

Southwest Oregon  
Athapascan

Grammar-Miscellaneous

0001

Grammatical Notes

Phon.

Thomp

Final ~~long~~ accentless longs in  
pause are pronounced short but  
can be pronounced longish.  
Sentence-interior accent brings them  
out as longs. But accented  
longs in pause come out as long.

Thomp

I now compare the length of the  
1st vowel in the words for  
bovine and for cricket. In both  
of these the vowel is  $\dot{u}$ ,  
closeish and the same length,  
app. short. So  $m\dot{u}'s\ m\dot{u}$  is app.  
↑ short, longish

the writing to be adhered to.

(Later I concluded that  
 $m\dot{u}'s\ m\dot{u}$ , bovine, has long  
vow. in 1st syl.)

Thomp

rēddēh, somebody gives a laugh  
Shows that words can begin with r.



Reference is to Fang-Kuei Li's  
Mattole, an Athabaskan  
Language, University of Chicago  
Publications in Anthropology,  
Linguistic Series, 1930.

Thomp

In view of the curious Mat  
li<sup>c</sup> smoke

\*li<sup>c</sup>, firesmoke. ct.  
li<sup>c</sup> - li<sup>c</sup> 'ht<sup>c</sup>, my wife.  
    (almost inaudible)  
li<sup>c</sup> - li<sup>c</sup> - li<sup>c</sup> 'ddæ', my firesmoke.  
    (shot)  
But li<sup>c</sup> - li<sup>c</sup> - li<sup>c</sup> 'a' a' ddæ', my cow-elt  
    (long)  
(now he makes no objection to this  
word) ?

The interchange of  $\alpha$  with  
 $\alpha'$  reminds one of that between  
French finin and French fin.

Noun

Thomp

Pnom.

Thomp

d̂î, this one (right here close)  
d̂î.n̂ix̂, these fellows.  
d̂î.x̂x̂.v̂ĥ, ~~these fellows~~ over this way  
↑  
short accentless. — carefully caught

He gives the sent. d̂î.x̂x̂.v̂ĥ-  
na. t̂t̂'ɪ', they are walking around  
over this way, no h

d̂î.x̂x̂.v̂. (lu.dd̂x̂), the sores of  
these fellows (here in the skin).

You can see their sores, they are  
naked. a good word.

thomp

h'æ' "æ" the other one.

Thomp

h'ɪ'næ:, those  
↑ almost if not quite short  
but for long

= U. Ump h'ɪ'ɹnæ: (ch).

y'v'næ:, these, they.

= U. Ump y'v'ɹnæ:.

Thomp  
U-Ump hay, that-fellow,  
= H-of-C. h<sup>h</sup>.

Thomp  
U-Ump d<sup>h</sup>, this-fellow,  
= H-of-C. dz<sup>h</sup>.

Thomp

> x̂ · x̂ · llx, which one?  
↑ short or longish

Thomp

d̂ · llx, what?

Thomp

wú', his teeth. When  
I ask about tʃ'xittíú',  
says there is such a word  
and that it is not applied  
as Jph. suggested to any kind  
of animal's tooth, but to  
a little-fishhook used for  
catching trout.

Thomp

xw'xw'w'ú', someone's tooth.

Thomp

ʃ n a s t ' e ' , my body.

x w a n n a s t ' e ' , someone's  
body. A good = + used word.

ʃ i g . a dead body found out  
here. □ Mat. gwo - for

the like for x w x -



"Kwa." and "Tlats." refer to  
Kwathioqua and Tlatskanai.

Information was excerpted from  
Wolverton Orton's rehearing of  
Edward Sapir's "Notes on Chasta  
Costa Phonology and Morphology,"  
University of Pennsylvania  
Museum Anthropological  
Publications, Vol. 11, No. 2, 1914.

Thomp

t. fán, black. also

t. fán, black. Both ways in

use, & mean the same.

{ ex. wolv. rhg. of Sap.  
Chas. }

(On looking at the Kwia.  
& Tlats vocs it is hard to  
tell if the vow. of my is  
x or z.)

thomp

hw x 00#', somebody's hair.

