

Now You're Speaking— HUPA

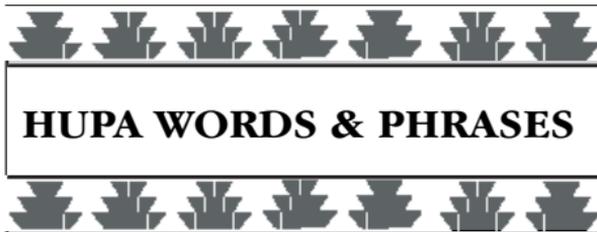
Na:tinixwe
Mixine:whe'



The Hupa People, Their Language
2nd Edition, Revised



A Pocket Handbook



HUPA WORDS & PHRASES

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CONTENTS



Acknowledgment	vi
Introduction	xi
Quick Pronunciation Guide	xv
Acknowledgments	1
Expressions/Slang	9
Ms. Manners	13
Mealtime	17
Foods	25
Morning Time	33
Daytime	39
Nighttime	47

iv Contents

Family Terms	51
Body Parts	57
Clothes	63
Traditional Clothing	67
Household	69
Little Friends	73
Nature	79
Colors	83
Numbers	87
Hoopa Valley Village Sites	91
Index of Words	93
Index of Phrases	100

**DEDICATED TO ALL THE HUPA PEOPLE.
MAY THEY FOREVER REMAIN
STRONG AND PROUD.**





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The development of *Now You're Speaking – Hupa* has been a cooperative effort between community members who are interested in preserving and reviving the Hupa Language. Assistance has been received from fluent speakers, many of whom are involved in the Adult Hupa Language Class held on Wednesday nights at the Tribal Education Offices. William Carpenter's assistance must be especially noted for informally spelling all the words and phrases in the first drafts. All of the elders, Jimmy Jackson, Minnie McWilliams, Calvin Carpenter, Herman Sherman Sr., Ray Baldy and William Carpenter patiently worked with me, Jill Fletcher. They constantly repeated phrases and words. They also had a good time listening to my many mispronunciations.

Special acknowledgement to Victor Golla for all of his linguistic assistance. Victor has worked with the Hupa Language for many years and his efforts are appreciated. The

Hoopa Tribal Council adopted a standardized writing system for the Hupa Language. Tribal members, with Victor's assistance, developed the Hupa Writing System. Victor has been standardizing the spelling of the Hupa Language for language materials that are published by or with the Hoopa Tribe.

We would like to acknowledge the small matching grant for this project received from the Native California Network. Thank you for giving this project the time needed to make our first effort a success.

A special thank you to the Center for Indian Community Development, Lois Risling, Jennifer George, and especially Linda McRae, Ian Cameron and Merrold Young for their assistance in the development and printing of the first edition.

This second edition is a revision of the first edition. Melody George Carpenter, Marlette Grant Jackson - ITEPP and the CICDGraphics Department have contributed to the second edition. We would like to acknowledge and express appreciation for the Hoopa Tribal Education Department Staff, the Tribal Education Board and Marcellene Norton, for the assistance given to make this project successful and by taking the risk of hosting the first Hupa Language Immersion Camp.

viii Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Gwendolyn “Ruth” Beck, Vernon “Sonny” Pratt and Ray Baldy for their willing participation in recording the corresponding cassette for the Handbook.

The corresponding tape CD and cassette follows each word as written in the Handbook. It is important to note that the written word may "look" different from the actual “sound” of the word. Each speaker pronounced the word as they felt comfortable. Please expect slight differences from the written to the recorded word.





INTRODUCTION

This book is the result of the first Hupa Language Immersion Camp, which was held in July of 1993. During the preparation for the camp, it became obvious to the speakers that a small booklet which contained some of the words and phrases to be used would be extremely helpful to speakers and students of the language.

At about the same time, the Center for Indian Community Development had just published a Karuk Language Pocket Book. The Karuk Pocket Book became an example for the Hupas to follow, and with the assistance of the fluent speakers, and the Center for Indian Community Development, including a small grant from the Native California Network, the Hupa Pocket Book, Na:tinixwe Mixine:whe', is now a reality.

Since the first Hupa Language Immersion Camp, there have been three other camps. Each camp continues to become more innovative than the one before. The goal of the camp remains simple: "To create the belief that the Hupa Language can be

learned.” Hupa language classes have been available for the past 28 years. The goal of the language classes has continued to be: “To increase fluency and produce Hupa speakers.” Unfortunately, we have not only not produced speakers, but we may have accidentally produced the mistaken belief that the Hupa language is too difficult to learn. If one asks any tribal member if he or she can speak Hupa, the common answer is no. If you ask why, he or she would most likely say, “It’s too hard to learn.”

It is easy to believe that the Hupa language is difficult to learn when one may have had one or several unsuccessful language attempts in the past. Learning any language can be stressful and seemingly unsuccessful. There is no doubt that the process is time consuming, however, it can be made a very worthwhile experience.

The tribe, fluent speakers, and linguists (with special reference to linguist, Victor Golla), have enabled the Hupa language to be written, cataloged, and preserved for its future continuance. Now is the time to take a few more risks and start producing fluent speakers.

Before fluent speakers can be attained, there are some principles that must be understood. The first of these principles is: “Language, like culture, is dynamic.” Thus, language should be in a perpetual state of change and adaptation. Using the English language as an example, we see that many of the English words have Latin, Greek, or German roots, yet we call our language “English.” In America, we find several different accents to our style of English. Southern, Northern, and Eastern American English speakers all sound different from one another, yet they all speak English and even then American English differs greatly from European English. And then there’s the question: “Is English a mixture of other European languages?” Believe it or not, these examples also apply to the Hupa language.

If we accept the premise that language is dynamic, then we should accept the fact that some new Hupa speakers will speak with an English accent. The Hupa language should be in a state of change, because where there is no change, there is no life.

Our language has basically remained unchanged since the turn of the century. A few new or modern words have been added to the Hupa language. Some examples of new

words are: car ('a:da:nahł'its) which means “by itself it runs around,” or typewriter/computer ('a:da:k'il'e:n) which means “by itself it writes.” Other words such as apples ('e:bilos), cat (bo:seh), and corn (ka:n), have been “Hupaized” and are used and accepted as Hupa words. As new speakers emerge, new words shall also. And where there is change, there is life.

It is hoped that this small book, CD, and cassette will play a small role in revitalizing the Hupa language. As Hupa people, we should speak our language. You are encouraged to become an active student of the Hupa Language.

Jill Fletcher

**QUICK PRONUNCIATION GUIDE**

The letters of the Hupa Alphabet are shown below. Underneath each letter is (1) an English word with the closest equivalent English sound; (2) a Hupa word that has the letter; and (3) the translation of the Hupa word (in parentheses).

LONG VOWELS: Some Hupa vowels differ from each other mainly in their length. Long vowels are written with a colon (:) following the letter. For example, **a:** as in **nida:s** *heavy*, **e:** as in **ne:s** *long*, and **o:** as in **niwho:n** *good*.

CATCHES: The letter written with a single quote (') is the CATCH. When the catch is at the beginning of a word it indicates that the word has an abrupt beginning, for example **'ah** *cloud*. When it is written after a vowel letter (**a**, **e**, **i**, **o**) it indicates that the vowel sound is cut off abruptly, for example **la'** *one*, or **wha'at** *my wife*.

When the catch is written after a consonant it indicates that the consonant is “ejective” or “glottalized,” that is, pronounced with a distinct forceful sound. For example, both **k'** and **t'** in **k'ite:t'aw** *doctor*.

NON-ENGLISH SOUNDS: In addition to the catch, there are three other Hupa letters for sounds that have no close equivalents in English: **l̥** (“barred l”) is a breathy l-sound, something like a combination of **l** and **s**. **q** is a “guttural” k-sound pronounced at the back of the mouth. **x** is a “guttural” h-sound, somewhat like a gargling noise.

Hupa also has some combinations of letters that are not usually found in English, although the individual sounds are. The commonest of these is **chw**, as in **chwola'** *five*. It also should be noted that **h** is never “silent”; it is fully pronounced even at the end of a word, as in **jeh** *pitch*.



HUPA ALPHABET CHART

a	a:	b	ch	ch'	chw
father	p <u>a</u> lm	b <u>e</u> ar	ch <u>u</u> rch	(ch with catch)	inchworm
whil <u>a</u> '	whin <u>a</u> :'	bo:se	mind <u>ich</u>	wh <u>ich</u> 'ich'	ch <u>wh</u> ic
(my hand)	(my eye)	(cat)	(bobcat)	(my elbow)	(firewood)
d	dz	e	e:	g	gy
d <u>e</u> er	ad <u>z</u> e	met	men	g <u>e</u> ese	figure
d <u>in</u> day	di <u>d</u> zit	whix <u>e</u> '	ne:s	niwh <u>git</u>	di <u>gy</u> un
(bullet)	(short)	(my foot)	(long)	(I'm afraid)	(here)
h	i	j	k	ky	k'
h <u>e</u> n	hi <u>t</u>	jar	keep	thank <u>y</u> ou	(k with catch)
xontah	mi <u>s</u>	ie:nis	ki <u>ng</u>	ky <u>a</u> '	k'i:t'o:w
(house)	(riverbank)	(day)	(stick)	(dress)	(paddle)
ky'	l	l	m	n	ng
(ky with catch)	l <u>e</u> t	(breathy l)	mi <u>ll</u>	no <u>w</u>	ri <u>ng</u>
ky'oh	lah	la'	mi <u>l</u> imil	nun <u>dil</u>	wh <u>ing</u>
(porcupine)	(seaweed)	(one)	(flute)	(snow)	(song)
o	o:	q	q'	s	sh

