Southwest Oregon
Athapascan

Grammar-Miscellaneous
Thump

Final accented longs in pause are pronounced short but can be pronounced long.
Sentence interior accent brings them out as long. Longs in pause come out as long.

Thump

I now compare the length of the 1st vowel in the words for bore and for cricket. In both bore and for Bore the vowel is i, of those the vowel is u, shorter in the same length. Shorter, longer. The writing to be adhered to.

Later I concluded that mú in mú, boring, has long vowel in 1st syll.
Thump

Fiddly, 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's smoke

L'de, finesmoke, et.
Li's wih't, my wife.
Almost inaudible.
Li's lidde', my finesmoke.
But Li's t'ch'a'idde', my cow-wock
(now he makes no objection to this
work)
The interchange of $x$ with $x'$ reminds one of that between French细分 and French fin.
Thump

The other one.

Almost if not quite short but for long

Thump

Those
give these, they.

= U. Ump y'gynx (.eh)

= U. Ump y'gynx.
Thomp

μ = Ump lay, that follows

= H - dp C, d5°.
Thomp

Which one?  Shot or longish

Thomp

de &c., what?
Thump

us, his teeth. When I ask about this, he
says there is such a word and that it is not applied as yet suggested to any kind of animals' teeth but to a little fishhook used for catching trout.
Thomp

foxtrot my body.

xoxo steele someone's body. a good x ox used word.

xoxo steel body found out

sig a dead body found out on

the like for xoxo.
"Kwa.\text{" and \text{"Tlats.\text{" refer to Kwaihioqua and Tlatskanai.

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

Thomp

It fan, black. Also It a fan, black. Both ways in use, & mean the same.

\[ \text{ex. Wolv. why of sap, chas.} \]

(On looking at the Kwä.

That voice it is hard & tell if the vow. if my is \( x \) or \( z \).)
Thomp

...somebody's hair.

very hard to hear —
app not xw (1) (on getting
further words it turned out to be for xw)

x ông wá 'nne', somebody's arm.

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

finally the following xwx

makes this a

xwood xle 'el', someone's blood

no such word as 'xwood xle' or the like — cannot prefix

Thomp

'heit' be used in the singular
only.

'at xine', del. they.

Take 'nn' shrinks

this long vowel somewhat

ffx
they

pron: x'd'da:
Thomp denies this word

Thomp

pron: h'da:
I meanless

Thomp

pron: h'da:
our language

Thomp

The only mg. Thomp knows

for 'h'da:
our language

Thomp

For my language. Thomp gives

pron: h'da:
also for d'da, my mouth

Thomp

 pron: s'se
He is that
dun'ke: - s'se:
I accentless,
dun'ke: means somebody's
Thump

n.dæ', n. your mouth

I carefully caught

When I press him for

mouth in gen., he keeps

and ask him. Mat. 'dæ',

and he says this is not

(p. 134), he says this is not

a word at that it C says

merely dæ', mouth.

When I ask him how to say

his own mouth, he gives

'hâ. old & old dæ'.
thump

I. In reality f is can also be level pitch

Thump

mâx, s. you
Thump

Thump

The way across the field also seems to say it means this fellow

He says this word means “over there!”

But entirely different is "XX OTL". Why did they say this?
Trump

When I try to get the dif. betw.
he and them, he says li.'
= he, but his not, them.

Their answerless.
That's not short.

He says that there is no such
word as li.'xxv or the like my
work, but that the only word is
li.'xxv, over that way
(eq. adv.). Since he later

equals li.'xxv, it must be li.'

li.'xxv, it refers to both here + there.
Wolf

*that one*

Thomp

*his dog*

On chas 290

Wolf

*that one, that's the one*

Thomp

*his dog*

red dog

On chas 290
Wolves
Yúnnè, they. *Yúnnè is wrong.

Thump

Yúnnè, them. Kw. But I only slightly anguish, but how telling English always.

I 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

On chas 290
On chas 290

On the above

On chas 290

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Wolf + Thomp

not short

On Chas 290

Wolf + Thomp

he's, that one

On Chas 280
Thump

do =', this, the opposite

and final

is not that. But

when I ask him how to say

that man, he gives:

\( \hat{n} \), \( \ddot{d} \), \( \dddot{a} \).

\( \hat{v} \) accentless

Thump

\( \dddot{a} \), only!

\( \ddot{n} \)-\( \dddot{a} \), only you
Thump

don't, everybody

Wolf

thump
d. as long

when thump. pronounces

the word with one
Wolf
t'w x.d. everything
d'r. t'w x.d. not everything

Thump

The x w.d. everything

t'w x.w, all

↑ when accent falls on ult then.
the ult is easily heard as long
d'r. t'w x.w d.d. not everything

On Chas 291

Wolf
d'r. tf t'x

I want something.

Thump

If t'r. I want
don English

something: spontaneous

something, anything

On Chas 291
Wolf

That's all.

(Does not mean that's all)

Thomp

It's enough.

On Chas 291
Postpositions, adverbs

Thump

'mén mè', in the house.

