or trade languages designed to facilitate communication over a large area. Examples of the past would be the Renape Jargon used from the Virginia area to New York in the 1600's, the Mobilian Trade Language used in the Deep South during the 1600's and 1700's, and the Chinook Jargon used from before 1800 until the present day. The Chinook is the only one still spoken although a few words of the others survive.

A "jargon" or mixed language has certain characteristics which account for its usefulness and widespread adoption. First, its grammatical structure is greatly simplified. Second, it attempts to use as few words as possible (thus eliminating synonyms and depending upon context a great deal). Third, it borrows from many languages, creating a common intermediate pronunciation.

Inter-tribal languages can be learned rapidly. They are designed to facilitate communication. "Flowery" expressions are eliminated in favor of simple, practical speech. They can also be enriched constantly by adding new words from other languages.

The Chinook Inter-Tribal Language

Chinook-speaking people lived on both sides of the mouth of the Columbia River. They were an active sea-going, trading people. It is not surprising that Chinook words form the majority of American words in the Chinook Inter-Tribal Language.

By the 1780's, at least, the inter-tribal language was already in existence, being used as far north as Nootka. Gradually this language spread up and down the coast until it was used as a medium of trade from northern California to Alaska. From the 1820's until about 1870 the Chinook Jargon was the major means of inter-ethnic communication, being only replaced by English after the coming of the railroads with their hundreds of thousands of unassimilable Europeans. Until then, though, whites as well as natives learned and used Chinook. Quite a bit of writing was done in the jargon and a Chinook newspaper was still being published in British Columbia in the early 1900's.

Many older people still speak Chinook along the Pacific Coast although compulsory instruction in English has gradually made Chinook unnecessary as a means of regular communication.

Is An Inter-Tribal Jargon Needed Today?

White people are, by and large, convinced that Native Americans

only need English. Natives can even forget their own tribal languages now, they say, and there is no necessity for a jargon such as Chinook.

We must remember, however, that English itself is almost a jargon, since over half its words are of non-English origin. The English of North America includes at least 1,072 words of American (native) origin (although many of the latter are used in only certain regions or are out-of-date). Unfortunately, most American words were adopted directly by English before 1800 and since that time the white people who make dictionaries and who control language usage have increasingly sought to Europeanize the language by excluding American words (favoring mountain lion over puma, wolverine over carcajou, et cetera).

Thus Native People face certain realities which may be of significance:

- (1) English may be a useful language of communication but it is not under the control of Native People and its vocabulary and structure are being determined by white grammarians, editors, dictionary writers, etc.;
- (2) if we choose to become mono-lingual English-speakers we will lose all ability to influence our own linguistic-communicative future;
- (3) unless we consciously seek to Americanize our speech the powerful forces of Europeanization will push English into a more and more white-oriented direction.

I would like to suggest that Native People develop a "pan-Indian" speech based on the Chinook jargon. The purposes of such a speech would be to provide a private, Indian, means of communication which is inter-tribal; provide a way to help English-speaking natives to once again develop their language abilities; and provide an influence on our speech in English which will in turn help to Americanize that language.

We can, in short, choose to use native words as often as possible, thus gradually developing a Pan-American (Pan-Indian) language. The Chinook Jargon provides a good place to begin, since it is an historically-important, widely-used inter-tribal language.

Changes in Chinook Proposed

The Chinook Jargon, as the years went by, borrowed many words from French, English, and other non-native languages. I would propose that we drop those words and use native words from other American languages instead. In this manner we can facilitate the development of a truly pan-Indian tongue. In the meantime, however, people who choose to can, of course, continue to use such words as Kah-pee for Coffee, remembering that "coffee" is ultimately a word of Arabic origin, or Stók-en for stockings or socks, et cetera. (In borrowing European

words Chinook usually substituted "p" for "f" and "l" for "r").

I would propose also that we adopt a new plural for the Chinook Jargon, using "ah" to make a plural after a consonant (Kamooks = a dog; Kamooksa = dogs) and "wah" to make a plural after a vowel (Klutsma = a woman; Klutsmawa = women). The present style in Chinook is simply to add an "s" which leads to confusion as many singular words already end in "s".

Persons interested in adding other Native American words to their vocabulary can read American Words (published by the Native American Language Education Project). People who wish a complete dictionary of the Chinook Jargon can consult George C. Shaw, The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It (Seattle, 1909), as well as other sources.