<u>t</u> o	<u>c</u> one	(guttural g)	(q with catch)	<u>s</u> it	<u>r</u> ush
dingq <u>o</u> ch	to:-nehwa:n	<u>g</u> o	whig'os	sa:ts'	nosht'ah
(sour)	(obsidian)	(worm)	(my throat)	(bear)	(I don't believe it)
t	t'	tl'	ts	ts'	u
<u>t</u> ea	(t with catch)	(tl with catch)	cats	(ts with catch)	run
<u>t</u> o	t'e'	tl'oh	tse	ts'ik'ing'	lixun
(water)	(blanket)	(grass)	(stone)	(weapon, rifle)	(sweet)
w	wh	x	xw	y	'
<u>w</u> ord	whirred	(guttural h)	(guttural wh)	<u>y</u> es	(catch)
widdung'_____w <u>h</u> a	_____w <u>h</u> a	xong'	xwe:y	ya:xo:'awh	'ah
(yesterday)	(sun)	(fire)	(his property)	(jump dance)	(cloud)
				dancing)	



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Hello!

he:young

Hello, my friend

he:young whima:lyo'
hello / my friend

What is your name?

dixwe:di 'a:nólye
what / you are called

My name is Melodie

'a:whólye _____
I am called _____

How are you?

dixwe:di wha:ne
'a:nt'e
how / just / you are

2 Acknowledgements

How are all of you?

dixwe:di wha:ne
'a:noht'e

how / only / you all are

How is your family

dixwe:di 'a:ya:'unt'e
xontah-ding

how / they are /
at the house?

Fine, Good

niwho:n

My family is fine/good

niwho:n xontah-ding
'a:ya:'unt'e'

good / at the house /
they are

I am not feeling well

do:-niwho:n
'awht'e:-ts'eh

not good /
I am feeling

I am sick

diwhch'ah-ts'eh

I feel sick, sore

k'ise:ge' dó:ng 'awht'e

sick person / for sure /

I am

I am glad to see you!

ts'ehdiya niwhtsa:n

I am happy / (that) I see
you

Where are you going?

da:ydi-ch'ing' winya:l

to where / you are going
along

Where are you going?

(2+)

da:ydi-ch'ing' wohdil

to where / you all are
going along



4 Acknowledgements

I'm on my way
to the store

'ilwa'iliwh-ch'ing'
wiwha:l
to the store /
I am going along

Store

'ilwa'iliwh
store (“where they trade
things”)

We are going
to the store.

'ilwa'iliwh-ch'ing'
to the store /
we are going along

I'm going home.

xontah-ding
na:te:sdiya:-te
to home /
I will go off

We are going home.

xontah-ding
na:ya:te:se:detl'-te
to home / we will go

See you later!
(informal)

xa' k'iye niwhtsis-te
o.k. / again / I will see
you

Good bye! (formal)

xa'gya'ne'

I know it

diye q'ut 'owhts'it
yes / exactly / I know it

Do you know it?

'olts'it ung'
you know it / (question)

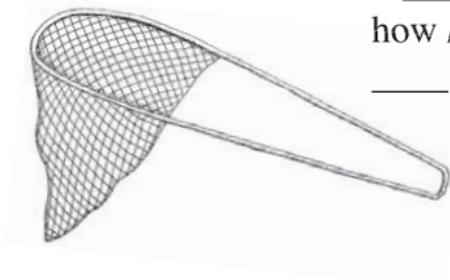
What is this?

diydi 'e:ná:n' hayde
what / it is / this here

What do they call ___?

dixwe:di ch'o:ya:whe

how / they name it /



6 Acknowledgements

Say it in Indian!

k'iwinya'nya:n-qit'

'a:de:n

in the Indian way /

say it

Storytime

ch'ixolchwe

ch'ixolik-te minya

stories about myth time /

they will tell them /

the time





**EXPRESSIONS/
SLANG**



Yuck!

elush

Wow!

**ch'iyó or
jiyo'xwhdine**

What?

**dixwe:t or
dixwe:di**

Poor thing!

'e:wa:k

Ouch!

'ugeh

Scary!

'ijibeh

It's true!

q'ut xut

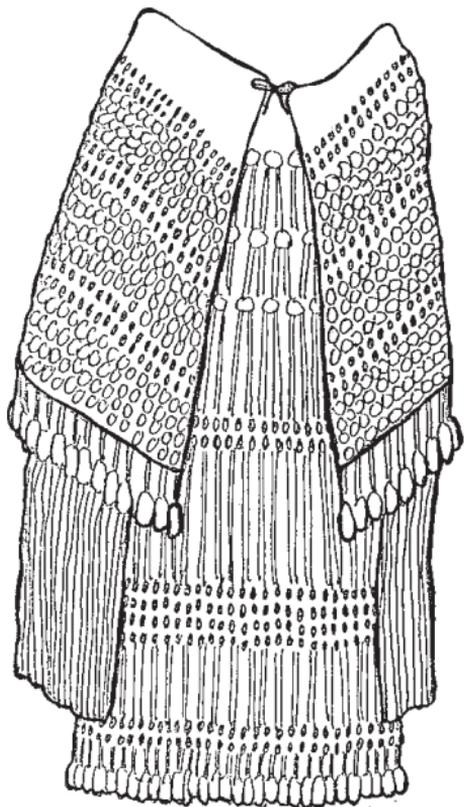
What do you call this?

hayde xwe:di

'ulye

this / what? /

you call it





MS. MANNERS



Thank you!
(short way)

ts'ehdiyah
I am happy, pleased

Thank you!
(long way)

**ts'ehdiyah niwho:ng-xw
wha 'a:wilaw**
I am happy / in good way /
for me / what you have done

Yes

diye

No

daw

Maybe

do:tah or
do:de'tah

Gossip

xunish-chwin

blessing
elders to youth

sindiyun-te
you will be old
(May you live a long life.)





MEALTIME



Spoon (modern)	mil-tehch'ijich with it he puts (sugar) in (drink)
Spoon (traditional elkhorn)	k'ide:kin'
Knife	tse:lishche'e <i>or</i> tse:lch'e'
Fork	mil-sa'qot with it he spears into his mouth
Bowl	xayts'a'
Come eat! (one)	xa' k'inyung o.k. / eat!

18 *Mealtime*

Come eat!
(two or more)

'aht'ine ky'ohyung
everyone / you all eat!

Now eat! (one)

jo' k'inyung
here, take it! / eat!

Everything is cooked.

'aht'ing k'iwint'e'
everything / is cooked

Let's eat!

xa' ya:k'idiyung'
o.k. / let's eat!

He or she prays

je:nah-ch'ing'
ch'ixine:wh (modern way)
to up above /
he or she is speaking or

He or she prayed

je:nah-ch'ing'
ch'ixiwinye:wh
to up above /
he or she spoke (past tense)

I am praying

je:nahch'ing'
xiniwhy:wh
 to up above /
 I am speaking

He or she prays
 (Indian way)

xol-te:lit
 with him it burns
 (refers to burning Incense
 Root)

Pray! (Indian prayers)

nil-to:lit
 with you may it burn!

Are you hungry? (one)

chwime'do:wile 'ung
 you are hungry / (question)

Are you hungry?
 (two or more)

chwime'do:wohle 'ung
 you all are hungry /
 (question) *or*



'aht'ine chwime'
do:wohle 'ung
 all everyone /
 starving (question)

I am hungry for fish

lo:q' me:diwhchwing

fish / I want, crave

for deer meat

k'ilixun me:diwhchwing

for cake

de:diwiliq'-lixun

me:diwhchwing

Do you want fish?

lo:q' me:dinchwing'ung

fish / you want / (question)

I'm starving!

no:whdiqeh-ts'eh

I feel knocked down (with
hunger)

Me too!

whe q'ina'

me / also

Are you thirsty?

ta'na:n me:dinchwing

'ung

water / you want / (question)

I am thirsty

whisowol-ts'eh wilsay

my throat feels / dry

What are we
going to eat?

diydi ya:k'iwidiyun'-te
what / we all are going to
eat

What do you (all) want?

diydi me:dohchwing
what / you all want

Maybe we are
going to eat

do:tah ya:k'iwidiyun'-te
maybe / we are going to eat

Maybe we'll have salmon

do:tah lo:q'
ya:k'iwidiyun'-te

with beans

na:detl'nehwa:n-tah

and also potatoes.

yinehtaw q'ina'
potatoes / also

Pass (the food) to me!

whiching' yungxawh
to me / pass (the dish)

Pass it to her!

xoch'ing' yungxawh
to him (or her) / pass (the
dish)

Pass me the salmon!

lo:q' whiching'

yungxawh

salmon / to me /

pass (the dish)

Pass him the beans!

na:detl'nehwa:n

xoch'ing' yungxawh

beans /

to him / pass (the dish)

Pass them the potatoes!

yinehtaw ya:xoch'ing'

yungxawh

potatoes / to all them /

pass (the dish)

Give me the salmon!

lo:q' whiwungxawh

salmon / give it to me (in
dish)

Give him the potatoes!

yinehtaw xowungxawh

potatoes / give it to him (in
dish)

The food is good!

