

VOCABULARY AND RUDIMENTS OF GRAMMAR
OF
THE TSONECA LANGUAGE

BY
THEOPHILUS SCHMID
Catechist of the Patagonian Missionary Society

SHAW

THE TSONECA LANGUAGE

In submitting to the friends of the Patagonian Mission the following Vocabulary, and Rudiments of a Grammar I lay claim to no more freedom from error than that which a careful and conscientious effort to commit to writing a hitherto unwritten language can guarantee. The Patagonian Indians are a taciturn people, and far from ready in communicating to others information about the structure of their language. My difficulties have been, therefore, great — and my stay amongst them was but for one year. Nothing but the closest observation, and the most patient comparison of their forms of speech, — my ear being ever on guard, and my pencil at hand, — enabled me to master to the extent I have the early difficulties, weelch beset my efforts to acquire an insight into this rude, and unwritten language.

It was my intention to have presented the following fragments of the Patagonian, or Tsoneca, dialect in Ellis' phonetic type — for there is little doubt of its advantage in expressing the guttural sounds of the Indian tongue — but the tedious delay in procuring the proper type has caused me to attempt without its aid, to render in ordinary Roman characters the results of my year's labour. If the reader will kindly sound the vowels, and other letters, as I have ventured to fix them in the follo-

wing scale, he will, in examining the Vocabulary, gain a nearer approach to the true pronunciation of the words than would otherwise be the case.

a has always the sound of *ah*, and *as* in French.

e is sounded as *e* in men; or, in French, *chêne*.

i sounds short, as *i* in pin, except when it is followed by a vowel, as in the word di-arc.

o has the sound of *o* in note.

u is sounded like *oo* in boot, or *u*, as in rule.

u with the circumflex is sounded as in sun, run.

When any of these vowels are marked with a stroke, the sound is somewhat longer.

The compound vowels *au*, *ai*, *eu*, are not diphthongs, but are to be pronounced separately, and yet short, as if written ea-u.

The diphthong *ou*, which occurs but once, sounds like *ou* in house.

C has always, even before *e* and *i*, the sound of *k*.

Ch is always soft, as in such, much.

K represents the guttural *ch* of the German.

G with a stroke over it, which occurs rarely, is *g* hard, pronounced very strong and full. N. B. *g* is always hard, as in give, gimlet.

The rest of the consonants are pronounced the same as in the ordinary alphabet.

The Nouns are arranged according to the affinity of the subjects, as well as it could be done without making too many divisions. The Vocabulary is, in my opinion, too small to place the words in alphabetical order.

I must state here, that the Southern Patagonians, of whose language this Vocabulary is composed, call themselves Tsoneca, and that I have, therefore, adopted this word as the name for their language, as they themselves do, it being more definite than « Patagonian », or « Indian ».

The work of acquiring this language has been undertaken with a view to make known the Saviour's saving gospel on those shores, so that His kingdom may be exalted. In His name, and with the assistance of His Holy Spirit, we will continue what we have begun.

NOUNS

<i>Aln</i> , man.	<i>Haucenc</i> , husband.
<i>Nac</i> , woman.	<i>Shē</i> , husband, wife.
<i>Otalcen</i> , boy.	<i>Bai</i> , grandfather.
<i>Garcen</i> , girl.	<i>Cone</i> , grandmother.
<i>Wenon</i> , maid.	<i>Shaur</i> , uncle, aunt.
<i>Amel</i> , child, baby.	<i>Mēka</i> , nephew.
<i>Abbo</i> , a little one.	<i>Mekon</i> , niece.
<i>Yan-co</i> , my father.	<i>Ush-cauen</i> , aunt, and relations in general.
<i>Yān</i> , my mother.	<i>Yeno</i> , my friend, companion.
<i>Calum</i> , son and daughter.	<i>Kau</i> , brother-in-law.
<i>Dēn, kiu, go</i> , brother.	<i>Aroncon</i> , sister-in-law.
<i>Denon, thawn</i> , sister.	

TENT AND ITS FURNITURE

<i>Cau</i> , house, tent.	<i>Gē-un</i> , partition, covering.
<i>Yeucen</i> , my dwelling.	<i>Waken</i> , rug.
<i>Ko</i> , pole.	<i>Wamon</i> , horse skin, used as a mattress.
<i>Tsabiden</i> , or <i>chabiden</i> , ridge- pole.	<i>Ho-omen</i> , pillow.
<i>Waucen</i> , seat, bed, place.	<i>Haitsr</i> , cushion.
<i>Tsarke</i> , end berths of a tent.	<i>Canpen</i> , mat.
<i>Otken</i> , middle berths.	

THE BODY AND ITS PARTS

<i>Akgen</i> , body.	<i>Shān</i> , ear.
<i>Eru</i> , head.	<i>Hash-tsek</i> , beard, whiskers.
<i>Tsatencen</i> , the hind part of the neck.	<i>Ditto</i> , eyebrow.
<i>Hōn</i> , <i>shōyer</i> , <i>gōt</i> , hair.	<i>Oc</i> , neck.
<i>Deugen</i> , forehead.	<i>Ca</i> , shoulder.
<i>Or</i> , nose.	<i>Atsec</i> , back.
<i>Otl</i> , eye.	<i>Coi</i> , buttock.
<i>Concen</i> , mouth.	<i>Ots</i> , chest.
<i>Sham</i> , lip.	<i>Naka</i> , breast, teat, and milk.
<i>Ctal</i> , tongue.	<i>Katen</i> , belly.
<i>Hor</i> , tooth.	<i>Lē</i> , intestines.
<i>Shēcen</i> , chin.	<i>Mān</i> , stomach.
<i>Aulich</i> , throat.	<i>Wēt</i> , navel.
<i>Habencen</i> , cheek.	<i>Ence</i> , calf of leg.
<i>Yuren</i> , thigh.	<i>Noa</i> , leg.
<i>Tepen</i> , knee.	<i>Shau</i> , vein, pulse.
<i>Ctēr</i> , heel.	<i>Shek</i> , heart.
<i>Shaukenue</i> , foot.	<i>Wai</i> , giver.
<i>Horsh</i> , <i>ar</i> , arm.	<i>Guld</i> , gungs.
<i>Ctsen</i> , hand.	<i>Ctēn</i> , milt.
<i>Ore</i> , finger, toe.	<i>Dab</i> , kidneys.
<i>Kachuel</i> , nail.	<i>Emer</i> , windpipe.
<i>Caiencen</i> , palm of hand, sole of foot.	<i>Hamer</i> , muscle.
<i>Degaluch</i> , knuckle.	<i>Ctēre</i> , tail (in general).
<i>Dabr</i> , wrist, ankle.	<i>Yato</i> , tail of a horse.
<i>Tsek</i> , skin.	<i>Kachuel</i> , hoof.
<i>Shau</i> , blood.	<i>Hal</i> , claws.
	<i>Gebr</i> , mane.

ANIMALS, ETC.