Pronunciation

Chinook words are pronounced differently in the various regions of the Pacific Northwest. Likewise, the English-language has perhaps tended to corrupt pronunciation among some speakers. Most words cannot be confused even if they are accented wrongly or sounded out with a different vowel sound, but there are a few exceptions which have to be watched for.

I have written most Chinook words so that:

a is pronounced as in hat
ah is pronounced as in father
ay is pronounced as in way
ee is pronounced as in meet
eh is pronounced as in met
ai is pronounced as in I
ih is pronounced as in pin
oh is pronounced as in note
oo is pronounced as in boot
uh is pronounced as in but
kw is pronounced as in quack

Conjugation of Verbs

Many words can be used as either nouns or verbs without being altered in any way. For example, naika wah-wah = I speak
naika wah-wah = my speech.

Tense is indicated by using helping words as follows:

- (1) Áhn-kut-tih for past action
- (2) Ál-tah for present (but can be left out)
- (3) Ál-kih for future action
- (4) Kloh-náss for doubtful, "maybe" action
- (5) Túhm-túhm for intention, "will" to do something
- (6) Cháhkoh for becoming

These words are simply placed before the verb. For example,
 naika wah-wah = I speak; ahn-kut-tih naika wah-wah = In the
 past I speak or I spoke; alkih naika wah-wah = In the future
 I speak or I will speak; klohnáss naika wah-wah = perhaps
 I speak or I may speak.

Basic Phrases in Chinook

Greetings (Hello, Goodbye)	= Kla-hów-ya
How are you?	= Káh-tah maíka ?
What is that ?	= Íkta óhkok ?
How do you say this?	= Káh-tah wawa óhkok ?
Give me that.	= Patlatch náika óhkok
I want to go	= Náika tíkee klátawa
I went	= Ahn-kut-tih Náika Klátawa
How long ago?	= Kúnsih láylih áhn-kut-tih ?
How much time?	= Kúnsih láylih ?
I understand	= Náika kúmtuks
I understood you	= Náika kúmtuks maíka
In a little while	= Ténas álki
Now he is coming	= Álta yáka cháko
Not now	= Wake álta
Yes, this is good	= É-yeh, óhkok kloshe
No, that is bad	= Wake, óhkok káltas
When do you go?	= Kúnsih maíka klátawa ?
How long have you lived there?	= Kúnsih láylih maíka mitlite yáhkwa ?
He is glad in his heart (very glad his heart)	= Hyás yohtl yáka tumtum
Get your thing together!	= Iskum maíka íkta kúnamokst !
I will go soon (by and by)	= Álki náika klatawa
We will go soon in my boat.	= Álki nesáika klatawa
	Kópah náika kanim
Now he comes	= Álta yáka cháko
Not now	= Wake álta
Do you understand English (speech)?	= Maíka kúmtuks Bóston wawa ?
To embark, to go by boat.	= Klátawa kópa kanim
I am degraded (low)	= Náika cháko kéekwulee.
He is arrested (tied up)	= yáka iskum kow
Good you come quick	= kloshe maíka hyák cháko
To linger, stay	= Háylo cháko
I am becoming different	= Náika cháko hulóima
To reform, to get a good heart	= Cháko kloshe Tum-tum
I become well	= Náika cháko kloshe
To meet, come together	= Cháko kúnamokst
To vanish (become all gone)	= Cháko háylo
I am a new-comer	= Náika chee cháko
I very much want money	= Náika hyás tíkey chikamin
I am idle, worthless	= Náika káltas mitlait
I am doing nothing	= Náika wake mámoók
It is small	= Yáka ténas
It is smaller	= Yáka élip ténas
It is good	= Yáka kloshe
It is better	= Yáka élip kloshe

It is better than all, the best, supreme	= Yáka élip kloshe kopa káno way
I am stronger than you (not you strong but I)	= Wake máika skóokum kánkwa náika
It is the maximum, most (of all)	= Yáka élip háiyú kópa kánaway
It is higher	= Yáka élip sáhalie
I open it (I make open it)	= Náika mámook háh-lakl yáka
Have you nothing?	= Háylo ikta Máika ?
I decline, refuse	= Náika wawa háylo
What say you?	= Ikta máika wawa ?
I am without money	= Náika háylo chikamin
I speak a different language	= Náika wawa hulóima wawa
Come quick! (quick come!)	= Hyák cháko !

