

English	Upper Kootenay	Lower Kootenay
rain (it rains)	<i>nā'tlāk'k'ō'k'ō'i'tinē</i>	<i>ōkā'dlnēki'dlnē.</i>
sack	<i>ātsū'tlā</i>	<i>ā'tsuwā'dla.</i>
sit down	<i>yānk'ā'min</i>	<i>tsisū'k'nū.</i>
shoes (my moccasins)	<i>gā-tlā'en</i>	<i>gā-dlū'mā.</i>
silk	<i>āqhiltlū'kteū</i>	<i>dlā'swā [French de la soie].</i>
skunk	<i>ōā'qas</i>	<i>qāstai'yā.</i>
sky	<i>ā'qikilmī'yit</i>	<i>ā'qikidlmō'yit.</i>
sleep (I—)	<i>hō'tsk'ōmnē'nē</i>	<i>hōtsnū'p'nē.</i>
he sleeps	<i>k'ōmnē'nē</i>	<i>nū'p'nē.</i>
we sleep	<i>hōtlk'ō'mnēnā'tlā</i>	<i>hōdlnūp'nā'dlā.</i>
sleep thou!	<i>k'ō'mnin</i>	<i>nū'pin.</i>
sleep ye!	<i>k'ōmnē'kētl</i>	<i>nū'pkēdl.</i>
swallow ( <i>hirundo</i> )	<i>gī(y)ā'tlā</i>	<i>teidl'ōk.</i>
to-day	<i>nāhō'sanmōyē'tkē</i>	<i>nāhō'sanmōyē'tkē.</i>
to-morrow	<i>kānmē'yēt</i>	<i>kānmō'yēt.</i>
white fish (species?)	<i>ōpā't</i>	<i>ōpā't.</i>
woman	<i>pū'tlkē</i>	<i>pūdlkē'nām.</i>

The two tribes of the Kootenays, Upper and Lower, converse with each other with apparent ease, as each knows by heart most of the expressions which are different in the speech of each. Those Upper Kootenays who never visit the Lower Kootenay territory are very ignorant regarding this dialectic difference.

The result of our linguistic investigation has been to fix the place of the Kootenay thus:—

Ki'tonā'qa, or Kootenay. An independent linguistic stock, with two dialects, differing slightly in phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary:—

- A. Upper Kootenay.
- B. Lower Kootenay.

### KOOTENAY JARGON.

As usually happens where intercourse with the whites takes place, a jargon has sprung up, although its development has been hindered by the use of the widespread Chinook. Many of those who speak this 'Kootenay jargon' imagine they are acquainted with the real aboriginal tongue; but it consists, in fact, of Kootenay words changed in form and sound to conform to English grammar and phonetics. A few examples will suffice to indicate its general character:—

Jargon	English	Kootenay
<i>ka'tlakā'leīn</i>	horse	<i>kātlaqū'xtltsin.</i>
<i>ā'kiklā'c</i>	house (his)	<i>ā'qitlā'is.</i>
<i>skā'taklēt</i>	cold (it is)	<i>nisk'attlē'tinē</i>
<i>klo'klamā'ka</i>	Stony Indians	<i>tlū'tlāmā'vka.</i>
<i>kā'minū'pānē</i>	see (I)	<i>hōnū'pānē.</i>
<i>sū'ntlōhō'n</i>	sick (he is)	<i>sū'nitlqō'nē.</i>
<i>nī'lkō</i>	money	<i>nī'tlko.</i>

By means of this jargon, which consists of a Kootenay vocabulary mutilated to suit European ideas of phonology and grammar, a number of the settlers manage to get along with the Indians, and to obtain a reputation for speaking the Kootenay language.

### SLANG.

Amongst the young men of the Lower Kootenays a number of slang words are used, such as—

- k'ā'dlā* or *k'ē'dlā* = horse.  
*mī'stak'v'dlā* = colt.