↑ very hard to hear —

app not xw (l) (on getting further words it turned out to be for xw)

x x ggw á n n x', somebody's arm.

x x x x w x', someone's foot

↑ really the following x x w makes this a

x w á d d x l l x', someone's blood.

No such word as t p' x d d x l  
on the like — cannot prefix

t p' x -  
g -

thomp

h i', he. Used in the singular

only. But h i' n n x', pl. they.

↑ the n n shortens this long vowel somewhat

Lucy

næ·nni·

ʃ'ɔ̄ dda:

our language.

(Thomp denies  
this word)

ʃ'ɔ̄ ʃ'ɔ̄ dda: , my language.  
↑ accentless

Thomp

næ·nni·hda' , our language.

the only my. Thomp knows

for ʃ'ɔ̄ dda' is eel's-mouth  
(the mouth of an eel which one  
eats when one eats an eel).

For my-language Thomp gives

ʃ'ɔ̄·θ'θ' dda' , also ʃ'ɔ̄ dda' , my mouth,  
my language.

Thomp

to ʃ'ɔ̄. somebody's hair as

da·nnæ·-ssɪ'. He ss. that  
" accentless,

da·nnæ·- means somebody's

Thomp

ɲ dɛ́, s. your mouth

I carefully caught

When I press him for

mouth in gen., ~~he gives~~

and ask him Mat. 'ɲ dɛ́'

(p. 134), he says this is not

a word & that H. J. C says

merely dɛ́, mouth.

When I ask him how to say  
his own mouth, he gives

há. dɛ́ & dɛ́ dɛ́.

Thomp

ʔ' & y y ũ' - dd x n n æ' - m m x n n æ',  
↑ real lang

somebody's house, lit. a dif.

person's house.

N. Mat gwo-

or indep. form is

ʔ' & y y ũ', different.

thomp

$f_{\pm}^{\wedge}$ ,  $f_{\pm}$

↑ in reality  $f_{\pm}^{\wedge}$   
be level pitch

can also

thomp


$n \hat{x} n$ , s. you

Thomp

n̂ v̂ n̂ n̂, ye  
↑ no ✓ here

Thomp

ĥ, that fellow (e.g. seen  
way across the field). Also seems  
to say it means this fellow.

ĥ. x x v,  dpl. those. In  
the sent they are walking  
around the field, becomes

ĥ. x x v̂ ĥ n̂ a. 77? x̂

↑ carefully caught!!!

He says this syl means

"over there!"

But entirely dif. is ĥ. x x v̂. llv. dd̂,  
their sores. ↑ no h

Thomp  
When I try to get the dif betw  
he and them, he says hi<sup>1</sup>.  
= he, but hi<sup>1</sup> n<sup>1</sup>ve, them.  
longish parentless  
Not real short.

He says that there is no such  
word as \*hi<sup>1</sup>.xxv on the like mg  
them, but that the only word is

hi<sup>1</sup>.-xxv<sup>h</sup>, over that way  
(loc. adv.). Since he later  
equates hi<sup>1</sup>.xxv<sup>h</sup> to  
di<sup>1</sup>.xxv<sup>h</sup>, it must be hi<sup>1</sup>  
refers to both here & there.

Thomp  
n<sup>1</sup>ve, we. He seems to say  
that this means 2pl. we.

Wolv

h<sup>A</sup> i̇, that-one.

Thomp

h<sup>A</sup> l̇ i̇ ṫ ḟ 'e', his dog.

On chas 290

Wolv

y<sup>o</sup> i̇, that one, that's the one.

Thomp

y<sup>o</sup> l̇ i̇ ṫ ḟ 'e', his dog.

↑  
real long

On chas 290



Wolv

yú. n nœ, those.

↑ English as it drops

On chas 290

0021

Wolv.

yú. n nœ, they.

\*yú n nœ

is wrong).

thomp

~~Æ~~

yú. n nœ, them. Kw. But

↑ only {slightly longish

low low falling longish always

It cannot make him give the  
corresponding s. maybe 10 and  
50 yds away but visible. gives  
the same when they are invisible.