Basic Chinook Words

(underlining indicates correct accenting)

<u>Chinook Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Old Form</u>	<u>Original Source</u>
<u>AHN</u> -Kuht-tih	Past, formerly, a long time ago. The length of "ahn" indicates the amount of time passed by.	Ankutti	Old Chinook
<u>AL</u> -Ki	by and by, in the future, soon, after a while, presently	alekh	Old Chinook
<u>AL</u> -tah	Now, at the present time	altakh	Old Chinook
<u>Bos</u> -ton	An Anglo-American, white man	---	---
<u>Chah</u> -ko	to come, come, approach, to become	Clako	Nootka, Clayoquot
<u>Chee</u>	Lately, just now, now, fresh, original, recent	T'shi	Old Chinook
<u>CHIHK</u> -ah-mihn	Iron, metal, steel, metal money, cash, mineral in general	tsikamen	Nootka & Tokwaht
<u>Chá</u> -ak	Water, especially fresh water, stream, river, pond, etc.	Chahak or Chauk	Nootka
<u>EE</u> -lihp	First, before, the superlative, prior, ahead, senior, elder, original	ilip	Chehalis
<u>EHN</u> -ah-tai	Across, beyond, opposite to, on other side	Inatai	Old Chinook
<u>Eh</u> '-yeh or } <u>Ah</u> - <u>HA</u>	yes		Nootka
<u>HAH</u> -lakl	wide, open (Mámook háh-lakl = to open)	Halakl	Old Chinook Old Chinook
<u>Hai</u> -ak	Swift, fast, quickly, hurry make haste, speed, quick	Ai-ak	Old Chinook
<u>Hai</u> -As	Large, great, wide, big, vast, famous, very	Iyahish	Nootka
<u>Hai</u> -OO	Much, many, plenty, enough, a pile, ample, lots of	Iyahish	Nootka

<u>Hai-oo</u> Muhkamuhk	plenty to eat		
<u>HAY-lo</u>	all gone, nothing, absent, none, not, no	?	?
<u>Huhl-oi-mah</u>	Other, another, different, diverse, eccentric, foreign, odd, separate, strange, queer, unusual	S'hulloyiba	Old Chinook
<u>Hul-lel</u>	To tremble, shake	Hullel	Old Chinook
<u>IHK-tah</u>	what?	Ikta	Old Chinook
<u>IHK-tah oh-kohk</u>	what is that?		
<u>IHK-tah MAH-mook</u>	what's the matter? what's doing?		
<u>Ihk-tahz*</u>	A thing, things, garments, utensils, goods	Ikta	Old Chinook
(Ihk-tawa in alternate form of plural)			
<u>IHL-lah-hee</u>	A land, a country, earth, region, district, farm, ranch	Ilahekh	Old Chinook
<u>IS-kum</u>	to take hold of, to hold, to get, receive, accept, secure, catch, recover, obtain, seize	Iskum	Old Chinook
<u>IHT-loh-kuhm</u>	The hand game; to gamble	Itlokum	Old Chinook
<u>IHTL-wihl-lih</u>	meat, flesh	Etlwili	Old Chinook
<u>Kah</u>	where? whence? wither?	Kakh	Old Chinook
<u>HAY-loh Kah</u>	Nowhere		
<u>Kah-LAHK-ah-Lah</u>	A bird, fowl, insect wing or winged creature	Kalakala	Old Chinook
<u>KAH-mooks</u>	A dog	Klkabokes (?)	Old Chinook (?)
<u>Kah-Nihm</u>	A boat or canoe of the Pacific N.W. type	Ekanim	Old Chinook
<u>KAHN-ah-way</u>	all, every, total, universal, entire, the sum the whole	Kanawe	Old Chinook
<u>KAH-tah</u>	why? how?	Kata	Old Chinook
<u>KAH-tah maika</u>	How are you?		
<u>KAHT-sook or</u>	The middle or center of	Kotsuk	Old Chinook
<u>KOT-sook</u>	anything		
<u>KAH-kwa</u>	like, similar to, equal, as, so, thus, alike, because, hence, inasmuch, such Used before a noun kah-kwa changes it into an adverb; i.e. Kah-kwa chikamin = metallic	Achko	Nootka, Tokwhat
<u>KEE-kwuh-lee</u>	Low, below, under, beneath, down, inward	Kik'hwili	Old Chinook
<u>KIHL-ah-pai</u>	To turn, overturn, upset, reverse, return, capsize	Kelapai	Old Chinook
<u>KIHM-tah</u>	Behind, after, afterwards, last, since, back, rear subsequent, younger.	Kimta	Old Chinook
<u>Kish-kish</u>	To drive (cattle); to force away	Kish-kish	Old Chinook