<i>Caul, shāch</i> , horse.	<i>Cechinc</i> , young puma.
<i>Daueilil</i> , stallion.	<i>Shāmenue</i> , dog.
<i>Tsāmen</i> , mare, female of any animal.	<i>Kēlenue</i> , ditto.
<i>Shānue</i> , colt.	<i>Wachin</i> , ditto.
<i>Ctērar</i> , pony.	<i>Pātene</i> , fox.
<i>Mōlo</i> , mule.	<i>Beln</i> , a wild cat.
<i>Nau, co</i> , guanaco.	<i>Sōnem</i> , deer.
<i>Tsaci, chaci</i> , male guanaco.	<i>Chanca</i> , swine.
<i>Wōen</i> , female.	<i>Orr</i> , marmot.
<i>Ushinen</i> , ditto with young.	<i>Olko, cuchin</i> , skunk.
<i>Coro, arts</i> , a young one.	<i>Bakur</i> , hare.
<i>Tsoi</i> , ox, cow.	<i>Wālen</i> , whale.
<i>Gōlen</i> , puma.	<i>Gemerur</i> , seal? porpoise?
<i>Chaur</i> , ditto.	<i>Goin</i> , fish.
	<i>Col</i> , shell fish, etc.

BIRDS AND INSECTS

<i>Hoyue</i> , ostrich.	<i>Tsē</i> , any little bird.
<i>Owēnie</i> , ditto.	<i>Cēron</i> , a snipe.
<i>Mesiosh</i> , ditto.	<i>Coll</i> , shag.
<i>Garon</i> , a grown-up ostrich.	<i>Gēuco</i> , gull.
<i>Elacun</i> , a young ditto.	<i>Peyo</i> , cock, hen.
<i>Wiryo</i> , vulture.	<i>Tsēro</i> , louse.
<i>Garro</i> , hawk, rook.	<i>Ctelcūl</i> , fly.
<i>Damder</i> , upland goose.	<i>Chēlelon</i> , butterfly.
<i>Cocne</i> , swan.	<i>Alderene</i> , dragon fly.
<i>Hāmen</i> , owl.	

PLANTS, ETC.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Yenoi, carro</i> , shrub, wood, fuel. | <i>Cōl</i> , cranberry plant. |
| <i>Ote, cor</i> , grass. | <i>Potenc</i> , cranberry. |
| <i>Shace</i> , heather, brushwood. | <i>Bēleo</i> , ditto. |
| <i>Sher</i> , ditto. | <i>Con</i> , blackberry. |
| <i>Di-arc</i> , celery. | <i>Yamgor</i> , myrtle berry. |
| <i>Goren</i> , dandelion. | <i>Shān</i> , leaf. |
| <i>Eshke</i> | <i>Kolen</i> , thorn. |
| <i>Bitsaro</i> | <i>Hopr</i> , kernel, seed. |
| <i>Chale, ki-e</i> | <i>Col</i> , rush. |
| <i>Gorbec</i> | |
| <i>Gal</i> | |
| <i>Dirsh</i> | |
- } Different roots
and plants eaten by
the Indians.

ASPECTS OF NATURE

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Yaic</i> , fire. | <i>Gokenaicen</i> , place where the men cook some meat after the chase, before they return home. |
| <i>Hamin, lē</i> , fresh water. | <i>Auc</i> , interior of the country. |
| <i>Curshn</i> , wind. | <i>Kōno</i> , sea. |
| <i>Tēma</i> , earth, ground. | <i>Narge</i> , tide. |
| <i>Gē-ut</i> , country. | <i>Witgen-narge</i> , flood tide. |
| <i>Shecetem</i> , island. | <i>Wālec-narge</i> , ebb tide. |
| <i>Cēnic</i> , beach. | <i>Coi</i> , lagoon. |
| <i>Yirun</i> , hill, mountain. | <i>Cōne</i> , river, stream. |
| <i>Mad</i> , valley. | <i>Thē-ue</i> , rain. |
| <i>Wēlsho</i> , cliff. | <i>Yē-ue</i> , snow, hail. |
| <i>Cau-haucen</i> , encampment left. | <i>Carodn</i> , thunder. |
| <i>Cau-haicen</i> , place for an encampment. | <i>Tēlōn</i> , heat. |
| <i>Hampenaicen</i> , rendez vous of the men before they go to the chase. | <i>Goken</i> , flame. |

<i>Yatsen</i> , embers.	<i>Coche</i> , heaven, sky.
<i>Ctoriwin</i> , spark.	<i>Pauin</i> , cloud, fog, vapour.
<i>Kep</i> , ashes.	<i>Pā-an</i> , smoke, steam.
<i>Wa</i> , cinders.	<i>Gikr</i> , rainbow.
<i>Cteshc</i> , summit, top.	<i>Pit</i> , froth, foam.
<i>Shatcen</i> , slope.	<i>Dar</i> , ice.

METALS AND MINERALS

<i>Oro</i> , <i>potharnic</i> , gold.	<i>Akels</i> , <i>chesoi</i> , iron.
<i>Peshō</i> , silver.	<i>Karo</i> , tin.
<i>Dān</i> , copper.	<i>Yaten</i> , stone.
<i>Potharnic</i> , brass.	<i>Kechin</i> , <i>cōnc</i> , salt.
<i>Set</i> , lead.	

DRESS, ORNAMENTS

<i>Cai</i> , <i>ctēsh</i> , <i>soc</i> , a robe of skins.	<i>Orecoginne</i> , finger ring.
<i>Cāgē-uden</i> , shirt, jacket, etc.	<i>Kentecen</i> , bracelets, anklets.
<i>Go</i> , cap, hat.	<i>Girucen</i> , necklace.
<i>Tsocr</i> , boots, shoes, stockings.	<i>Cenemucen</i> , beads.
<i>Wāten</i> , waistcloth, belt.	<i>Mar</i> , large beads.
<i>Eruno</i> , fillet, head band.	<i>Gimbe</i> , thimble.
<i>Leche</i> , poncho.	<i>Hōngōken</i> , tail of beads.
<i>Panuelo</i> , handkerchief.	<i>Goldl</i> , brass buttons.
<i>Erurien</i> , necktie, comforter.	<i>Cēyui</i> , looking glass.
<i>Wacr</i> , wrapper, rug.	<i>Pātsen</i> , comb, brush.
<i>Nontenc</i> , garters.	<i>Sabon</i> , soap.
<i>Asr</i> , brass pins, worn by women.	<i>Gōteno</i> , pomade, hair oil.
<i>Giren</i> , earring.	<i>Yomen</i> , earth, baked, and used for painting the face.

TOOLS, UTENSILS, ETC.

<i>Paiken</i> , knife.	<i>Garon</i> , leather.
<i>Catenué</i> , fork.	<i>Curt</i> , skin of guanaco.
<i>Yaten</i> , hammer.	<i>Curtun</i> , ditto young guanaco.
<i>Chirchenué</i> , ditto.	<i>Haberteo</i> , ditto.
<i>Wiskono</i> , file, steel.	<i>Aur</i> , feathers.
<i>Chair</i> , steel.	<i>Ome</i> , egg.
<i>Kōlen</i> , nail, awl, bag.	<i>Hop</i> , eggshell.
<i>Cortmenué</i> , needle, pin, awl.	<i>Macen</i> , earths used for painting robes.
<i>Chichr</i> , scissors.	<i>Ctēg</i> , red earth.
<i>Hamtzil</i> , pocket knife.	<i>Acum</i> , lead-colour earth.
<i>Dilmucen</i> , chain.	<i>Gwa</i> , yellow earth.
<i>Colulgen</i> , wind strap.	<i>Shēn</i> , a pair of bladders.
<i>Anue</i> , tobacco pipe.	<i>Wōken</i> , tape, tie in general.
<i>Hōwi</i> , steel for striking fire.	<i>Camden</i> , pegs, for stretching skins.
<i>Hōwi gshē</i> , tinder box.	<i>Ortr</i> , a sharp pointed knife.
<i>Wa</i> , tinder.	<i>Or</i> , the end of a knife.
<i>Gān</i> , flint.	<i>Ctē</i> , the handle ditto.
<i>Golgl</i> , tobacco.	<i>Hocetcen</i> , the back ditto.
<i>Yauts</i> , ditto.	<i>E</i> , the edge ditto.
<i>Sēgro</i> , cigaret.	<i>Winumkono</i> , candle.
<i>Ashcum</i> , saucepan, kettle.	<i>Dasc</i> , saddle.
<i>Karo</i> , tin pot.	<i>Oin</i> , saddle cloth.
<i>Shanco</i> , plate, dish, cup.	<i>Kom</i> , bridle, reins.
<i>Cāme</i> , iug, ewer.	<i>Corēgin</i> , bit.
<i>Wāno</i> , <i>becen</i> , roasting spit.	<i>Cēshon</i> , stirrups.
<i>Gokthom</i> , or <i>gontom</i> , cover, lid, stopper.	<i>Wāternue</i> , spurs.
<i>Shān</i> , handle.	<i>Ctē</i> , ditto.
<i>Dīrshe</i> , dice.	<i>Ginic</i> , saddle girt.
<i>Winecr</i> , game at ball.	