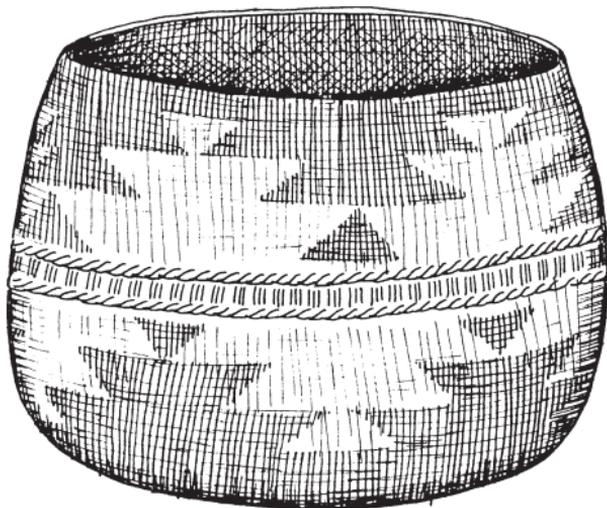
k'iwiyul tin lixun-ts'eh
food / very / it's good
tasting

I am full!

wha wesle'-ts'eh
for me / I feel there is
enough

Yes, I had enough!

q'ut-ts'eh wha wesle'
oh, yes! / for me / there is
enough





FOODS



Pepper

xosah na:lit

his mouth / it burns

Salt

lehq'onch'

Butter

de:diwiliq miq'it

k'iwiliw

bread / on top /

you smear it

(The same term can be used for catsup, mayonnaise and mustard, as well as butter.)

Cheese

no:k'iding'

wilchwe:n

thick / made to be

Onions	mikyɔ:n' nilchwin their odor / stinks
Acorn soup	sa'xa:wh
Salmon	lo:q'
Dried Salmon	lo:q' nilts'ay salmon / dried
Eel	t'iwhxa:n
Middle part of eel	k'ituqe'
Dried Eel	t'iwhxa:n nilts'ay eel / dried
Deer, deer meat	k'ilixun what is sweet, good to eat
Dried Deermeat	k'ilixun nilts'ay deer / dried

Sturgeon	lo'kyoh
Dried Sturgeon	lo'kyoh nilts'ay sturgeon / dried
Ham	liq'a:w miq'ay' pig, hog / its thigh
Bacon (hog)	liq'a:w nilts'ay pig, hog
	nilts'ay dried, cured meat
Hot dogs, sausages	k'ich'e:q'e' nehwa:n intestines / it resembles
Turkey	minchwiwh na:k'ilut' its nose / flaps around
Beef	mide'xole:n mitsin' cow / its meat

Hamburger



mide'xole:n mitsin'

k'iwidq'ay'

cow / its meat /

ground up

Eggs

k'iwe:whe'

an egg. eggs

jikin miwe:whe'

chicken / its egg

Potatoes

yinehtaw

Rice

qo nehwa:n

maggots / it resembles

Beans

na:detl' nehwa:n

pine nuts / it resembles

Corn

ka:n

Spaghetti (dry)

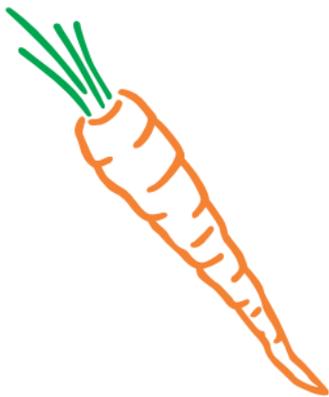
tehk'iwilqoch'

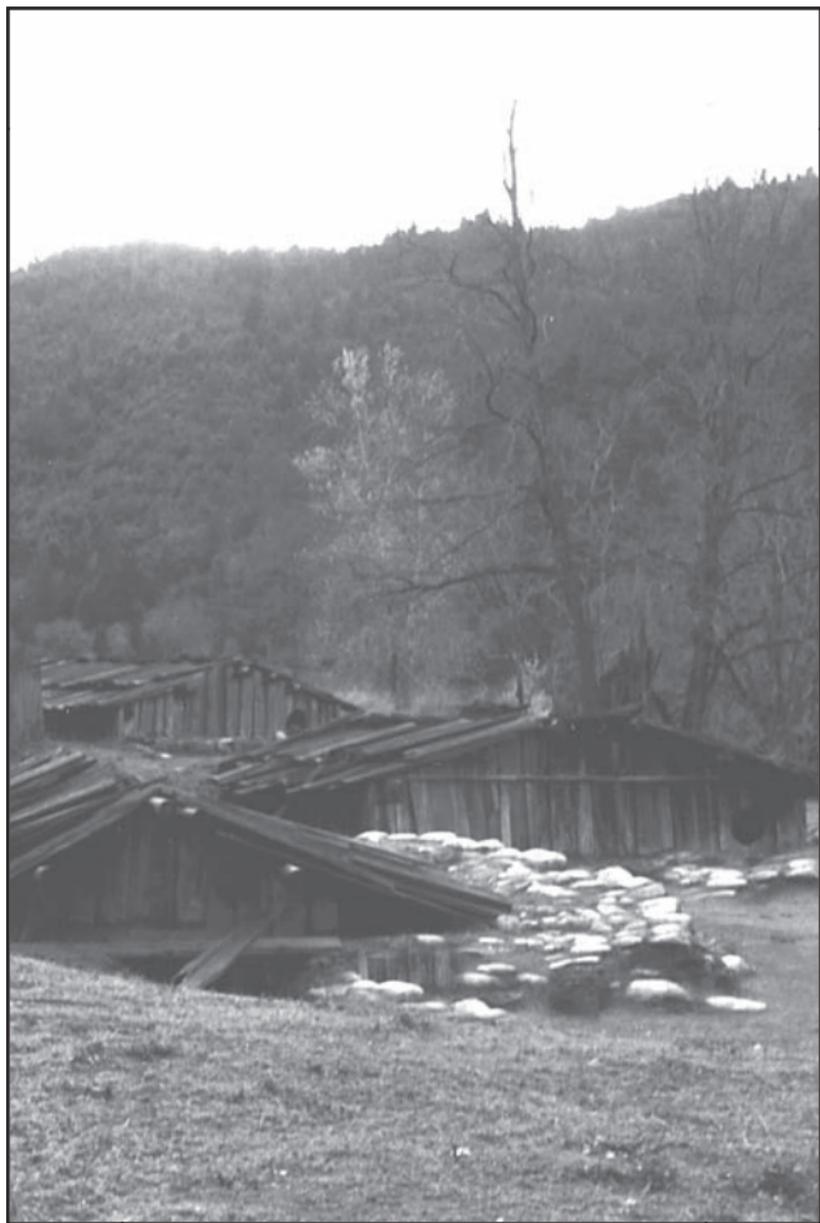
in the water it is hurled

Spaghetti (when cooked)	k'iyehch'o' nehwa:n eel strings / it resembles
Salad	sa'liwh y:lk'il greens / torn up
Bread	de:diwiliq' dough flopped into the fire
Pie	me' siliq' inside / dough lies
Cake, cookies	de:diwiliq' lixun bread / sweet
Watermelon	k'imit' nehwa:n a belly / it resembles
Cantalope	diq'a:n me:ning'e:tʃ' ridges / stretch along it
Apple	'e:bilos

Banana	nułmiwh mik'iwiyul' monkey / its food
Milk	mide'xole:n mits'o' mito' cow / its udder / its juice
Grape juice, wine	daht'o:l' mito' grape / its juice
Coffee	ta'na: n liwhin water / black
Tea	nahst'ik'
Drinking water	ta'na:n
Water (general term)	to
Gum	ch'a'ul

Candy	mił xosah na:'ulxung' with it / his mouth / it gets sweet
Carrots	xong' nehwa:n miqude' "fire it resembles" root
Plums	ningxos'ge nikya:w cherries / big
Pears	me'ist-nehwa:n na:ng'e:tl' pestle-resembling / hanging down





**MORNING
TIME**



Wakeup!

ch'e:nsit/ch'e:nsit
you wake up

Everybody wakeup!

ch'ohsit
you (all) wake up

'aht'ine ch'oya:dohlsit
you (all) wake them
(everybody all up)

Get up!

'inundiqe'
get up (you)!

Everybody get up!

'ina:sohdil
get up (all of you)!

It's morning!

yisxa:n sile'n
the day has arrived

Wash your face!

nining' na:k'ildeh
your face / wash it!

Everybody wash
your face!

nohning' na:ky'ohldeh
your faces / wash them!

Comb your hair!

ne:da'ay
ché:-na'-mil
your head (hair) /
comb it out!



Everybody comb
your hair!

ché:na:dohmit
you (all) comb it out!

Brush your teeth!

niwo' na:k'ihdeh
your teeth / wash them!

niwo' 'ihchwok
your teeth / brush them,
sweep them clean

Everybody brush
your teeth!

'aht'ine nohwo'
na:ky'ohldeh
everybody / your teeth /
wash them!

Toothbrush

xowo' mił na:k'ihdiw
his teeth / with / he
washes them

Get dressed!

niwho:nqxw 'a:na:dilleh
good / fix yourself up!

(Everybody) get dressed!

niwho:nqxw 'a:na:do:le
good / you (all) fix
yourselves up!

Make your bed!

k'iste:n nułchwe
bed / fix it

Everybody make
your bed!

**'aht'ine k'iste:n
nahłchwe:ne'**
everyone / bed /
you (all) fix / (command)

Put your shoes on!

yehnuntul
slip your shoes on!

Put your shoes on! (2+)

'aht'ine yehnahtul
everyone / you (all)
slip your shoes on

Are you ready?

q'ut 'ung
ready / (question)



Hurry!

xolishch
hurry

Hurry, let's go!