<u>KLAH</u> -hah-nih	Outside, out, exterior without	Klakhani	Old Chinook
Klah- <u>HOW</u> -yah	How do you do? Good Day! Goodbye, Greetings.	same	Old Chinook
Kla-how-yum <u>KLAKS</u> -tah	Poor, miserable, wretched Who, whose, which, which one, any	Klahauia t'Kluksta	Old Chinook Old Chinook
Klap <u>KLAS</u> -kah	To find, arrive, to learn They plural, them, their, theirs	Klap Kluska	Old Chinook Old Chinook
<u>KLAT</u> -ah-wah	to go, travel, attend, flow, originate, start, leave, get out, depart	Klaturwan	Nootka
Klah-wa Klih- <u>MIHN</u> -ah-hwiht	Slow, slowly, late A lie, to lie, false hood, untrue	Klawakh Kliminawhut.	Old Chinook Old Chinook
Klihm-min Kloh- <u>NAS</u>	Soft, fine, not hard Expression of uncertainty, doubt, perhaps, I don't know, maybeso, who knows? It is doubtful, might, may	Tklemin Klonas	Old Chinook Old Chinook
Klohsh	Good, well, well enough, etc. through many shades of meaning	Klohtl	Nootka
<u>KLOOTCH</u> -mah	woman, wife, lady, female of any kind	Klutsma	Nootka & Tokwaht
Koh <u>KOH</u> -pah	To reach, arrive at at, according to, around, about, concerning, to, into, towards, of, there, in that place	Ko Kwapa	Old Chinook Old Chinook
Koh- <u>PIHT</u>	to stop, leave off, enough, only, alone, quit, cease, except	Kopet	Old Chinook
Kow <u>KUHK</u> -shuht	to tie, to fasten, to be tied Dead, broken, to break, to beat, hit, rap, tear, torn, shatter, a break, demolished, etc.	Kaw-Kaw Kakh-shetl or Kwachitl	Old Chinook Nootka or Kloakwat
Kuhl	tough, difficult, hard in substance, solid	K'hul-K'hul	Old Chinook
Kuhl- <u>LAH</u> -hahn	corral, fence, pen, enclosure	Kullukhan or Kullakh Kaltas	Lummi or Chehalis Old Chinook
<u>KUHL</u> -tuhs, or <u>KAL</u> -Tas	worthless, bad, common, etc. Implies specific bad traits according to noun, i.e. slippery.		
<u>KUHM</u> -tuhks	to know, understand, learn, be acquainted with, ascertain, recognize, to be wise, knowing, wisdom	Kommetak or Kemitak or Kumituks	Nootka or Clayoquot or Tokwaht

<u>KUHN</u> -ah-mahkst	together, both, with, amid, among, beside	Konaway Mokst	Old Chinook
<u>KUHN</u> -sih	How many? When?	Kunseukh	Old Chinook
<u>KWAH</u> -kwah	like, similar to, equal with, as, so, thus, alike, because, hence, in as much, such	Achko	Nootka & Tokwaht
<u>HAY</u> -lo <u>KWAH</u> -kwah	not like that		
<u>KWAHN</u> -ee-sum	always, forever, eternal, continual, perpetual, unceasing	Kwanisum or Kwalisim	Old Chinook or Yakima
<u>LAY</u> -lih	time, a long time (if lengthened)	Lele	Old Chinook
Wayk <u>LAY</u> -lih	} a short time, an interval to carry a child on the back; to carry, to load, to bear, to fetch, transfer, pack, lug, etc.		
Tenas <u>LAY</u> -lih			
<u>LOH</u> -loh		Lolo	Old Chinook
Loh- <u>WUHL</u> -loh	the whole or entire of anything; round	Lowullo	Old Chinook
<u>MAH</u> -mook	Loh- <u>WUHL</u> -Loh to roll up, make round		
Mahkst	two, twice, double, dual; couple, pair, second	Makst	Old Chinook
<u>MAH</u> -kook	to buy or sell, trade or exchange, a bargain, pur- chase, deal, to barter	Makuk	Nootka
<u>MAH</u> -Lee	to forget		
<u>MAH</u> -mook	to make or do, to work, to labor, act, action, deed, a job, a task, denoting action; auxiliary verb	Mah-lie Mamuk	Salish Nootka
<u>MAI</u> -kah	you, your, yours (all singular)	Maika	Old Chinook
Mee- <u>SACH</u> -ee	bad, wicked, evil, vile, bitter, cruel, depravity, dung, filth	Masachi	Old Chinook
Mee- <u>SAI</u> -kah	you, your, yours, you all (all plural)	Mesaika	Old Chinook
<u>MEM</u> -ah-loost	to die, expire, decay, rot	Memalust	Old Chinook
<u>MIHT</u> -Lait	to sit down, sit, stay, reside, remain, inhabit, exist, dwell, be present, linger, lodge, have, keep	Mitlait	Old Chinook Old Chinook
<u>MIHT</u> -whiht	to stand, stand up, rise,		
(<u>MIHT</u> -hwiht)	be erect	Ametwhet	Old Chinook
<u>MOO</u> -sahm	to sleep, sleep, asleep, slumber	Musam	Chehalis
<u>MUHK</u> -ah-muhk	to eat, bite, use the mouth to take anything in; supplies, provisions	?	?
Nah !	Behold, look, look here, listen, ho, hark, hello	Nah !	Many languages