On chas 290

Wolv

nb. nnæ

~~nnæ~~

(accented as if

oxytone

2 words, t.pl. you.

thomp

nb. nnæ, ye

(no trace of ✓

On Chas 290

Wolv

yî, le

thomp

N. the above.

On Chas 290

Wolr  
næ, we.

Thomp

Ditto

On chas 290

Wolr & Thomp

næn, s. you.

↑ absolutely not I

On chas 290

Wolo + Thomp

f<sup>2</sup>, l

~~not~~ ↑ not short

On chas 290

Wolo + Thomp

h<sup>2</sup>, that-one

On chas 280

thomp

dz̃<sup>h</sup>, this. the opposite  
↑ no final v

is h̃<sup>h</sup> + c̃, that. But  
when I ask him how to say  
that-man, he gives:

h̃<sup>h</sup> . dd̃<sup>h</sup> ñæ:  
↑ ↑ accentless

thomp

f̃<sup>h</sup> f̃<sup>h</sup> α, only l.  
↑ or longish

ñæn - f̃<sup>h</sup> α, only you

Thomp

t' x x x w i . d d x n n x , everybody

Wolv

~~t' x x x w i . d d x~~, everything

Thomp

t' x x x w i . d d x , everything

↙ ch. as long

when Thomp. pronounces  
the word with care

Wolv

t'wɛ: dɛ:, everything

dɔ. t'wɛ: dɛ, not everything  
↑ ↑ accentless

Thomp

t'xxxwɛ: ddɛ, everything  
↑ often longish

t'xxxwɛ: all

↑ when accent falls on ult then  
the ult is easily heard as long

dɔ. t'xxxwɛ: ddɛ, not everything

On Chas 291

Wolv

dɛ ɔft t'ɛ: t'ɛ:,

~~something~~  
I want something.

Thomp

dɛ: ɔft t'ɛ: t'ɛ:, I want  
↑ on longish  
↑ epenthetic  
something.  
something, anything

On Chas 291

Wolv long  
x a. ~~Wolv~~ t. l. ~~Wolv~~ t' x  
low flight  
ly

his own dog.

Thomp

Ráddat

raised

own dog.

But independent háddat.

On Chas 292

accentless  
t' x

Wolv

h. t' t', that's all.

(does not mean that's the  
thing at all)

Thomp

h. t' t', that's enough.

↑ short

On Chas 291



Postpositions, adverbs

Thomp

'mìn mǎe', in the house.  
Wolp ư that this means  
in the house & thomp gives  
this as the only way to say  
in or inside the house.

Thomp

ts'æ.t' x v h, outdoors.

Cannot say \*mkn - ts'æ.t' x v h.

Thomp

nael mæ̂, a knife

nael mæ̂ m mat, with the

knife

hɪ̂ m mat, with it.

~~hɪ̂ m mat~~

hɪ̂ m mat, by means of me.

(e.g. he wipes the floor with me).

Thomp

má' n' ts' x n', towards the house  
fí' s' ts' x n', to me.

Thomp

One says  $\text{bét} \text{ x k n' sé. m m u e'}$   
and  $\text{x k n' sé. x x' w a t}$  for  
on the river. The last means  
lit. on top of the water, e.g.  
as a boat is.

When I ask how to say the birds  
are living ~~by~~ <sup>on the river,</sup>  
he gives  $\text{t' x u m a' x x v s x a'}$   
<sub>means water</sub> <sup>actually short inherently long</sup>

lit. they are living close by the water.  
<sup>short, as if at the end of a word</sup>

$\text{x k n' sé. m m a' x v s x a'}$

Thomp

When I ask him how to say  
on top of it, he gives  $\pi^2 w^2 t^c$ .

$s \kappa^2 \hat{x} t^c$ , on top of me.