Hurry, let's go!(alternative)

xolishch naydi! or
xolishch ya:ydi!
hurry / let's go





DAYTIME



Let's go play

na:dinehł

let's go play

naya:dinel

let's all go play

You all go play (2+)

nahnehł ne'

you (all) go play /
(command)

Go play

naynehł ne'

go play / (command)

Ok, I am going
to go play

xa' nawhnehł

okay / I'll play

I am going
to go play

na:ynehł-te

I am going to play

I don't know

do 'owhts'it
not / I know

What am I doing?

daxwe:di 'awht'e: n
what / I am doing

Come in!

xa' yeh'ingyawh
okay / come in!

Go out!

xa' ch'ingyawh
okay / go out!

It is late!

xoda:nya
the sun is setting

the sun is going down

wilwe:t!
the sun is going down

Come here!

digyun ningyawh
here / come!

Come here!(2+)

digyun nohdil
here / (you all) come!

Here

digyung

here

Here! Take it!

jo'

here!

Sit down!

nintsah

sit down!

Sit back down

na:ntsah

sit back down!

Listen!

ne:da'ay na:do:'a'

your head / let it stick out



whida;queh na:nga

my mouth behind

kyo:tsat tsung

listen!

xojiwe 'ling'

his ears / dog

(he has dog-ears)

Behave!

do 'a:winiw heh
not / be doing that /
(command)

Behave! (more forceful)

do 'a:t'ing
not / do it!

Don't say that

do 'a:n'
not / say it!

Don't bother that!

do chwin'ch'ole:t heh
not / bother that (command)

Are you hot?

winsel-ts'eh 'ung
you feel hot / (question)

I am hot

we:sel-ts'eh
I feel hot

It's hot

'uloh
it's hot! (exclamation)

Are you cold?

k'isindile:-ts'eh 'ung
you feel cold / (question)

I am cold!

k'isiwhdile:-ts'eh
I feel cold!

I have to go to
the bathroom

me' ch'e' na:wh-ch'ing'
te:se:ya
to the bathroom /
I am going

I have gas

tseh whinist'e'-me'
ya:niwing'a:n
gas / in my body /
is bothering it

tseh na:whisehwe:n
gas / is killing me

Swimming

na'me
swim, bath

We are swimming

na:di'il or

na:ya:dime

we are swimming/bathing

You are wading
in the river

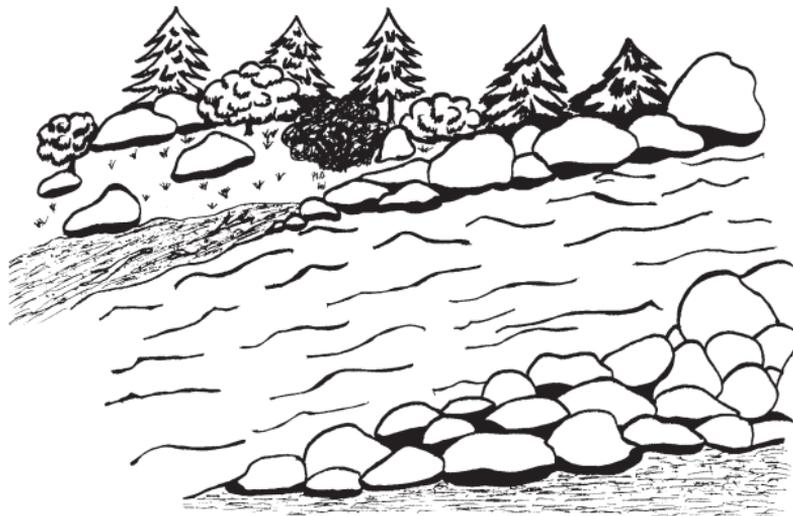
tah'its

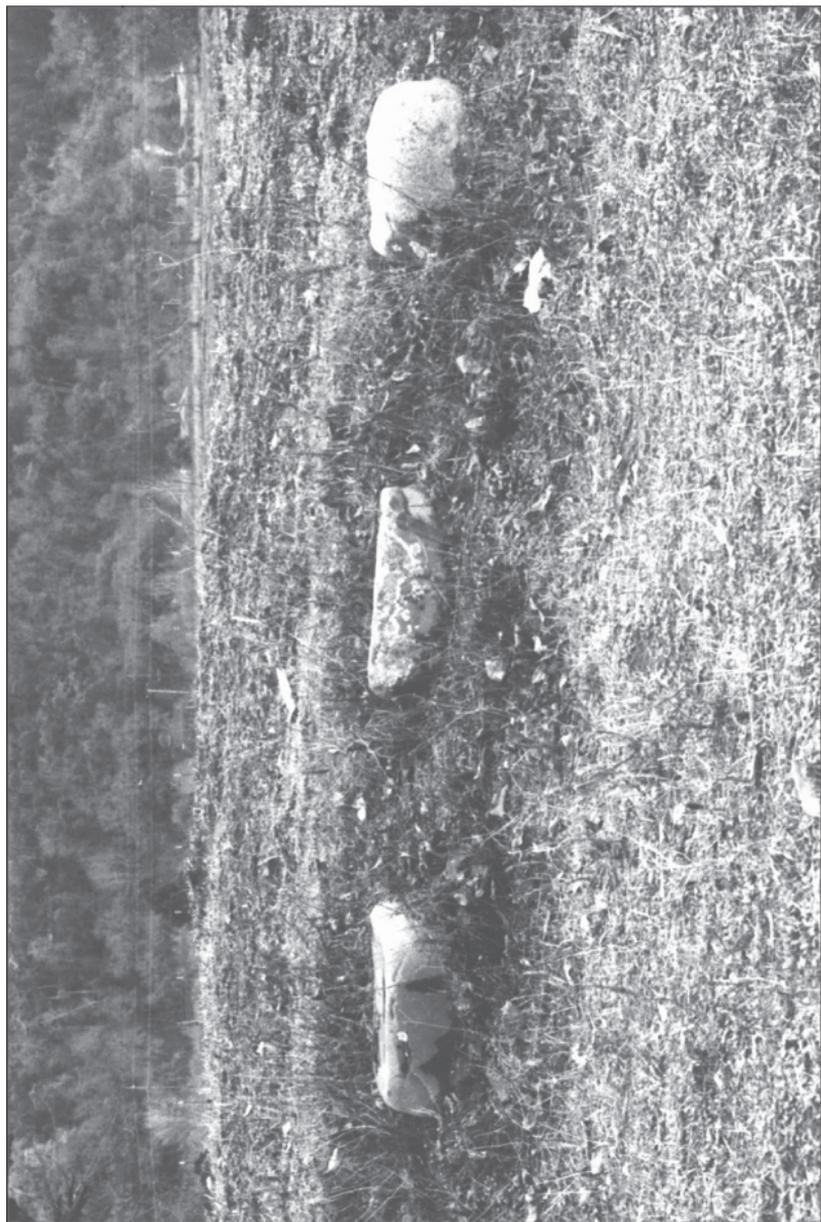
wading in the water

Get in the river

hun'-me' na:me ne'

in the river / you swim /
(command)





NIGHTTIME



pillow

k'e:tse:'iʔ'ul

pillow

Are you sleepy?

**miʔ na:niwiʔwe'-ts'eh
'ung'**

sleep / you feel it fighting
you / (question)

I am sleepy

miʔ na:whiwiʔwe'-ts'eh

sleep / I feel it fighting me

I am tired

te:se:ch'it tséh

I feel tired, exhausted

Let's go to bed

xa' nidite:ch'

o.k. / let's go to bed

Go to bed!

xa' nintiwh ne'
o.k. / go to bed! /
(command)

I am going to bed

ne:se:tin-tel
I am going to bed

Be quiet!

ts'ima'xosing
silence!

Be quiet! (2+)

'aht'ine ts'ima'xosing
everyone / silence!

You must take a bath

numme
swim/bathe!

I am scared

'ijibeh
I'm scared! (exclamation)



ne:whgit
I am afraid of something

Blanket

nahxa-le:n

big blanket, two hides
sewn together



FAMILY TERMS



Husband

whixung'
my husband

Wife

wha'ut
my wife

Father

whita'
my father

Mother

whunchwing
my mother

Uncle (father's side)

whita:y
my father's brother

Uncle (mother's side)

whis'
my mother's brother

Aunt (father's side)

wha:dichwing
my father's sister

Aunt (mother's side)

whingq'ay'
my mother's sister

Grandfather
(father's side)

whima'uchwing
my father's father

Grandfather
(mother's side)

whichwiwe
my mother's father

Grandmother
(father's side)

which'in
my father's mother



(mother's side) my mother's mother

Son **whiwhxiy'**
my son

Daughter (woman's) **whiya:ch'e'**
my daughter
(woman speaking)

Daughter (man's) **whitse:'**
my daughter
(man speaking)

Older brother **whingwoch**
my older brother

Younger brother **whikil**
my younger brother

Older sister

wha:t
my older sister

Younger sister

whidehch
my younger sister

Man

xo'osday
man, male

Woman

tsumehstʰo:n
woman

Child

mije'e:di:n
child, baby



Elders	k'isdiya:n
Old Man	k'iwungxoya:n
Old Woman	do:k'iwile
Young Boy	kile:xich
Young Girl	t'ehxich
Teenage Boy	q'unch'iwilchwil
Teenage Girl	k'ehltsa:n





BODY PARTS



Head	we:da'ay my head (“what extends up from me”)
Hair	tsiwung' head hair
Face	whining' my face
Ears	whijiw' (or whijiwe') my ears
Eyes	whina:' my eyes
Mouth	whida' my lips, mouth

Lips

whida:sits'

my lips (my mouth skin)

Nose

whinchwiwh

my nose

Teeth

whiwo'

my teeth

Arm

whiky'a:ng'ay

my arm (“what extends
away from me”)