<u>NAI</u> -kah	I, me, my, mine	Naika	Old Chinook
<u>Nah-WIHT</u> -kah	Yes indeed, certainly, sure, indeed, assuredly	Nawitka	Old Chinook
<u>NAN</u> -ihch	To see, look, look for, seek, observe, view, perceive, behold	Nananitch	Nootka
<u>Neh-SAI</u> -kah	We, us, our	Nesaika	Old Chinook
<u>NE</u> -wha	Hither, bring it hither	Niwha	Old Chinook
<u>OH</u> -kohk	This, that, it, these, those	Okok	Old Chinook
<u>Iktah</u> okok ?	What is that?		
<u>OH</u> -lahl-ih	Berries in general; fruit; Salmon Berry	Olallie or Klalelli	Bellabella or Old Chinook
<u>OH</u> -loh	Hungry	Olo	Old Chinook
<u>Olo</u> chuck	Thirsty		
<u>OO</u> -ah-kut	Road, path, trail, way, highway, lane	Wehut	Old Chinook
<u>Pahtl</u>	Full. When used as a prefix means "full of", as (see following entry)	Patl	Old Chinook
<u>Pahtl</u> chuck	Wet		
<u>PAHT</u> -lach	A gift, to give, allot, expend, pay, impart, also a give-away ceremony	Patshatl	Nootka
<u>Pe-shak</u>	Bad	Peshuk	Nootka
<u>SAH</u> -hah-lee	Up, above, high, upper, uppermost, over, top, upwards, sky, heaven	Sakhali	Old Chinook
<u>Sai-AH</u>	Far, far off, afar, away, distant, remote	Saia (Sky)	Nootka
<u>See</u> -ak-host	The face, countenance		Old Chinook
<u>SIT</u> -kum	A half, a part, a fraction, some, a piece	Sitkum	Old Chinook
<u>SKOO</u> -koom	Strong, powerful, violent, tough; a ghost, evil spirit	Skukum	Chehalis
<u>Tai-EE</u>	A man of importance, a somebody, a chief, a boss or manager; great, superior, important	Taiyi	Nootka
<u>TAHL</u> -kee	Yesterday	Tanlki	Old Chinook
<u>Tah-MAH</u> -noh-us	Shamanistic power; magic, luck, fortune, shamanistic acts	Itamanoas	Old Chinook
<u>TE</u> -nas	Small, few, little, a child	Tanas	Nootka, Tokwhat
<u>TIHK</u> -ih	To want, wish, love, like, choose, pick	Tikekh	Old Chinook
<u>TIHL</u> -ah-kum	A people, a nation, a tribe, a band, relations, kin, folks, friends	Tilikhum	Old Chinook
<u>TISS</u> -oh-loh	To get lost, to wander, to lose way	Tso-lo	Kalapuya
<u>TOHK</u> -tee	Pretty	Toke-tie	Kalapuya
<u>TOH</u> -loh	To earn, gain, control, manage, defeat, overcome, succeed, triumph	Tolo	Kalapuya

