In the first place, the sibilant sounds s (or even z) and c (sh) are converted into hvv or uvv by the Hupa, and the Hupa alone. Ex.:

Northern Déné	HUPA	Northern Déné	HUPA
si, I	hrve	sæ-ello, my salmon	hwi-llo
sa, sun	hrva	p-uzi, his name	hô-hrve
set, with me	hrvit	nauspé, let me swim across	паиготе
cin, song	hwin	-yaz, sign of diminutive	-yauw
za, only	hwane	-'tés, coal	-' teuro

Then we have the ts of the northerners, the te of the Navaho, transformed by the Hupa into the unwieldy teve. Ex.:

NORTHERN DÉNÉ	HUPA	Northern Déné	Hupa
tsû, grandmother	tervo	tsæz, firewood	tewite
tso, crying	tewû	t'sal, toad	terval (?)
tsan, excrement	terven		

On the other hand, the tc of the north and ts of the south often become k among the Hupa. Ex.:

1	Northern Déné	HUPA	Northern Déné	HUPA
	-tcé, tail	-ke	tcu, also	kañ
	tcin, stick	kiñ	tcėl, younger brother	-kil

Lastly, the Hupa likewise change r into w. Ex.:

Northern Déné	HUPA	Northern Déné	HUPA
særæn, from me	hτυô-τυαñ	unîkran, like	newan
særæntan, my son-in- law	hwo-wændan	ywzitre, he killed him	yissitwe
ilwrwn, one (pers.)	$\ell u w \alpha \tilde{n}$ (do.)	adatras, he bores a	vekitwis
ræłta <sup>*</sup> , yesterday	wiłdæñ	na·dædikrat, he shook himself	anaidûwiñwat

If now, passing from the phonetics and the chief radicals we come to the material structure and even the grammatical rules of the Hupa dialect, we will find that both conform wonderfully to those of the north. It is the same system of word formation, even in its very particularities. Thus, to give an instance, the notion of aid is rendered by *kwillau-*, *nillau-* (which bear a close resemblance to 'my hand,' 'thy hand,' etc.), followed by the verb determining the