Just f

$n \hat{x} n \kappa^2 \alpha T^c$ , on top of you

$h \hat{x} n \kappa^2 \alpha T \quad \text{B} \hat{x} \cdot \pi \pi \hat{x} \cdot y y \kappa$ ,

on top of you.

$h \hat{x} \cdot \kappa \kappa^2 w \alpha T^c$ , on top of him.

$x \hat{x} \cdot n n \hat{x} \kappa^2 w \alpha T^c$ , on  
top of

top of us.

$h \hat{x} \cdot \kappa \kappa \hat{x} \cdot \kappa \kappa^2 w \alpha T^c$ , on top of them

$n \hat{x} \hat{x} \kappa^2 w \alpha T^c$ , on top of the house.

Thomp

$f \hat{x} \cdot f n \hat{x} d d \hat{x}$ , around me  
↓ falling

=  $f n \hat{x} d d \hat{x}$ . ch.

thomp  
When I ask him how to say  
~~ma ma~~,

on the other side of the river,  
he gives: ma<sup>h</sup> n n x.

also x x n' sé. m m a<sup>T</sup> n n x.

thomp

ô rê: t t<sup>c</sup> x h, betw. 2 rocks

or among ~~the~~ t p l. rocks.

t f<sup>c</sup> x n t f<sup>c</sup> v. t t<sup>c</sup> x h d x n, betw  
these retained

the h is completely  
elided

or among the trees.

~~ma~~ n x e. n n v t t<sup>c</sup> x h d x n,

h is elided

betw. or among us.

thomp

~~thomp~~

When I try to get the  
postposition  $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{xh}$ ,  $\text{h}$  and  
suggest  $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{án}\text{t}^{\text{h}}$ , he  
gives  $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{án}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{dán}$ -  
 $\text{dán}$ ,  $\text{plén}$ , & goes on to  
say that this is Lane Baker's  
birthplace village.

thomp

$\text{ná}\text{.n}\text{ú}\text{h} - \text{s}\text{x}\text{s} \text{t}^{\text{h}}$

between us.

thomp

fɪ̃ ɔ̃ - ɔ̃ x̃. d d x̃ n, in front  
↑ also heard with a  
sort of tightening here

of me (lit. at my heart).

thomp

m x̃ ñ - m x̃ ɪ̃, in the house.  
↑ stays gl. lupt

tʃ̃ x̃ ỹ ỹ ɪ̃ { m x̃ ñ ɪ̃ x̃ - x̃ x̃ w a t̃ }  
in a dif. world, { m x̃ ñ ɪ̃ x̃ } m m x̃ }  
2 ways sb.

there is sometimes a  
sort of a tightening  
here

Thomp  
When I ask how to say  
under, he gives -yòèh (as  
if an independent word).

dǎ·yòèh, under the

stone.

tʃ'x r r h dǎ·yòèh,  
under the roots. — principal accent

Thomp

dǎ·ddǎ·ʃ'z s s x n, without me.  
↑ " " ↓ accentless



Thomp.

f<sup>h</sup> f<sup>a</sup> y<sup>y</sup> x t<sup>o</sup> I, for me.  
↑ accentless

Thomp

d<sup>x</sup> d<sup>d</sup> a<sup>h</sup> ll<sup>x</sup>, when?

d<sup>x</sup> d<sup>d</sup> a<sup>h</sup> ll<sup>a</sup>. ts<sup>'</sup> I t<sup>'</sup>  
↑ accentless  
↑ becomes long

when did she die?

x<sup>'</sup> x<sup>n</sup> d<sup>a</sup>. ts<sup>'</sup> I t<sup>'</sup>, she  
dies yesterday.

Thomp

dát'la, where?  
What a longish

Thomp

dá.'xh'lx how? When I  
askt why? he gave this same word.  
dá.'xh'lx dá.'llx,  
how do s. you do it?

thomp

d'è. llx, what? also asked when

one upon not hearing. short or longish  
d'í. ddv' = how is this?

thomp

'án lə, who?

