

## NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

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

THE VERB *mamook*.

## PRESENT.

*Naka mamook*—I work, or I make.  
*Maika mamook*—Thou workest.  
*Iaka mamook*—He works.  
*Nsaika mamook*—We work.  
*Msaika mamook*—You work.  
*Klasku mamook*—They work.

## PAST.

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

## FUTURE.

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

OTHER VERB—*wawa*.

## PRESENT.

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

PAST.—*Ankate naika wawa*, etc.

FUTURE.—*Alke naika wawa*, etc.

And so on, in the same manner, for all verbs.

*Poos naika mamook*, etc.—If I work.

*Naku kopet mamook*—I have done working.

## REMARKS.

1. The word *loos* is used as an imperative form: *loos naika klawa*—let me go; *loos maika chako*—pray come; *loos iaka millait*—let him stay, etc.

2. *Sahale elehe*—the above land, heaven; *cold elehe*—winter, when the earth is cold; *tanus warm elehe*—spring, when the earth begins to get warm; *warm elehe*, the summer, when

the earth is warm; *tanus cold elehe*—autumn, when the earth begins to cool. *Naika elehe* means my garden or my country, as the case may be, or also my place, when in a room or in a specified place. EX.—Stay in your place—*loos maika millait kopa maika elehe*.

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

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

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

6. *Iht sun*—one day, the first day.

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

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

As soon as possible, a new edition of the condensed Chinook vocabulary will be issued in the "Kamloops Wawa," and a study made of the words, explaining the origin of each word.

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

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