- Abken*, saddle girt and belt.
Simpcol, headstall.
Laso, lasso, rope, cord.
Wakenu, whip.
Caun, strap.
Gshaiur, handle.
Dān, wāno, frying pan.
Ashcum hal, legs of a pot.
Ashcum camden, ditto.
Aur pat, bone bag.
Gōtsen, stone for pounding
 meat.
Coyue, spoon.
Otr, bottle.
Dauc, crowbar.
Yalboe, musket, gun.
Gilwamen, double-barrel.
Yalboe chame, pistol.
Cocerceo, long knife, sword.
Yalboe shepen, gunpowder.
Gān, percussion cap.
Curshen, ball.
Vaic, lance.
Yātscoi, three bolas.
Shōme, two bolas.
Shōme-cal, bola, which is grasped
 with the hand.
Gats, sinews (used for thread).
Thē, string, thread.
Sipr, button.
Daberbe, knot.
Dabertce, double knot.
Birk, play-cards.
Gotr, buckle ring.
Gork, sheep bell.
Catape, hole.
Hāgen, white cotton (cloth).
Panyo, cloth.
Baita, thick woollen cloth.
Mil, corner, wing of a robe.
Iluncen, top edge ditto.
Oshurcen, bottom edge ditto.
Anshget, front edges ditto.
Kēyui, woman's stirrups.
Gomcin, chief, captain.
Hoibenc, leader, director of the
 chase.
Calamelouts, doctor, wizard.
Wē-ecenc, messenger.
Wi-ecenc, stranger (South American).
English, englishman.
Pannuelo, flag.
Ceyui, gashaiceno, spy-glass.
Yini, ship, vessel.
Yini ctalenc, boat.
Vāpor, steamer.
Yini yaic erin, ditto (ship going
 by fire).
Yolil, mast.
Yolil wamon, two masts (brig
 or schooner).
Yolil caash, three masts (barque).
Oren, sail.

Yini watenc, wreck (lit. broken ship). *Win*, language.
Haken, writing, paper, books.

VICTUALS, BEVERAGES

<i>Aros</i> , rice.	<i>Vēno</i> , wine.
<i>Kelmen</i> , flour.	<i>Chicha</i> , beer.
<i>Pan, galeta</i> , bread, biscuit.	<i>Tē</i> , tea.
<i>Asugar</i> , sugar.	<i>Cape cafe</i> , coffee.
<i>Mēl</i> , molasses.	<i>Metsarn</i> , a resin which the Indians chew.
<i>Lam</i> , brandy.	

THE HEAVENLY BODIES, AND THE TIMES

<i>Cēnicencen</i> , sun, day.	<i>Cterker</i> , evening.
<i>Cēnicencon</i> , moon, month.	<i>She-aic</i> , winter.
<i>Cterke</i> , star.	<i>Yism</i> , summer (?).
<i>Ctēnon</i> , night.	<i>Wacenc cēnicencon</i> , full moon.
<i>Wi-ec</i> , morning.	<i>Mago ditto</i> , new ditto.
<i>Catece</i> , noon.	<i>Gshāshc ditto</i> , moon waning.

PAINS, SUFFERINGS, ETC.

<i>Erushan</i> , head-ache.	<i>Hosl</i> , plaister, ointment, and any kind of remedy.
<i>Noa shan</i> , pain in the leg.	<i>Ketr</i> , mucus.
<i>Dulshom shoyu</i> , ditto in the chest.	<i>Ganun</i> , excrements.
<i>Tsam</i> , a wound, scratch.	<i>Ga</i> , tear.
<i>Wicelipen</i> , cut.	

NAMES OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF A GUANACO
WHEN CUT UP

<i>Tsetr</i> , head, brain.		<i>Tsam</i> , marroco.
<i>Oe</i> , neck.		<i>Ditto</i> , marrow bones.
<i>Parr</i> , forequarters.		<i>Aur</i> , bone.
<i>Ctēun</i>	} different pieces of	<i>Esh</i> , upper part of a leg.
<i>Pēun</i>		<i>Tsek</i> , hair, wool, skin.
<i>Hoc</i>		<i>Gab</i> , dried out fat.
<i>Olimp</i>		<i>Enshce</i> , meat at the marrow
<i>Wesh</i>		bones.
<i>Koni</i>		<i>Cātsn</i> , dread meat.
<i>Yepr</i> , flesh.		<i>Sunun</i> , ditto, pounded and mi-
<i>Ol, am</i> , fat.		xed with fat.
<i>Derk</i> , fat of ostrich.		

Nouns, as far as I can make it out, are declined in the following manner :

Nom. <i>Yanco</i> , my father.	Dat. <i>Yanco</i> , to my father.
Gen. <i>Dai yanco</i> , of my father.	Acc. <i>Yanco</i> , my father.

There is no termination or other sign to distinguish the plural.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL

Singular	Dual
<i>Ya</i> , I.	<i>Ucwa</i> , we two.
<i>Wa</i> , thau.	<i>Wucwa</i> , you two.
<i>Da</i> , or <i>hem</i> , he.	<i>Ducda</i> , they two.

Plural

Ushwa, we (many).

Wushwa, you.

Dushda, they.

The Possessive Pronouns are formed from the Personal, by prefixing their respective first letter or syllable to the Noun which they specify. See the following exemples :

Paiken, knife

Singular

Yipaiken, my knife.

W'paiken, they knife.

D'paiken, his, her knife.

Singular

Yan-co, my father.

Wanco, thy father.

Danco, his, her father.

Dual

Uepaiken, our (of us two) knife.

Wuepaiken, your (of you two) knife.

Duepaiken, they (of them two) knife.

Dual

Uewanco, our (of us two) father.

Wuewanco, your (of you two) father.

Duedanco, their (of them two) father.

Plural

Ushpaiken, our knife.

Wushpaiken, your knife.

Dushpaiken, their knife.

Plural

Ushwanco, our father.

Wushwanco, your father.

Dushwanco, their father.

The Possessive Pronouns, if not joined to a Noun, but stand by themselves, answering to the French, *le mien*, *la mienne*, *le sien*, *la sienne*, are expressed as follows :

Singular

Yau-en, (the) mine.
Wau-en, thine.
Dau-en, his her.