ARM

(whiky'a:ng'ay)

Hand/Fingers

whila'
my hand

Fingers

whila' mimisgiye'
my hand / its little ones

Thumb

whila' minikya:w'
my hand / its big one

Shoulders

whiquнтуq
my shoulder

SHOULDERS
(Whiquнтуq)



HAND/
FINGERS
(Whila')

LEG
(Whits'in' or Whits'ine')

FOOT/TOES
(Whixe')

Bottom

whitl'a'
my bottom, buttocks

Leg

whits'ine'
my bone, leg

Foot/Toes

whixe'
my foot

Toes

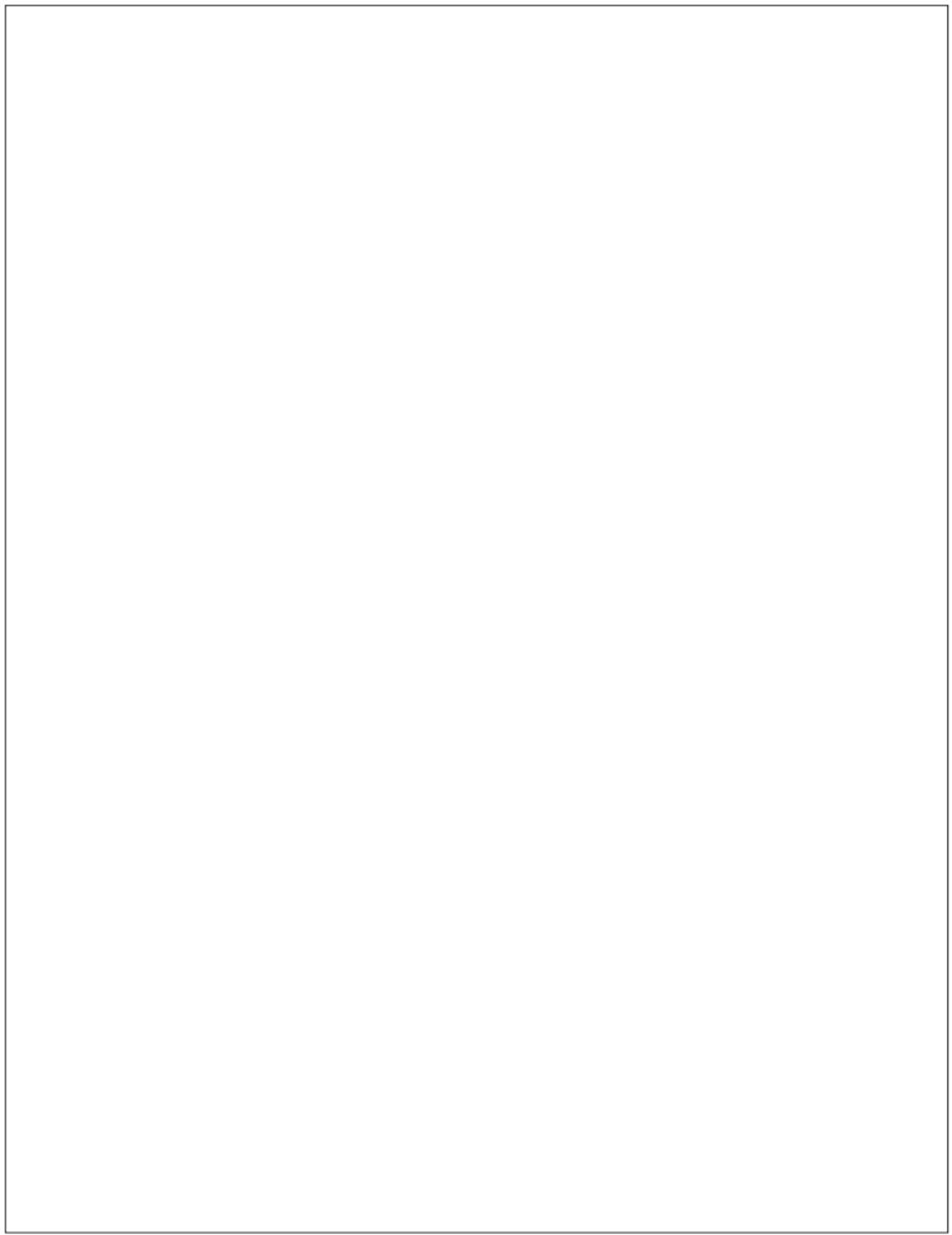
whixe' mimisgiye'
my foot / its little ones

Big toe

whixe' minikya:w'
my foot / its big one



LEG
(Whits'in' or Whits'ine')





CLOTHES



Glove	xola' yehk'iwilt'ow his hand / is slipped into it
Hat	q'osta: n hat, cap
Coat/Jacket	miq'it ch'ich'iw on top / he wears it
Belt	mił xiwiloy' with it / he is tied up
Shoes	yehch'itul he steps into them
Socks	ma: yehwita:tl' first / what is stepped into

Slip

ma: me:lkyɑ'

first / what is worn as
a dress

Underwear

ma: yehk'ixowilt'ow

first / he is slipped into it

Shirt

yehk'ixowilt'ow

he is slipped into it



Pants	xots'ine' yehk'iwilt'ow his leg / is slipped into it
Dress, Skirt	kya'
Handkerchief	xoning' mił wun'dichwit his face / with it / he wipes
Scarf	xoq'os mił wiloy' his neck / with it / is tied up
Ring	xola' yehwilt'ow his finger, hand / is slipped into
Earrings	xojiwe' na:ng'e:tł' her ears / they hang from





**TRADITIONAL
CLOTHING**



Indian Dress/Skirt

xo'ji kya'
true / skirt

Buckskin Apron

tsung

Basket Cap

xo'ji q'osta:n
true / hat

Buckskin robe

xo'ji t'e'
true / blanket

Mat basket

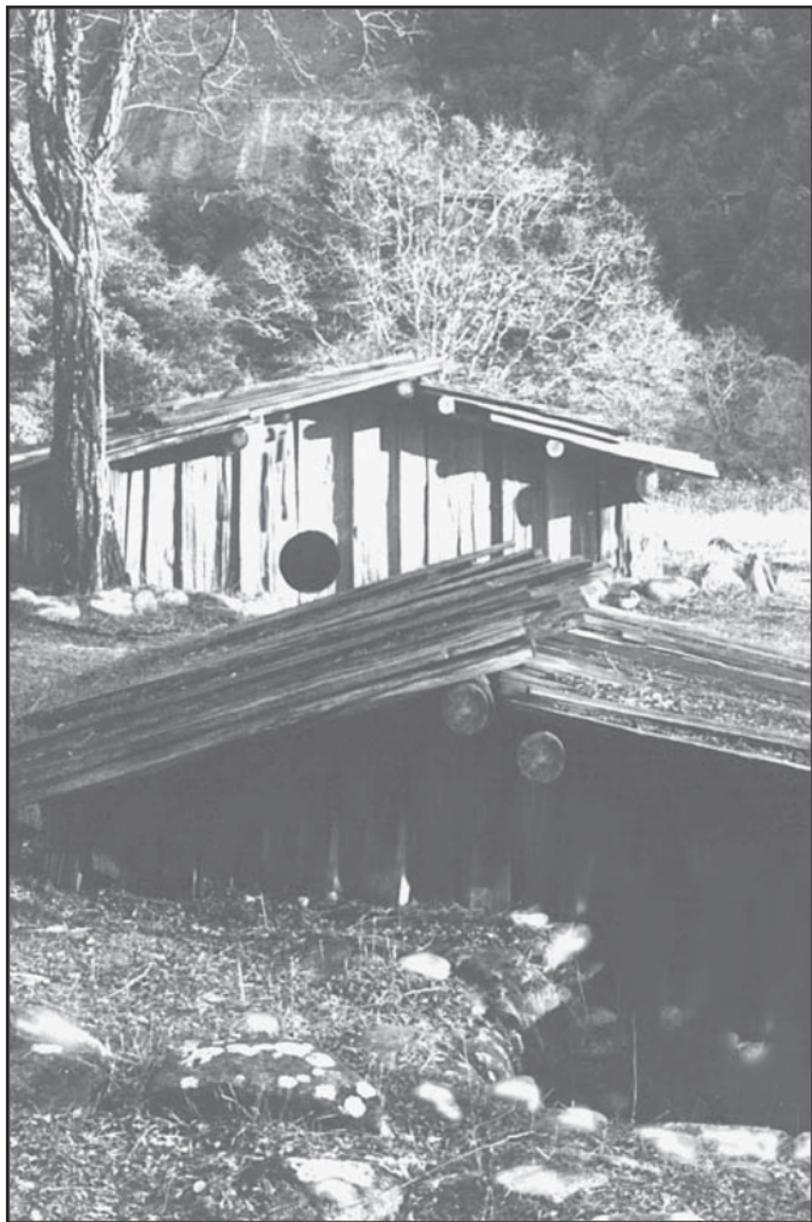
**numis-
k'iwilt'o:n**
in a circle (hoop) /
woven

Big blanket

nahx ale:n

Baby blanket

sahbiley



HOUSEHOLD



House	xontah
Door	no:na:witse what is shoved back
Window	ma'a:n ch'ites'e'n through it / he looks
Chair	miq'it ts'isday on it / he sits <i>or</i> miq'it-ch'isday miq'it-ya'wing 'ay
Table	miq'it dahky'a:n on it / they eat on top miq'it ya:ky'a:n on top / they all eat