<u>TSEE</u> -píh	To miss, mistake, blunder, err; deceive	Tseepie	Kalapuya
<u>TUHM</u> -tuhm	Heart; belief, hunch, opinion, will, intellect, mind, reason, purpose, soul, spirit, thought	?	?
Tzum or Tsum (T'suhm)	A mark, figure, writing, paint, picture	T'ss-zum	Old Chinook
Wah-wah	Verb and noun, to talk, speak, a talk, a speech, communicate	Wawe	Nootka
<u>HAI</u> -as wah-wah	Big talk		
Wak or Wehk (Wak = wake in English)	No, not, none	Wik or Wek	Nootka or Tokwaht
Wehkt	Again, also, more	Weght	Old Chinook
<u>YAH</u> -kah	He, his, him, she, it, hers, its, her (third person singular)	Yaka	Old Chinook
<u>YAH</u> -kwah	Here, hither, this side, this way	Yakwa	Old Chinook
<u>YAH</u> -wah	There, thither, thence, beyond, that side, yonder	Yahwakh	Old Chinook
<u>YAI</u> -em	A story, tale, anecdote, to relate, to tell a story	Yaiem	Chehalis
Yohtl	Glad, pleased, proud	Eyutlh	Chehalis
Yohtl-kut	Long in length	Yutlkut	Old Chinook
Yowt-skoot	Short in length	Yutskuta	Old Chinook

XXV. Additional Chinook Jargon Words

Ayáh-whul	To lend, to borrow		Salishan
Chétlo	Oyster		Salishan
Chil-chil,	The stars; buttons		Chinook
Tsil-tsil			
É-la-han	Aid, assistance, alms		Salishan
Ho-ku-melh	To gather, glean		Salishan
Ik-póo-ie	To shut, close		Chinook
Kah-de-na	To fight		Chinook
Kahp-ho	Elder brother, sister, or cousin		Chinook
Ka-li-tan	An arrow, bullet		Chinook
Ka-mó-suk	Beads		Chinook
Kap-swál-la	To steal, rob, a theft		?
Ka-wák	To fly		Salishan
Keh-wa	Because		?
Kés-chi	Although, not withstanding		Chinook
Kil-it-sut	Bottle, glass, flint		Chinook
Klah	In sight; chako klah = to be visible; to open out or appear		Chinook
Klak	Off, out, away		Chinook
Klák-wun	To wipe, lick		Salishan
Klip, Klep	Deep, sunken		Chinook,
			Nisqually
Kó-ko	To knock		jargon
Kóo-sah	Sky		Chinook

Kwan	Glad	Chinook
Kweo-kweo	A ring, circle	Chinook
Kwish	Exclamation of refusal; no!	?
Kwó-lan	The ear; kumtuks kopá kwolan = to hear	Chehalis
La-láh	To cheat, trick, joke with	Chinook
Ma-lah	Tin ware, earthenware, dishes	Chinook
Oos-kan	A cup, a bowl	Chinook
O-pootsh	Rear-end, tail, posterior	Chinook
She-lók-um	Glass; mirror	Chinook
Sípah	Straight, like a ramrod	Chinook
Sit-shum	To swim	Wasco
Te-peh	Quill, wing	Salishan
Tik-tik	A watch	Chinook
Tó-to	To shake, sift, winnow	jargon
To-wágh	Bright, shiny, light	Chinook
Tshí-ke	Directly, soon	Chinook
Tshis	Cold	?
Wáki	Tomorrow	Chinook
Yáh-hul	A name	Chinook
		Chinook

Numbers

Tahtlumtukamonuk = one thousand	
Tukamonuk = one hundred	
ikt = one	taghum = six
mokst, makst = two	sinamokst = seven
klon = three (kloon)	stotekin = eight
lakit = four	kweest = nine
kwinum = five	tahtlum = ten

Verbs Formed with Mamook (Examples)

Mámook chako = to make come, bring
Mámook élip = to begin, commence
Mámook háylo = to destroy, demolish, erase
Mámook kloshe = to make good, heal, pacify, remedy, etc.
Mámook tum-tum = to think, reason, meditate, decide, etc.
Mámook tzum = to write, record, enroll, enumerate
Mámook álki = to defer, delay
Mámook káltas = to spoil, make worthless
Mámook kopet = to stop, check, complete, finish, etc.
Mámook kow = to tie, wrap, hitch, confine, etc.
Mámook kumtuks = to teach, show, explain, describe, make understood
Mámook kunsih = to count
Mámook skookum = to strengthen, invigorate
Kumtuks mámook = skill, to know how to work
Kwanesum mámook = to persevere, persist, endure, be industrious

Borrowed European Words (Examples to illustrate the change in sound)

bed = pet
grease = klis
paper = pepa
warm = waum
coffee = kau-py

generally, b = p, d = t,
g = k, r = l (but not
always), f = p