Dual

Ucwau-en, our (of us two).
Wucmau-en, your (of you two).
Ducdau-en, their (of them two).

Plural

Ushwau-en, our.
Wushmau-en, your.
Dushdau-en, their.

These Pronouns are, however, often shortened, thus *ya*, *ma*, *ucwa*, *ushwa*, etc., etc.

If I wish to ask a question, such as the following (using the Pronouns interrogatively): — Is it yours? I must say, *Māmo?* The person addressed will answer thus, *Yashe* — It is mine; or, *Mashe* — It is thine; or, *Willom dashe* — It is all his.

The termination *mo* is used in asking questions, and agrees much with the English, Is it? whilst the other, *she*, is simply affirmative, and answers to It is, as shown in the above mentioned example.

DEMONSTRATIVE

Win, *wino*, this.
Wir, *miro*, that.

Dai win, of this one.
Dai mir, of that one.

INTERROGATIVE

Kemer? who? whom?
Keur? who?
Cene? *cenōn?* *cetce?* which?
Cete? what?
Cetemo? what is it?

Cenosh? when?
Cenke? how?
Cenai? where?
Cenemo? where is (it)?
Ceneer? whither?

<i>Cenaier?</i> where about?	<i>Cencainmo?</i> how much is (the- re)?
<i>Cetnaimo?</i> what is the matter?	<i>Cetcēc?</i> what for? why?
<i>Cetnashmo?</i> ditto	<i>Ceteremsh?</i> why?
<i>Cencaince?</i> how many? or, how much?	

A few examples will suffice to show how they stand in connection with other words.

<i>Ke-ur icurmo?</i> who is fighting?	<i>Cetemo remo?</i> what is that?
<i>Kemer m'gakshmo?</i> whom do you strike?	<i>Cenosh m'chēnshmo?</i> when do you go?
<i>Cete m'mādashmo?</i> what are you making?	<i>Cenemo manco?</i> where is thy father?
<i>Cene mutceōershmo?</i> which do you like?	<i>Ceneer ushaugemo?</i> where shall we hunt?
<i>Cenōncmo?</i> which is (it)?	<i>Ceteremsh m'geshmo?</i> why are you looking?
<i>Cetcerimcorēgshmo?</i> which (horse) shall I catch for you?	<i>Cencaince caul ma?</i> how many horses have you?

ADJECTIVES

<i>Getenc</i> , good.	<i>Arenc</i> , dry.
<i>Cterōnc</i> , bad.	<i>Ctsaksh</i> , wet, damp.
<i>Ctsainic</i> , tall, large.	<i>Bocetsenc</i> , stiff.
<i>Ctalenc</i> , small, little.	<i>C'bēnic</i> , high.
<i>Borshenc</i> , hot, warm.	<i>Tsamnic</i> , low, short.
<i>Gsayu</i> , warm.	<i>Gō-osh</i> , sweet.
<i>Curshenc</i> , cold.	<i>Ctark</i> , bitter.
<i>Tsarshcush</i> , raw, unripe.	<i>Get</i> , clean, nice, fine.
<i>Ash</i> , cooked, ripe.	<i>Ctartenc, ctero</i> , dirty, foul.

<i>Sharenc</i> , full.	<i>Gilman</i> , lean.
<i>O'bēsh</i> , empty.	<i>Bocur</i> , thick.
<i>Wācene</i> , equal, like.	<i>Katr</i> , thin, narrow.
<i>Wātene</i> , broken.	<i>Ctirne</i> , long.
<i>Bedken</i> , loose.	<i>Waine</i> , old.
<i>Pārōnc</i> , wild, shy.	<i>Māgo</i> , new, fresh.
<i>Gāmenic</i> , tame.	<i>Naish</i> , jealous.
<i>Sōrenc</i> , swift.	<i>Cemesh</i> , tepid, stale.
<i>Shācompan</i> , glad, happy.	<i>Goer</i> , straight, direct.
<i>Dorman</i> , sad.	<i>Gark</i> , lame.
<i>Gashtern</i> , deep.	<i>Amel</i> , dear, expensive.
<i>Caicēu</i> , naked (lit. without a skin).	<i>Amelshum</i> , cheap.
<i>Shurenc</i> , hard.	<i>Willom</i> , all.
<i>Ence</i> , angry.	<i>Seunc</i> , many.
<i>Alwin</i> , quick, industrious.	<i>Tsait</i> , much.
<i>Cumash</i> , lazy.	<i>Otalco</i> , <i>yapa</i> , little.
<i>A-yush</i> , silly, foolish.	<i>Honsh</i> , <i>yucen</i> , a little, or a few.
<i>Aivinc</i> , ditto.	<i>Neurun</i> , same.
<i>Shoyu</i> , sick, unwell.	<i>Ecil</i> , near.
<i>Sēvinc</i> , fat.	<i>I-urn</i> , far.
	<i>Euc</i> , loud.

THE COLOURS

<i>Orenc</i> , white.	<i>Pāntenc</i> , pink.
<i>Polnc</i> , black, and violet blue.	<i>Caltenc</i> , blue.
<i>Gābenc</i> , red.	<i>Yacenstenc</i> , grass green.
<i>Talemtenc</i> , brown.	<i>Golgetenc</i> , dark green.
<i>Waitenc</i> , yellow.	<i>Temedenc</i> , grey.
<i>Geocetenc</i> , crimson.	

ADVERBS

OF TIME

<i>Ceuco</i> , before.	<i>I-urn nash</i> , the day after to-morrow.
<i>Ma & Wash</i> , to-day, presently.	<i>Yomeno</i> , now, at once.
<i>Nashgut</i> , to-morrow.	<i>Gen, etēnore, golec</i> , by and bye.
<i>Mainis</i> , ditto.	<i>Geluni, calec</i> , always.
<i>Hatyunc</i> , to-morrow morning.	
<i>Nashensh</i> , yesterday.	

OF PLACE

<i>Wi-ecr</i> , before-eastward.	<i>Hemaiere</i> , there about.
<i>Aucencr</i> , behind.	<i>Hāmer</i> , or <i>kāmer</i> , from.
<i>Anunc</i> , below, under.	<i>Caic, ceue</i> , towards.
<i>Nāne, winai</i> , here.	<i>Werie, mōnec</i> , yonder.
<i>Hemai</i> , there.	<i>Yauric</i> , windward (?).
<i>Winaicr</i> , here about.	<i>Wauric</i> , leeward (?).

OF MANNER

<i>Sorno, gomo, eru</i> , quickly.	<i>Nike</i> , thus.
<i>Neure</i> , so, in this wise.	

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Aresh</i> , or <i>paresh</i> , very.	<i>Gom</i> , no, not.
<i>A-ue</i> , further.	<i>Wigo</i> , no-in the sense of, I do not like, want, etc.
<i>Shak</i> , nearer.	<i>Wau</i> , self, alone.
<i>Auwi</i> , more, again.	
<i>Hō-oi</i> , yes.	

PREPOSITIONS

Ash and *cash*, in, to, at, by, through, with.

Aur and *caur*, on, upon.

Ca, of, for.

Ce-u, without.

The Prepositions are placed after the Noun which they govern. See the following examples :

W'cauash yipaiken, my knife is in your tent.

Ashcumcash cai m'yep, put thy meat into the saucepan.

Gashaiceno cash itgesho yini, I see a vessel through the spy-glass.