Bed	k'iste:n
Clock	me' widwa:l in it / it is stuck
Blanket	t'e'
Towel	mił wun'dichwit with it / he wipes
Toothbrush	xowo' mił tehna'k'ildiw his teeth / with it / he washes them
Comb	mił ch'a'a'dimil with it / someone combs himself
Matches	mił k'idilwis
Flashlight	mił k'inelde:n
Wood (for fire)	chwich



LITTLE FRIENDS



Turtle

ts'intel

Frog

ch'ahl

Lizard

jime:l

Grasshopper

'a:de'ts

Worm

qo

Ant

'a:dishch

Flea

xult'ong'
it jumps out

Mosquito

mun'ts'isge



Quail	dich'
Eagle	tismil
Fish Hawk	da:cháht ya:n sucker / eater
Hummingbird	q'o:so:s
RedHeaded Woodpecker	k'ildik' kyoh it hammers, pecks / big
Red Robin	chwe:qah
Swamp Robin/Thrush	kyulne
Bluejay	k'ist'ay'-chwing
Yellowhammer/Flicker	minchwiwhmil
Dove	xonsil chwiw summertime / crying

Owl	misgilo
Dog Owl	tintah miningxa't'en' out in the woods / the boss
Buzzard/Vulture	misah nilchwin its mouth / stinks
Mouse	lo'n
Raccoon	mina:xwe
Porcupine	ky'oh
Bear	sa:ts'
Grizzly	mikyow'
Bigfoot	tintah k'iwungxoya:n woods / old man
Coyote	xonteltaw the one who is around the flats



Otter

lo:q' yiditile

salmon / it likes to eat

Grey Squirrel

mikye ne:s

its tail / long

Ground Squirrel

tse:q'i ya:ng'ay

on a rock / it sits

Chipmunk

sulxose:ge

Skunk

xoljeh

Rabbit

na:q'itah-k'ilaxun

around gravel bars / deer

Cat

bo:seh

Dog

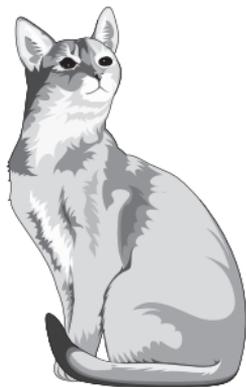
no:k'ine:yot

it barks a lot

Cow

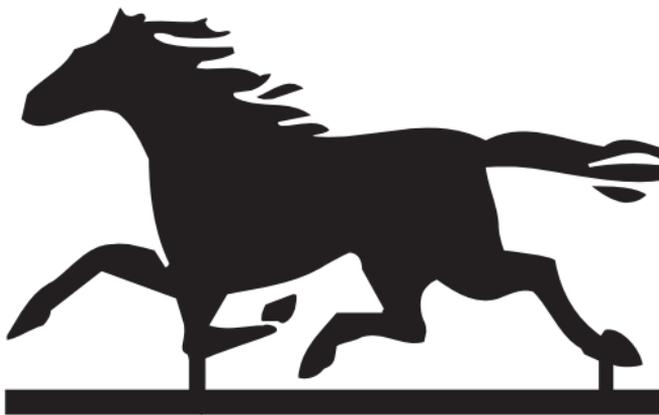
mide' xole:n

its horns / there are lots of
them



Horse

miq'it dahch'idiltse
on top of it / they sit





NATURE

Moon

xutl'e' jinkyoh
night / shining**xutl'e' wha**
night / sun**xutl'e'-ch'ing' wha**
towards night / sun

Sun

wha

Star

tsing'

Cloud

'ah

Wind

tesch'e'

Rain

na:nya

Fire

xong'

River

hun'

Sand

lich'iw

Gravel

na:q'

Rock

tse



Tree

king

Blackberry

'isq'o:ts

Grass

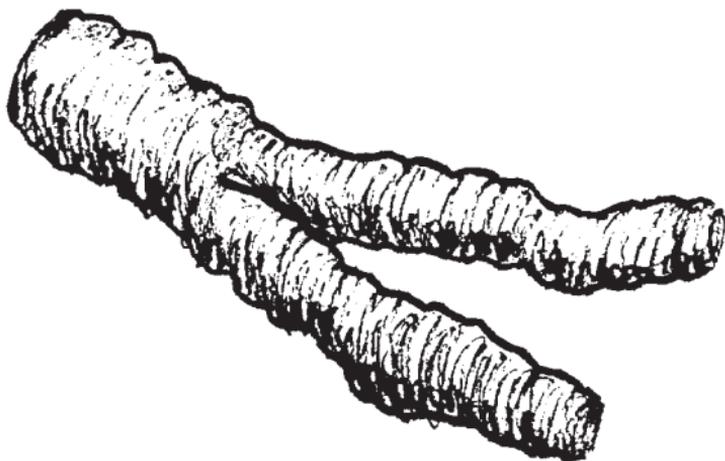
tl'oh

Flower

k'ida:y

Indian Root/
Angelica

mixa:ch'e' xole:n
roots / it has lots of





COLORS

Red	tse:lin nehwa:n blood / it resembles
Blue	łitsow
Green	łitsow nehwa:n blue / it resembles
Yellow	da'kya:w nehwa:n canary / it resembles dah'mine' yellow moss
Orange	xong' nehwa:n
Brown	jung nehwa:n

Black

liwhin

Gray

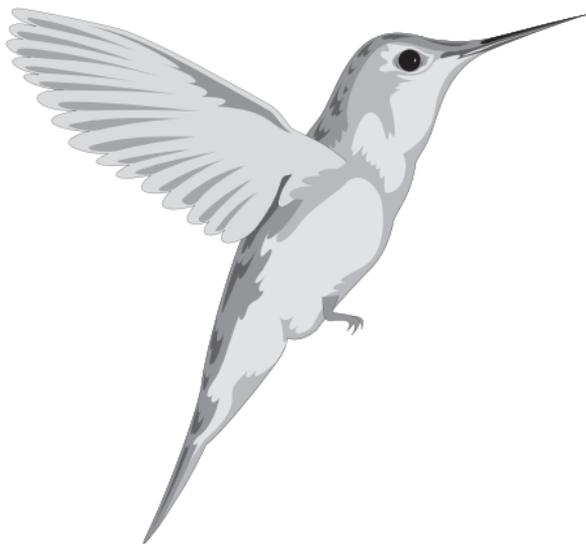
dilma:y

White

liqay

Purple

'isq'o:ts'-mito' nehwa:n
berries - their juice / it
resembles





NUMBERS



Money

nahdiyaw

mił ky'o:xe:t
with it / someone
buys things

One

la'

Two

nahx

Three

ta:q'

Four

dink'

Five

chwola'

Six

xosta:n

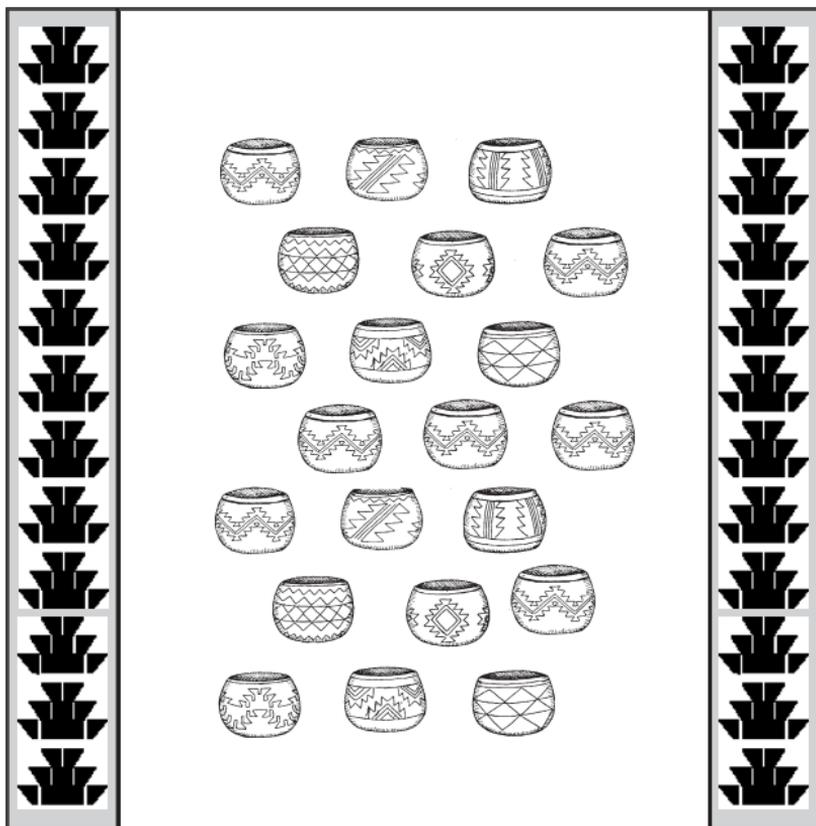
Seven	xohk'it
Eight	ke:nim
Nine	miq'ost'aw
Ten	minlung
Eleven	minlungna la'
Twelve	minlungna nahx
Thirteen	minlungna ta:q'
Fourteen	minlungna dink'
Fifteen	minlungna chwola'
Sixteen	minlungna xosta:n
Seventeen	minlungna xohk'it
Eighteen	minlungna ke:nim