↑ short or longish

'vndv', who is it? (this for

Mat d'ándo')

Thomp

fá' ffa', for me  
nánfa, for <sup>5. You. Final vowel, practically,</sup> <sup>accentless long ish</sup>  
há' ffa', for him <sup>short</sup>

náe' ffa', only we

nú' nná' ffa', only you

2 or 3."

há' ddat' fá', for him alone,  
for only him. 10 mins later he ~~gives~~  
~~gives~~ gives this when I ask how to say:  
for himself

Thomp

f k' x h, behind me.

nán k' x h, behind you.

há' k k' w x h, behind him

nné' nnú' k' w x h, behind us.

~~into k'~~

nú' nná' nnú' k' w x h, behind

ye

há' x x ú' k k' w x h, behind them.

há' x x ú' k k' w x h, behind these

fellows here  
yú' x x ú' k k' w x h, behind those  
fellows

thomp

N Mat, word for its tip, r  
gives only x<sup>3</sup> w<sup>1</sup> k<sup>1</sup> t<sup>1</sup>, on-top-of-it.  
↑ here not ht

thomp

hát x w<sup>1</sup> k<sup>1</sup> g<sup>1</sup> t<sup>1</sup>, you  
camp right here.

Wolo

xv̄n, there.

xv̄n t'x̄e θ̄i·ȳx, there you go

Chomp

xv̄n, over-there. Ct.

xv̄n̂, fire.

↑ hard to hear whether in or  
after the n.

xv̄n ha: t'x̄e θ̄i·ȳx,

are s. you going over there?

On Chas 297

Wolo

t'x̄v̄n. la, where

Chomp

t'x̄x̄v̄n la, where-to

(are s. you going)?

On Chas 297

Wolr

d̄v̄ | d̄v̄ x̄x̄v̄n, nowhere

thomp

d̄v̄. dd̄ x̄x̄v̄n

<sup>accentless</sup>  
t̄x̄f̄ȳx̄f̄, I'm not going  
nowhere.

On chas 297

Wolr

x̄x̄t, then.

thomp

h̄x̄t, right-there, and

↑ not x

after a long struggle seems to  
say that this same word is used  
meaning then.

On chas 297

Wolv

xâi, quickly

Thomp

xâi, quick

On Chas 297

Wolv

xúndiè, tomorrow

Thomp

xwándiè, tomorrow

On Chas 297



Wolv

$t'wz \cdot dxn$ , always

↑ also  $\bar{x}$

Thomp

$t'xxxwz \cdot dxn$ , always.

On Chas 298

Wolv  $\leftarrow$  sup. is wrong not so.

$x \alpha t' t_s' \bar{x}$ , evening

$x \alpha t' t_s' \bar{x} \cdot dxn$ , in the evening.

Thomp

$x \alpha t' t_s' \bar{x} \cdot dxn$ , in the

evening.  $x \alpha t' t_s' \bar{x}$ , evening.

On Chas 298

Wolv  
dig ±, now.

thomp

hú<sup>3</sup>, now.

↑ not x

thomp

dig á, right here

↑ no final ✓

Wolr  
dz<sup>±</sup>, now.

thomp

h<sup>±</sup>, now.

↑ not x

thomp

dz<sup>±</sup>, right here.

↑ no final v

wolv

ɔ́n d à , yesterday

thomp

x<sup>o</sup> ɔ́n d x<sup>o</sup> , yesterday

thomp

dʒ <sup>^</sup> I . ss x s , today. Ph.  
o o  
↑ ↑ not θ.

Wolo

mít, with-it.

thomp

mít, a little while, quite a  
while (as nearly as I can understand him).

On Chas 300

Wolo

t'wí. dān, everywhere.

thomp

The ordinary way to say  
everywhere is t'axxwí. ll'x.

↑  
(inherently  
longish)

On Chas. 291

Wotr & Thomp  
-den; at

Wotr

-nâ dden, on end (this  
is the commonest <sup>mg.</sup> usage of the word)

Thomp

& you have to put a noun  
before the postposition, e.g.

xân - ʔé - mmâ ʔden,

ʔalmost a tightening  
here when ch.

by the river.

On. Chas 297