Tēm aur caid, throw (it) on the ground.

Tē itcumhamirshēo asugar ce-u, I drink tea without sugar.

Coregin yicaul laso cash, catch my horse with the lasso.

N. B. — The Preposition *ca* represents, in the first place, the Genitive of the English language, as expressed in the following sentences :

Nau e'ōl, the fat of guanaco, or guanaco fat.

Hoyue c'aur, ostrich feathers.

Caul ca yep, the flesh of horses, or horse flesh.

Secondly, the Preposition *ca* denotes purpose or intention, and then answers to the English « for », viz :

Cete-camo win pat? what is this bag for?

Kelmen ca, for flour.

Cete ca? what for?

Thirdly, it is used as a kind of termination, which makes the Noun, to which it is affixed, an adjective.

Yenoica, of wood, wooden.

Aur ca cē, bone handle.

English ca, (in) English, in the language of the English people.

Chilenoica, (in) Chilian.

AUXILIARY VERBS

In the Tsoneca language there is no word equivalent to the English Verb «to be», but this defect is remedied by two different terminations, which are joined to the word which they are intended to specify — *shco* for simply affirmative, and *mo* for interrogative sentences, viz :

Cetemo wino? what is this?

Hamishco? it is water.

Tēshco, pansshco, arosheo, it is tea, it is bread, it is rice.

Yaicmo? is it fire?

Yaicshco, it is fire.

Pēshomo? is it silver?

Pēshoshco, it is silver.

Alnmo? is it (a) man?

Alnshco, it is (a) man.

If this Substitute Auxiliary is used in connection with Adjectives, it is treated in the same way as in the forgoing examples; but here I must observe that some of the Adjectives drop several of the final letters before they take the said terminations, viz :

AFFIRMATIVE

Shoyushco ya, or *yishoyushco,* I am ill.

Shoyushco ma, or *m'shoyushco,* thou art ill, etc.

INTERROGATIVELY

W'shoyumo? art thou ill?

Wush-shoyumo? are you ill (plural)?

See another example :

Yipālishco, I am hungry.
W'pālishco, thou art hungry.
W'pālimo? art thou hungry?

The following examples will show some of the Adjectives, which drop several of their final letters :

<i>Arenc</i> , dry.	<i>Getenc</i> , good.
<i>Areshco</i> , it is dry.	<i>Getemo?</i> is it good?
<i>Aremono?</i> is it dry?	<i>Goteshco</i> , it is good.

Sharenc, full.
Sharemono? is it full?
Shareshco, it is full.

The impersonal expressions, « there is », and « there are », are rendered by the Verb *Helesheen*. See the following examples :

Helesheen tē meric, there is water yonder.
Helesheen nau mirai, there are guanacos there.
Helemen yeno mir? is there fuel there?
Helemen hoyue monec? are there (any) ostriches yonder?

This Verb is omitted in sentences where there is a word which qualifies the Noun, viz :

Seumo yini English geut? are there many vessels in England?
Seumo caul monec? are there many horses yonder?
Seurshcen yini English geut, there are many ships in England.
Seurshcen caul monec, there many horses yonder.

The Verb *Helesheen* answers also to the English Verb, « to have », and is conjugated as follows :

Heleshcen ya, I have.

Heleshcen ma, thou hast.

Heleshcen, he or she has.

Heleshcen ucwa, we (two) have.

Heleshcen mucva, you (two) have.

Heleshcen ducda, they (two) have.

Heleshcen ushwa, we have.

Heleshcen mushma, you have.

Heleshcen dushda, they have.

In questions the termination *men* is substituted for *shcen*, viz :

Helemen ma? Hast thou?

and so throughout all the persons, using, however, their respective Pronoun.

If there is a word qualifying the Noun, as in the following sentences, the Verb is omitted, *and* the terminations *men* or *shcen* joined to that word, and the respective Personal Pronoun introduced :

Seumo āmel ma? have you many children?

Gom, hasho wameshce, no, I have only two.

Cencainmo paiken ma? how many knives have you?

Hashohem — chocheshce, I have only that one.

N. B. — *Mo* and *men* signify the same, and are, therefore, used indiscriminately.

VERBS

Yiabeshco, I warm myself.

Yiagenshco, I run.

- Yiarshenshco*, I bake.
Yiamenishco, I ride (on horseback).
Yibeshco, I remain, live.
Yiainshco, I rise.
Yioyishco, I stop.
Itamelshco, I barter, exchange.
Itcevarieshco, I buy.
Iteshco, I sell.
Itcohanshco, I bring, fetch.
Itce-eshco, I put.
Itcēaishco, I give.
Yieshgot, I come.
Yiresheco, I go.
Yichēnshco, I walk, goon.
Yicotesheco, I sleep.
Yisheshco, ditto.
Yiaieshco, I wake.
Yikate-eshco, I eat.
Yiwetesheco, ditto.
Itcumhamirshco, I drink.
Itcumlēshco, ditto.
Itoshco, I swallow.
Itmetsarshco, I masticate, chew.
Ithotesheco, I gnaw.
Itgehaueshco, I cough.
Itlalwicshco, I like much, relish.
Itcuōershco, I love, like.
Itceurtshco, I dislike.
It-tepeshco, I make water.
Itcumganurshco, I ease myself.
Ithemekshco, I light (the pipe).
Itthāishco, I fill (the pipe).
Itmasheco, I kill.

- Yicureshco*, I fight, quarrel.
Yiwēshco, I laugh.
Yicē-yurshco, ditto.
Yīeshco, I cry, weep.
Itcumtseni-irsho, I speak.
Yiayishco, ditto.
Itgaisheco, I call.
Itcucurshco, I sing.
Yimāleshco, I steal.
Yiharshco, I find.
Yicaidshco, I loose.
Ityoshco, I hear.
Itgesheco, I see.
Itkēletshco, I smell.
Itcauresheco, I feel.
Itmātzesheco, I taste.
Itlacesheco, I try.
Itmātashco, I make.
Yiwitkeshco, I turn, return.
Yicoltesheco, I turn over.
Yigashiesheco, I turn round.
Itomeeshco, I know, understand.
Itgunsheco, I know, recognise.
Itchōbshco, I know not.
Itetsēshco, I know or understand not.
Itharesheco, I lie, speak false.
Yihakshco, I strike, beat.
Yishinshco, I shake.
Yishashco, I tear, burst, split.
Yidagomshco, I cut quick, or tear off.
Yitsishco, I cut.
Yitsaresheco, ditto.
Yigaiikomshco, I cut carefully.

- Yicelibshco*, I cut myself (accidentally or inadvertently).
Yitsāshco, I wash.
Yicētseshco, I wash my face.
Yicēshenshco, I paint my face.
Yipātseshco, I comb, brush.
Yigotseshco, I grease my hair.
Yikoresheco, I intoxicate myself.
Yicāteshco, I break.
Yivateshco, I fall.
Itōmeshco, I kiss.
Yiwō-alsheco, I joke.
Yivulkeshco, I play, used by children.
Yisēdesheco, I play at cards.
Yiwōshco, I play for, gamble.
Itshācesheco, I bathe.
Itcamersheco, I mount (my horse).
Itcauresheco, ditto.
Yioinshco, I saddle.
Itkomshco, I bridle.
Itcaiderkesheco, I spur.
Itgirkshco, I pull in.
Itcearceshco, I stop, halt.
Itgāshco, I dismount.
Itgishco, I wait.
Itcēcesheco, I do not want.
Yidamensheco, I put in.
Itwēshco, ditto, or I put by.
Itthaishco, I put by, keep in store.
Yikotshco, I take out, or off.
Itwamenicsheco, I roll up.
Yipatseshco, I double, or fold up.
Itcaidshco, I throw away.
Itpauesheco, I throw.