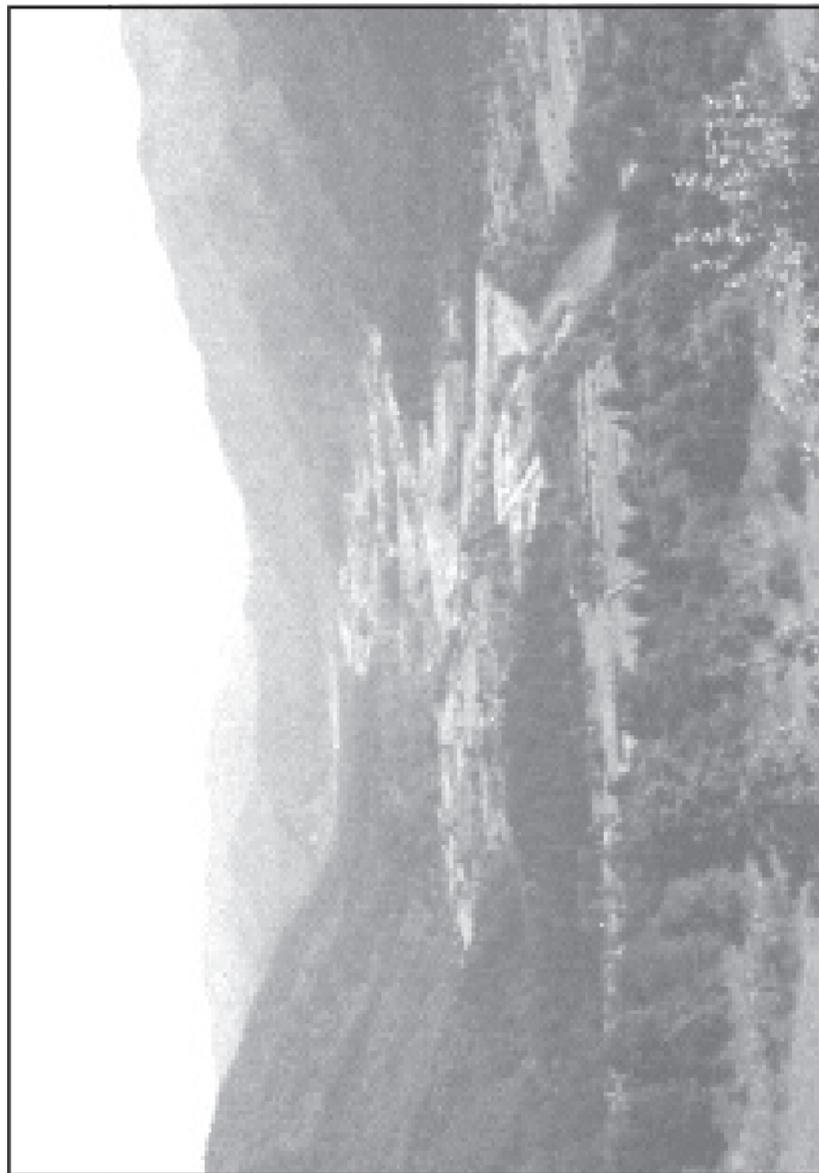
Nineteen

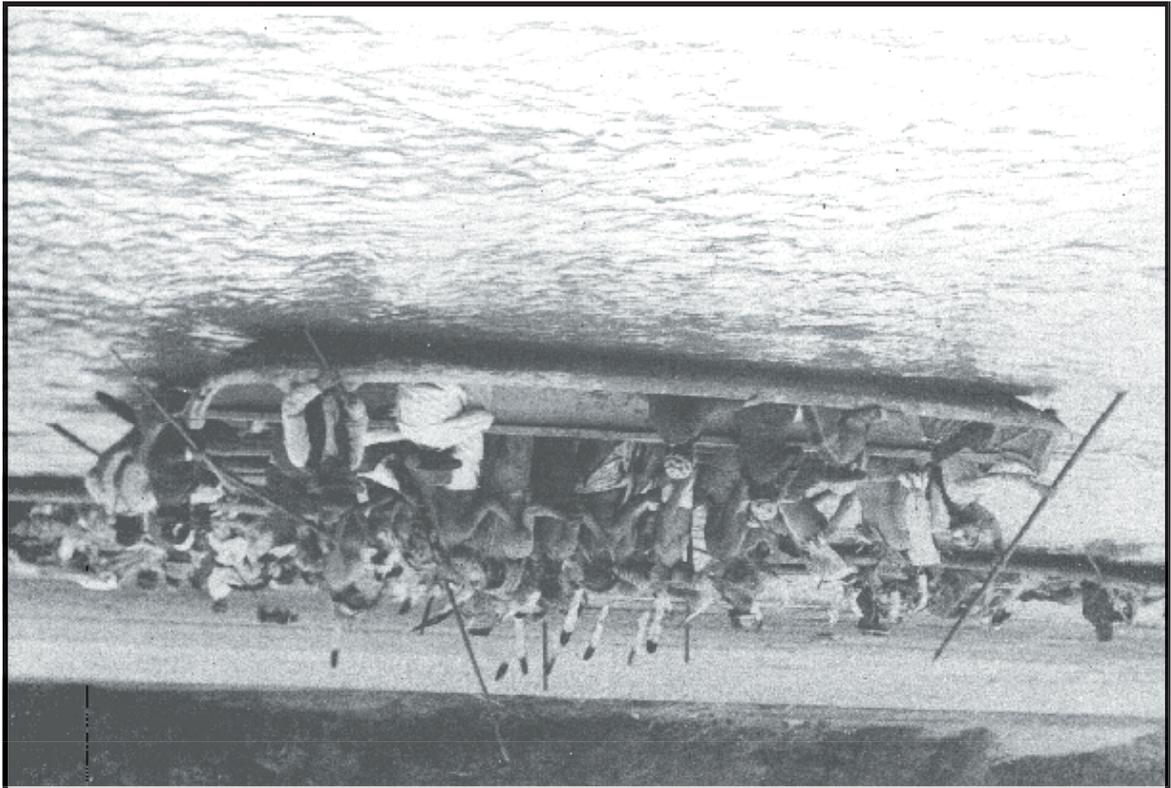
minlungna miq'ost'aw

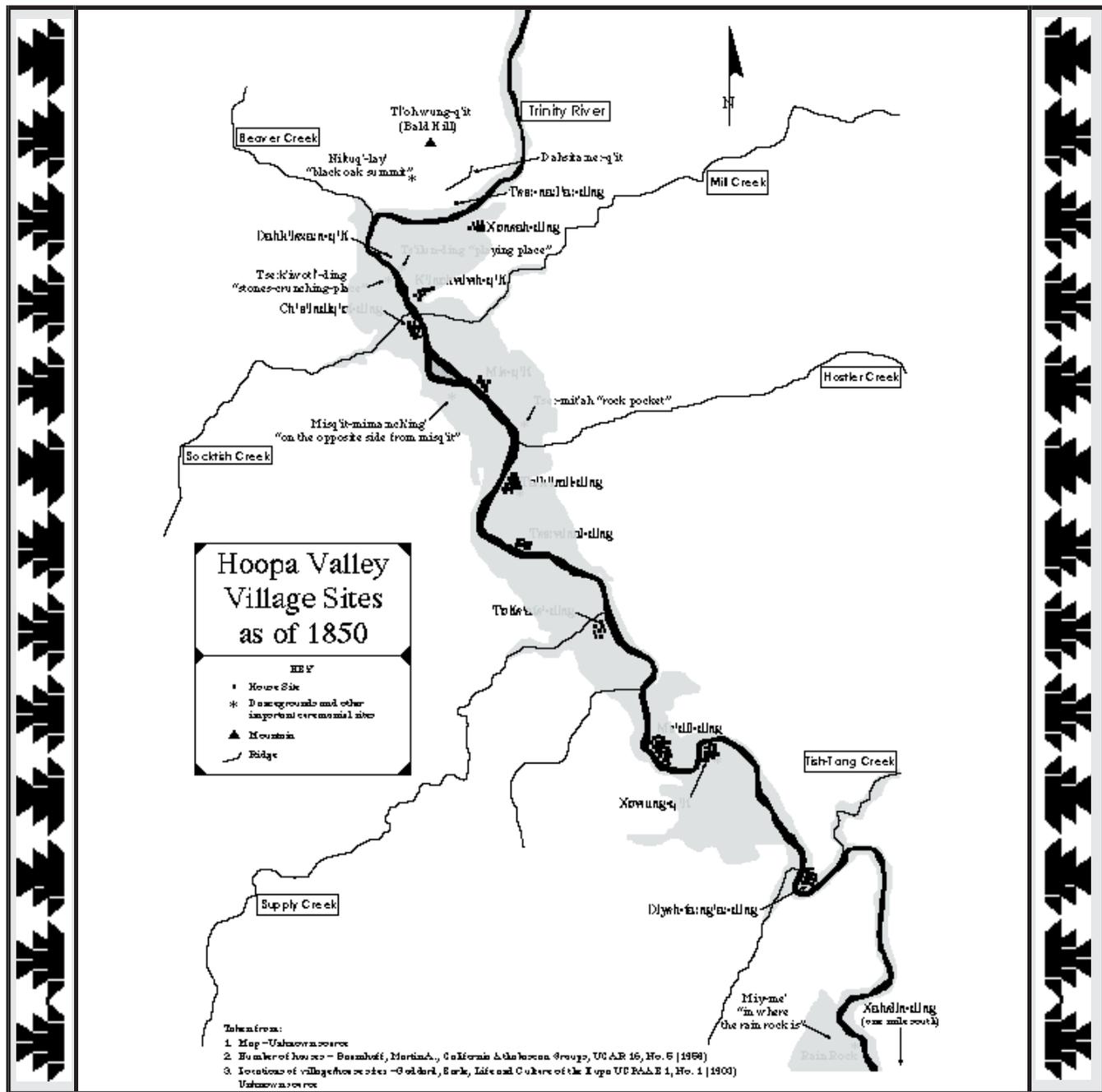
Twenty

nahdi minlung









✦ Villages and Divisions ✦

Na:tinixw ("where the trails return"): Hoopa Valley.