Well, it means in the house, thump gives this as the only way to say in o inside the house.
knife

I'm not sure what I mean by knife, it
seems to be just a word used as
a means of

Cannot say, but it's obvious

\( \frac{\pi}{2} \)
Thomp

and 'ts' 'un', towards the coast

's'ts' 'un', to me.

Thomp.

one says beth 'x' k'ite mune'

and 'x' k'ite 'x' wa'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 words,

are living.

he gives t'kum'a x'uy s'k'a,

Tmns

water

lit. they are living close by the water.

x k'ite mma x'uy s'k'a.
Thump

When I ask him how to say
on top of it, he gives me

on top of me.

Likewise on top of you

on top of you.

The word on top of him

on top of him.

Thump

If I snadden, around me

falling

= snadden. ch.
Those I ask him how to say

on the other side of the river

he gives: màinìx.

also: xìw' te màinìx.

Thump — accentless

there. tilch. jëw. 2 rocks

or among tpl. rocks.

If such is below

tfàn ñìjì. ñìjì ñìjì is taken

the h is completely elided

or among the trees.

If such is among us,

ña. nìjì is elided

else: ñìjì among us.
thomp

When I try to get the
postposition - $\pi r^2 h$, he
suggest $\pi r^2 h$, he
gives $\pi r^2 h$ donx, plan, & goes over
that this is done Baker's
birthplace village.

thomp

$\frac{\pi \cdot 5 \times 5 \times 5}{2}$, between us.
Tomp

I'm here, in front of you. I also heard with a sort of tightening here of me (lit. at my heart).

Tomp

in the house.

I stay up. Hm.

In a different world, there is sometimes a sort of tightening here.

2 ways of
Thomp

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

Açè yôkèh, under the stone.

Thomp

ā̃kkōkkōssah, without an accent.

Trōn in åkó. Gyôkèh, under the roots.
Looked at her, she said, "Grant me my peace, please."

Trump
Thomp

dat'la, where?

What n English

Thomp

Ain't no how? When I askt why, he gave this same word, ain't he da. D'a. D'a. 
how do s. you do it?
Ok, let's also ask the

What is it? She is it, isn't she?

I'm going to England.

I'm going to England.

There is a lot of money.

Not (kind of)
Thomp

St. Is fa, for me. Acceptless longish. No fa, for him. Castor.

Thomp

Stay k'eh, behind me. K'eh, behind you.

She didn't fa, for him alone. For only him, 10 mins later he... this gives this when I ask how to say for himself.
Thump

N Mat, used for its tip, gives only isn't on top of it. Have not hit

Thump

Hat x with gap, you camp right there.

0041
Wolv
xvn, there.
 xvn the dz yi, then you go
Thomp
xvn, over there. Cfr.
xwchn, fire.
Want to hear whether in or
after the n.
xvn ha. dz yi, are s. you going over there?
On Chas 297

Wolv
 t xvn. la, where
Thomp
 t x x xvn lex, where to
(are s. you going)?
On Chas 297
Wolf

ds: dx¿x¿n, nowhere

Thump
d¿: dd ¿xx¿n

accentless
eýt. If I'm not going

nowhere.

On Chas 297

Wolf

x ¿t, then.

Thump

¿t, right there, and

¿st x

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

On Chas 297
Wolf
xâ:i, quickly
Thomp
xâ:i', quick
On chas 297

Wolf
xúndé', tomorrow
Thomp
xúndé', tomorrow
On chas 297
\text{Wolf}
\text{t'wiz·dən, always}
\text{\textsuperscript{a} also, \textsuperscript{a}}

\text{Thump}
\text{t'x̂x̂wiz·ddən, always}
\text{On chas 298}

\text{Wolf exp. is wrong, not get}
\text{x\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}f\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}'z', evening}
\text{x\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}f\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}'z'\textsuperscript{a}dd\textsuperscript{a}n, in the evening}
\text{Thump}
\text{x\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}f\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}'z'\textsuperscript{a}dd\textsuperscript{a}n, in the evening}
\text{x\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}f\textsuperscript{a}t\textsuperscript{a}'z', evening}
\text{On chas 298}
Wolv

Thomp

dry 'a', now.

Thomp

dry 'a', right here.

$\overset{3}{\ast}$, now.

\[ x \]

\[ \text{no final } \checkmark \]
Wolf

of 

dz' now.

Thump

of ' now.

Thump

of a', night here

w no final V

\( \text{not x} \)
Wolv
and, yesterday
Thump
and, yesterday
Thump
not θ
D ≥ δ ≥ 0, today.
Wolf

in it, with it.

Thump

in for a little while, quite a while (as nearly as I can understand him)

On Chas 300

Wolf

t'dain, everywhere.

Thump

the ordinary way to say everywhere is t'xw'xw'xk

in nearly English

On Chas 291
Wotr & Thump
-dun, at

Wotr
-in a. d.dun, on end (this is the common usage of the word)
Thump
& you have "b prev... noun before the postposition, e.g.
\times \text{an} \text{- } \text{b. mm } \text{dun,}
\text{almost tightening here when ch}

by the river
On. Chas 297