- Itgecerbshco*, I sprinkle, squirt.
Itgirskshco, I haul, pull.
Itcalonshco, I scrape skins.
Itbosgeshco, I stretch out.
Yiwibshco, I stretch myself.
Yimēnshco, I take, or bring away there.
Yiwāleshco, I come back.
Yiwirnosshco, I leave.
Yaiokshco, I apply remedy, I doctor
Yihaugesshco, I hunt.
Yihameshco, ditto.
Yiocoshco, I run after, pursue.
Yigshāshco, I hold, catch, secure.
Itcaurioshco, I hold, seize.
Itbashco, I have, keep with me.
Itcauēshco, I finish.
Itkaueshco, I borrow.
Yitoshco, I lend.
Itgōkeshco, I tie, bind.
Itgābeshco, I fasten, I stick.
Ithacershco, I cover.
Ityēshco, I hang up, put.
Yiharshmushco, I forget.
Yihashmuceshco, I open.
Itcarnshco, I seek, look for.
Yiwēcenshco, I go as messenger.
Itcemesshco, I do.
Yiwēnshco, I go.
Yitsanshco, ditto.
Yihoibeshco, I lead, direct.
Itgilmuceshco, I lead on.
Itcaimshco, I light a fire.
Ithaimshco, I burn (intentionally).

- Yiwāshco*, I burn (accidentally).
Itkamenshco, I die.
Itkairshco, ditto.
Itkameenishco, I ask.
Itchirchenshco, I work, hammer.
Itkoleshco, I sew.
Itcortmenshco, ditto.
Itkolenshco, I plait.
Itcō-onurshco, I bring in the horses.
Itgōlanshco, I drive on.
Yīwanenshco, I roast (meat).
Yihōbeshco, I cook.
Ithaimshco, I boil out marrow-bones.
Itgabseshco, I boil out fat.
Itgoinshco, ditto.
Yamkenshco, I sip fat.
Yītsameshco, I eat marrow.
Itōtrshco, I lick.
Itgābentseshco, I wipe, clean out.
Itshābeshco, I blow.
Itcumchōshco, I extinguish.
Itcumāreshco, I dry.
Itcumtsakshco, I wet, moisten.
Yītsurshco, I press, push, squeeze.
Yīciskeshco, I sharpen, whet.
Yīminshco, I say.
Yīeshco, ditto.
Yīmōokeshco, I gain.
Itcurshco, I marry.
Itgolgelsheco, I dance.
Itkelmshco, I stir about.
Yīgaiokshco, I throw in.
Itboldelshco, I scratch.

- Itcutshco*, I squeeze, prick, pinch.
Itichmushco, I quash.
Itgormshco, I knock.
Itshucarshco, I point out, show.
Yihorekshco, I shiver.
Itgokshco, I freeze, am cold.
Itcunurshco, I roll about.
Itcaimeshco, I count, number.
Yiki-enshco, I collect, gather, pick up.
Yihakshco, I write, paint.
Itcumsharshco, I fill up.
Itcabsheco, I fetch water.
Imyonshco, I drive off.
Imshōshco, I fire off.
Itharshco, I load.
Itbabshco, I take (you) on my back.
Itoarnishco, I carry.
Yipānekeshco, I sip blood.
Yitheukshco, I pound, pulverize.
Yimakenshco, I hand, lift.
Itcamenshco, I lift, raise.
Yikomtseshco, I long after.
Itecheshco, I pound.
Ityorsheco, I hide, conceal.
Itgashomshco, I wink (with my eye).
Itgaikoshco, I rub.
Itgoskeshco, I beg (?).
Yishōnshco, I suffice (have enough).
Yihascemshco, I think.
Yieshamaishco, I whistle.
Yihakenshco, I commit fornication, adultery.
Itmeshco, I like.
Itmēshco, I arrange the hair.

- Yibadeshco*, I divide.
Yishamenshco, I hunt for eggs.
Yipoisheshco, I have the cramp.
Ityomeshco, I dream.
Yidekenshco, I work.
Itmoleshco, I pluck.

A FEW OTHER (IMPERSONAL) VERBS

- Sābershco*, he perspires (?).
Sirtsgeshco, he growls.
Harnishco, he neighs.
Hashmen, to thread (beads).

The following examples will show the manner of conjugating a Verb in the present tense.

Singular	Plural
<i>Itgeshco</i> , I see.	<i>Ushtgeshco</i> , we see.
<i>Wutgeshco</i> , thou seest.	<i>Wushtgeshco</i> , you see.
<i>D'geshco</i> , he sees.	<i>Dushgeshco</i> , they see.
Singular	Plural
<i>Ityoshco</i> , I hear.	<i>Ushtyoshco</i> , we hear.
<i>Wutyoshco</i> , thou hears.	<i>Wushtyoshco</i> , you hear.
<i>D'yoshco</i> , he hears.	<i>Dushtyoshco</i> , they hear.
Singular	Plural
<i>Itōmceshco</i> , I know.	<i>Ushtōmceshco</i> , we know.
<i>Wutōmceshco</i> , thou knowest.	<i>Wushtōmceshco</i> , you know.
<i>Omceshco</i> , he knows.	<i>Dushtōmceshco</i> , they know.

Singular	Plural
<i>Yieshgot</i> , I come.	<i>Ushwash egot</i> , we come.
<i>W'eshgot</i> , thou comest.	<i>Wushmash egot</i> , you come.
<i>Eshgot</i> , he comes.	<i>Dushdash egot</i> , they come.

There is, to all appearance, only one conjugation, and no Irregular Verb. There are only two moods, and the same number of tenses. The following is a list of Imperatives, which I collected by listening and observation :

- Kewud*, *keunsh*, come.
Yen, *yenish*, put on, let us put.
Habene, *habenunsh*, fetch water.
Cotenosh, sleep.
Cotenish, *shēnish*, let us sleep.
Chēnum, *chēnish*, go, let us go.
Chēunsh, *che*, take.
Yenoi kenish, let us fetch fuel.
Agēnish, let us run.
Cabiden, *cabidenursh*, draw me some water.
Caure ma, *camer ma*, mount your horse.
Gshāne ma, get or catch your horse.
Oine ma, saddle yours.
Kome ma, bridle yours.
Ga, *gaud*, *gaosh*, dismount.
Toyud, *moyud*, lend me.
Toyudursh, *moyudursh*, ditto.
Tone, *mone*, lend.
Togot, *mogot*, ditto.
Ayudursh, *eyudursh*, give me.
Eden, *edengot*, give some.
Aine, give (to a third person).
Han, *hanud*, come and fetch.

- Wen, menud*, take it there.
Cāmene, lift up.
Aine, ainosh, rise, get up.
Hēnud, pass (it) on.
Hēcenuđ, cecenuđ, pass here.
Hai, put by.
Hoibe, go first, guide.
Wakene, hand up.
Gork tsan, go before.
Ocoi, run after.
Gomo m'shō, fire quick.
Gaki, or *haki*, strike, whip.
Ome, kiss.
Katenosh, eat.
Oyursh winai, sit here.
Kotud, hotud, take off.
Caue, finish.
Kaue, borrow.
Wēnosh, do it.
Care, carosh, seek, look for.
Caim, caimud, light a fire.
Haim, burn.
Kamceni, ask.
Coelme, untie, let go.
Caiud, caiursh, put or pour in.
Caime, haime, count.
Cētsin, look.
Gshai, gshai, hold, hold.
Oaurio, hold fast.
Gaish, call.
Haceren, or gaceren, cover (it).
Cai, paue, throw.
Haitsr, balance (it).