Na:tinixwe ("those of Hoopa Valley"): The Hupa people.

Ta'k'imilxwe ("those of Ta'kimilding"): People of the northern half of the valley.

Me'dilxwe ("those of Me'dilding"): People of the southern half of the valley.

Ta'k'imilxwe villages (with number of houses in 1851):

Xonsah-ding ("deep-place") 9 to 11 houses

K'inchwiwh-q'it ("a nose-on") 8 houses

Che'e'indiqot'-ding ("it wiggles out of the ground-place") 12 houses

Mis-q'it ("bluff-place") 6 to 9 houses

Ta'k'imil-ding ("cooking acorn soup-place") 14 to 20 houses

Tse:wina:l-ding (name not analyzable) 6 to 10 houses

Me'dilxwe Villages:

To'ts'ats'-ding ("cold spring-place") 8 houses

Me'dil-ding ("boat-place") 22 to 28 houses

Xowung-q'it (name not analyzable) 14 houses

Diysh-ta:ng'a'-ding ("Diysh-point-place") 9-13 houses

Xahslin-ding ("riffles-place") 6-9 houses

Noleh-ch'e:l-ding ("waterfall-it flows out-place"): Former village in canyon, E side of Trinity.

Niltaq-lay' ("black oak-summit"): Dance ground half way up Bald Hill.

Dahsita:ne:-q'it ("tree lies on top-place"): ridge near foot of Bald Hill, where dancers rest in going up Bald Hill.

Xa:k'iwidwhe'-ding ("dug out-place"): Recent name given to the area on the upstream side of Xonsahding, where there was mining activity.

Tse:-na:l'a'-ding ("stone-extends down-place"): Old village site, on opposite bank from Xonsahding.

Dahk'isxa:n-q'it ("on top a tree stands-place"): Former village opposite from Norton Field.

Ts'ilun-ding ("playing place"): Dance ground at Norton Field bar, E side of Trinity near the foot of Bald Hill.

Me'isdil-ding ("they go up-place"): The downstream end of the dance ground at Norton Field, where dancers camp before going up Bald Hill. Dance ground.

Me'isdilding-nilin-q'eh ("Me'isdilding-creek-along"): Beaver Creek.

Tse:k'iwotl'-ding ("stones-crunching-place"): Dance ground on the river bar just west of Ts'ilunding.

T'ohwung-q'it (Bald Hill)

Misq'it-mima:nch'ing' ("on the opposite side from Misq'it")

Tse:mit'ah ("rock pocket")

Miy-me' ("in where rain rock is")

INDEX OF WORDS



A

acorn soup 26
angelica 81
ant 73
apple 29
apron (buckskin) 67
arm 58
aunt 52

B

baby blanket 67
bacon 27
banana 30
basket cap 67
bath 48
bathroom 43
be quiet 48
beans 28
bear 75
bed 36, 70
bed, go to 48
bed, make a 36
beef 27
behave 42
belt 63
big toe 60
Bigfoot 75
black 84
blackberry 81
blanket 49,67,70
blue 74
bluejay 74
bother 42
bottom (rump) 60
bowl 17
boy 55
bread 29
brother 54
brown 83
brush teeth 35

buckskin apron 67
buckskin cap 67
buckskin robe 67
butter 25
buzzard 75

C

cake 29
candy 31
cantaloupe 29
carrots 31
cat 76
catsup 25
chair 69
cheese 25
chewing gum 30
child 55
chipmunk 76
clock 70
cloud 79
coat 63
coffee 30
cold 43
collapse into 14
comb 70
comb hair 34, 35

come eat 17
come in! 40
cooked 18
cookies 29
corn 28
cow 76
coyote 75

D

daughter 53
deer meat 26
dog 76
dog owl 75
door 69
dove 74
dress 35,65
dress, Indian 67
dried eel 26
dried deer 26
dried meat 26
dried salmon 26
dried sturgeon 27
drinking water 30

E

eagle 74

earrings 65
ears 57
eat 18, 21
eel 26
eggs 28
eight 88
eighteen 88
elders 55
elder to youth 14
eleven 88
enough (to eat) 23
eyes 57

F

face 57
family 2
father 51
fifteen 88
fine, good 2
fingers 59
fire 80
fish hawk 74
five 87
flashlight 70
flea 73
flicker (yellow hammer) 74

flower 81
food 25
foot 60
fork 17
four 87
fourteen 88
friend 1
frog 73
full, be 23

G

gas (in body) 43
get dressed 35
get up! 33
girl 55
give 22
glove 63
go out 40
good 2
goodbye 5
gossip 13
grandfather 52
grandmother 52, 53
grape juice 30
grass 81
grasshopper 73

gravel 80
gray 84
gray squirrel 76
green 83
grizzly (bear) 75
ground squirrel 76
gum 30

H

hair 57
ham 27
hamburger 28
hand 59
handkerchief 65
hat 63
hawk, fish 74
head 57
hello! 1
here 40, 41
here! take it! 41
home 4
horse 77
hot dogs 27
hot 42
house 69
how are you? 1, 2

hummingbird 74
hungry 19, 20
hurry 37
husband 51

I, J, K

in, come 40
Indian dress 67
Indian Root (angelica) 81
Indian, say in 6
it's true! 9
jacket 63
knife 17
know 40

L

late 40
leg 60
lips 58
listen 41
live long
lizard 73

M

man 54
mat basket 67

matches 70
maybe 13, 21
mayonnaise 25
me too! 20
middle part of eel 26
milk 30
money 87
moon 79
morning 33
mosquito 73
mother 51
mouse 75
mouth 57
mustard 25

N

name 1
nine 88
nineteen 89
no 13
nose 58
now eat! 18

O

old man 55
old woman 55

one 87
onions 26
orange 83
otter 76
ouch! 9
out 40
owl 75
owl, dog 75

P, Q

pants 65
pass (the food) 21, 22
pears 31
pepper 25
pie 29
pillow 47
play 39
plums 31
poor thing! 9
porcupine 75
potatoes 28
pray 18, 19
purple 84
put on 36
quail 74
quiet 48

R

rabbit 76
raccoon 75
rain 79
ready 36
red 83
rice 28
ring 65
river 80
robin, red 74
rock 80

S

salad 29
salmon 26
salt 25
sand 80
sausages 27
say 6, 42
scared, be 48
scarf 65
scary! 9
seven 88
seventeen 88
shirt 64
shoes 36, 63
shoulders 59
sick 3
sister 54
sit down 41
six 87
sixteen 88
skirt 65
skunk 76
sleepy 47
slip (undergarment) 64
socks 63
son 53
soup, acorn 26
spaghetti 28, 29
spoon 17
squirrel, grey 76
squirrel, ground 76
star 79
starving 20
store 4
storytime 6
sturgeon 27
sun 41, 79
sun goes down 40
swamp robin 74
swimming 43, 44

T, U, V

table 69
here! take it! 41
tea 30
teenage boy 55
teenage girl 55
teeth 35, 58
ten 88
thank you 13
thirsty 20
thirteen 88
three 87
thumb 57
tired 47
toe 60
toothbrush 70
towel 70
tree 81
turkey 27
turtle 73
twelve 88
twenty 89
two 87
uncle 51
underwear 64
vulture 75

W

wade 44
wake up! 33
wash your face! 34
water 30
watermelon 29
what? 1, 5, 9, 10, 20
where? 3
white 84
wife 51
wind 79
window 69
wine 30
woman 55
wood (for fire) 70
woodpecker, red headed 74
worm 73
wow! 9

Y

yellow 83
yellowhammer 74
yes 13
young boy 55
young girl 55
yuck! 9

INDEX OF PHRASES



B, C

brush

your teeth 35

call

what do they ___ it? 5, 10

comb

your hair 34, 35

come

eat 17-18

here 40

in 40

cooked

everything is 18

say that 42

down

sit 41

sun is going 40

dressed

get 35

eat

come 17-18

let's 18

we are going to 21

enough

have 23

D, E

doing

what am I ____ ? 40

don't

bother that 42

know 40

F, G

family

how is your 2

my ___ is fine, good 2

feel

cold 43

hot 42
not ___ing well 2
food
is good 23
pass 20
get
dressed 35
up 33
glad
I am ___ to see you 3
go
home 4
out 40
play 39
to bed 47-48
to the bathroom 43
going
sun is ___ down 40
where are you ___? 3

H, K

have
beans 20
enough 23
gas 43
potatoes 20

salmon 20
hello! 1
home
go 4
how
are you? 1
are all of you? 2
is your family? 2
hungry
for cake 20
for deer meat 20
for fish 20
hurry! 37
know
do you 5
don't 40

L, M

late
it is 40
later
see you 5
let's
go 37
go play 39

102 *Index of Phrases*

live

may you ___ a long life! 14

make

your bed 36

maybe 13

N, P

name

my ___ is 1

what is your 1

no 13

put

your shoes on 36

R, S

river

wade in 44

say

don't ___ that! 42

in Indian 6

see

I am glad to ___ you 3

you later 5

sick

I am 3

T, W, Y

take

a bath 48

thank you! 13

want

fish 20

wash

your face 34

way

I'm on my 4

well

I am not feeling 2

what

are we going to eat? 21

do they call it? 5, 10

do you want? 21

is this? 5

is your name? 1

where

are you going? 3

yes 13