Beshbenosh, sit still.

Compane, be quiet.

The Negatives, «I am not», «I have not», etc., etc., are rendered by the word *gomeshei* — the Adverb *gom* made into a Verb, by affixing *eshcin*. See the following examples :

Gomeshei ya, I am not.

Gomeshei ma, thou art not — and so on.

In connection with Adjectives, *gomeshei* is used as follows :

Gomeshein i shoyu, I am not ill.

Gomeshein m'ence, thou art not angry.

Gomeshein d'naish, he is not jealous.

If the Negative *gomeshein* stands connected with Verbs, the latter drop the termination *shco*; this being already represented in the Negative itself; which then answers to «I do not», viz :

Itgeshco, I see.

Wutgeshco, thou seest.

Itōmceshco, I know.

Ithareshco, I lie.

Iteshco, I give.

Yipalishco, I am hungry.

Gomshcin itge, I do not see.

Gomshcin m'ge, thou doest not see.

Gōmshein iōmcin, I do not know.

Gomshcin ithare, I do not lie.

Gomshcin iē, I do not give.

Gomshcin ipali, I am not hungry.

If Verbs are governed by Adverbs or numerals, they lose the *sh*, which is part of the termination of every Verb, and the Adverb or other qualifying word take it up, as will be seen from the following examples :

Itainshco, I rise.

Yikateeshco, I eat.

- Ushhaugesheco*, we hunt.
Wash itainco, I rise now.
Waush yikateeco, I eat alone.
Wericalh ushhaugeco, we hunt yonder.
Itomcesheco, I understand.
Getsh itomceeco, I understand well.
Nau yimashco, I kill guanacos.
Wamesh i macen nawi, I kill two guanacos.

N. B. — Adverbs or Numerals stand before the Verb which they govern.

THE DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASES

If a Verb is followed by the Dative or Accusative, either Noun or Pronoun, then those cases are inserted into the Verb.

See the examples.

- Ityoshco*, I hear.
Itkamcenishco, I ask.
Iteshco, I give.
Itmādashco, I make.
Yi-tsashco, I wash.
Yishensheco, I paint.
Imyoshco, I hear you.
Imkamcenishco, I ask you.
Imeshco, I give you.
Imamādashco, I make (for) you.
Yi-cē-tseshco, I wash my face.
Yi-cē-shensheco, I paint my face.

Ushhaugesheco, we hunt.
Wash itainco, I rise now.
Wauash yikateeco, I eat alone.
Wericah ushhaugeco, we hunt yonder.
Itomcesheco, I understand.
Getsh itomceeco, I understand well.
Nau yimashco, I kill guanacos.
Wamesh i macen naui, I kill two guanacos.

N. B. — Adverbs or Numerals stand before the Verb which they govern.

THE DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASES

If a Verb is followed by the Dative or Accusative, either Noun or Pronoun, then those cases are inserted into the Verb.

See the examples.

Ityosheco, I hear.
Itkamcenishco, I ask.
Iteshco, I give.
Itmādashco, I make.
Yi-tsashco, I wash.
Yishensheco, I paint.
Imyosheco, I hear you.
Imkamcenishco, I ask you.
Imeshco, I give you.
Imamādashco, I make (for) you.
Yi-cē-tseshco, I wash my face.
Yi-cē-shensheco, I paint my face.

NEGATIVE

Gomshcin imyoi, I do not hear you.

Gomshcin imē, I do not give you.

Gōmshcin imkamceni, I do not ask you.

Generally speaking, the Nominative stands after the Verb, and the Accusative before, viz :

Wa d'agot yanco, my father is coming now.

Harnishco m'caul, thy horse is neighing.

Coteshco i calum, my child is sleeping.

Ushcaul d'harnshco I-cau, my brother-in-law looks for our horses.

D'paiken toshco m'she, thy husband is lending his knife.

The Accusative precedes the Verb also in Imperative sentences, like the following :

Cortmenue toyud, lend me (an) awl.

Lē cabyud, pour me out water.

Ko hotud, pull out (the) pole.

Yepr tsaryud, cut me meat.

Ol eyud den, give me some fat.

If any of the Nouns are specified by Possessive Pronouns in the Accusative case, they often stand after the Verb.

Toyud m'wiskono, lend me your steel.

Oine m'shach, saddle the horse.

Gaish m'shāmenue, call thy dog.

Very frequently the Noun is inserted between the root of the Verb and the termination, in Imperative sentences. The following sentences will explain the matter :

Gshai icaulud }
Gshaiud icaul } catch my horse.
Emirud, eyud mir, give me that.
Cai mir yaten mudursh }
Cai udursh mir yaten } throw me here that stone.

THE NUMERALS

Choche, one.
Wame, two.
Cāash, three.
Cāge, four.
Otsenon, five.
Winecash, six.
Caōc, seven.
Winecāge, eight.
Kamektsen, nine.
Cācen, or *genoktsen*, ten.
Choche caur, eleven.
Wame caur, twelve.
Caash caur, thirteen.
Cage caur, fourteen.
Otsen caur, fifteen.
Winecash caur, sixteen.
Caōc caur, seventeen.
Wine cāge caur, eighteen.
Kamektsen caur, nineteen.
Wamono cācen }
Wame genoktsen } twenty.
Wamono cācen choche caur, twenty-one.
Hashono cācen, thirty.
Cāgono cācen, forty.
Otsenono cācen, fifty.

Gshai icaulud } catch my horse.
Gshaiud icaul }
Emirud, eyud mir, give me that.
Cai mir yaten mudursh } throw me here that stone.
Cai udursh mir yaten }

THE NUMERALS

Choche, one.
Wame, two.
Cāash, three.
Cāge, four.
Otsenon, five.
Winccash, six.
Caōc, seven.
Winecāge, eight.
Kamektsen, nine.
Cācen, or *genoktsen*, ten.
Choche caur, eleven.
Wame caur, twelve.
Caash caur, thirteen.
Cage caur, fourteen.
Otsen caur, fifteen.
Winccash caur, sixteen.
Caōc caur, seventeen.
Wine cāge caur, eighteen.
Kamektsen caur, nineteen.
Wamono cācen } twenty.
Wame genoktsen }
Wamono cācen choche caur, twenty-one.
Hashono cācen, thirty.
Cāgono cācen, forty.
Otsenono cācen, fifty.

Winecashono cācen, sixty.
Cāōcono cācen, seventy.
Winecāgono cācen, eighty.
Kamek ctsenono cācen, ninety.
Patac, hundred.
Wame patac, two hundred.
Caash patac, three hundred.
Waranc, thousand.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES

Kemcāmo win? whose is this?
Kemcāmo remo? whose is that?
Kemcāmo tsoer win? whose boots are these?
Auci eyud, give me more.
Ceter m'mādashmo? what are you making?
Cēshon yimatashco, I make stirrups.
Ceter m'cemesmo? what are you doing?
Ceneer itcaishmo uc-paiken? where shall I put our knife?
Wincash, in here.
Hemcash, in there.
Kolenash, into the bag.
Chēnish ye-ucen, let us go into my house.
Chenum daicen mān, go to thy mother.
Waishecn mān, thy mother calls thee.
Hashen m'tsoer, put on thy boots.
Yiharshmucesheo wanensgot yepr, I forget to roast meat.
Care yi-paiken, look for my knife.
Carosh ushcaul, look for our horses.
Katenosh, yeno, eat, my friend.
Keur d'horēgen win? who bolaed this one?
Wir, that man.

Weno, thy friend.

Yieshgot m'cauash, yeno, my friend, I am coming to thy house.

Hemeshgetco m'eshgot, it is well, thou comest.

Hatyunc yiwē-ecenshco, to-morrow morning I shall go as courier.

Wutāmelshmo lam? shall you buy brandy?

Ho-oi, yepr itoarnishco, lam amelshgot, yes, I carry meat to exchange for brandy.

Tsā-ano lam cabyud, ikorekshgot, pray get me brandy, to intoxicate myself.

Kēur korekshmo? who is drinking?

Nashgot itecaureshco yi caul, I shall mount my horse to-morrow.

Toyud m'caul, yeno, my friend, lend me your horse.

Ceneer ushhauce? where shall we hunt?

Wericsh ushhauce, we shall hunt yonder.

Willom ushekēnshco hauce, we shall go hunting.

Cenemo hampenaicen? where is (the) rendezvous?

Ecīlshe; mir yirunshak, it is near; close to that mountain.

Caimdenursh, paresh igokshco, light a fire, I am very cold.

Bashmo m'hōwi? Gaki ma, have you your flint and steel? Strike yours.

Yēue shīnashe, it snows.

Thēue shīnashe, it rains.

Nashensh itgeshe nau seunc, I saw many guanacos yesterday.

Yoi-ursh, yeno! galeta oarnishud, hear, my friend! bring (me) biscuit.

Hemeshc dān ēeshb, shoyushc d'āmel, the mother is crying, because her child is ill.

Tsā-ano, gaish Calamelouts, pray, call the Doctor.

D'waide yicaul, mash itearne, my horse is lost, I am looking for him.

Cetermsh enceshmo? why are you angry?

D'waide willom yi teenicen, all my things are lost.

Yepr wanenshgot, yipalishco, roast meat, I am hungry.

- Tsaryud den yepr, yikateeshco*, cut me some meat, I (want to) eat.
Tsarshcushco ya, mine is raw.
Asheo ma, yours is done.
Cete m'hakshmo? what do you write?
Ithaksco m'ya, I write your name.
Cet d'yāmo win? what do you call this?
Cene m'yāmo? what is your name?
Niksh iya, Belokon, my name is thus, Belokon.
M'ya itetsēshco, I do not know your name.
Cet genshmo win English? what is this called in English?
Maishcen manco, your father is calling you.
Mutyaishmo? did you call me?
Gom, gaiocushe maishco, no, it is another (person who) calls you.
Ho-oi, imaisheo, yes, I call you.
Cete m'cemesshmo? what are you about?
Yanco itcarnshco, I am looking for my father.
Cenosh m'curshmo? when will you marry?
Hasho choche cenicencon, after one month.
Cene mutcuoershmo? which one do you love?
Mirshc, that is (the one).
Gomo, caurio m'aros, quick, catch hold of your rice.
Ceuelwich m'asheum, your pot is running over.
Catgot m'yepr, your meat is boiling.
Gokthom hotud, take off the lid.
Gasheun m'asheum, pour (it) into the pot.
Auwi gasheun, pour in more.
Cabiden auwi, shareshe, take out some more, it is full.
Wolt m'wāno, turn your spit.
Yēn m'asheum yaicash, put your pot to the fire.
Eciler yēn m'yepr yaicash, put your meat closer to the fire.
Arshen yishek, gen yiweteshco, bake me that heart, I eat it by
and by.
Cete m'iceteshmo? what are you eating?

- Kemer da mēnshmo?* who brings him?
Cete m'earnmo? what do you seek?
Yipaiken itearnshco, I seek my knife.
Golec itharshco, I find it by and by.
Gomo, myon shāmenue, quick, drive away (the) dog.
Shamenue geluni gehaueshco, (this) dog is always barking.
Mutōmcemo ushvin? do you know our language?
Hooi, honsh itōmcee, yes, I know a little.
Cenoer hāmer m'āmot, you come from the other side.
Cetce ge-ut hāmer m'āmot? what country are you coming from?
English ge-ut hāmer yieshgot, I am coming from England.
Geteshc m'wālecgot, it is good that you return.
Nik or neure d'ēshco, he says so.
Neure yieshco, I say so.
Kemer neure d'ēshm? who says so?
Cete m'ēshmo? what do you say?
Cete ēshmo wino? what does this (man) say?
Mutharmo m'kolen? have you found your needle?
Mash ithare, I found it just now.
Mammicomo i tsoer? have you seen my boots?
Hemai itgeshco m'tsoer, I see your boots there.
Win mammo? are these yours?
Win yashe, these are mine.
Kemcāmo caul mir poluc? whose horse is that black one?
Hemeshcen ya, that is mine.
Hemeshcen dai meno, that is your friend's.
Muthainomo m'paiken? did you put your knife by?
Cenosh m'āmot? when will you come?
Iurn-nash, the day after to-morrow.
Corēgin yauen, uewamenuḍ, catch mine, the horses of us two.
M'kiumo mir? is that man your brother?
Gom, yenoshco, no he is my friend.
Ma d'ya-ōmcemo mir? do you know the name of that?

- Cenai twāshmo yaic?* where is a fire burning?
Mōnec, madcāsh, yonder, in the valley.
Chōmo m'yaic? is your fire out?
M'wēteshmo den yep? will you eat some meat?
Hemeshu, yishōnshco, no more, I have enough.
Cenai muthabemo? where did you draw water?
Mirai, yategshak, there, near that stone.
Cenosh mutōinshmo ma? when will you saddle yours (horse).
Cetnaimo cenicencon, wācemo? how about the moon, is it full?
Haioken-i tsam-ud, apply a remedy to my wound.
Nashgot or *willom eshgot,* to-morrow all will come perhaps.
Hatyunc m'egot, you come to-morrow morning.
Ma-aimen? did he give (it) you?
Hemeshgetco, very well, literally : that is good.
Kemer d'memo? who did this?
Kemer ma-emen win? who gives you this?
Kemer ma-ainomo hem? who gave you that?
Helemen d'shē meno? has your friend a wife?
Keumo koten yi-wāternue? who took my spurs away?
Yikomtseshco gak yeno? I long after my friend?
Wau ma caue wino, finish this yourself (alone).
Cene ree dai getemo win? which of these is best?
Mauric oyish, move on there, literally : sit there.
Cetēcē ma'mashmo ya? why will you kill me?
Cete m'cēyurshmo? what are you laughing at?
Cencaince tmāmo nau ma? how many guanacos did you kill?
Nikcaince; caash, cāge, so many; three, four.
Cencaince gom cēnicencon dān-yini? how many months are there
before your ship comes?
Hasho etsenshe, gome, there are only five (wanting).
Mash itainco, good bye, literally : I shall rise now.
Hooi, aine, yeno, yes, good bye (lit. rise) my friend.

WORDS WHICH EXCHANGE « W » FOR « G » OR « H » WHEN
TRANSFORMED INTO IMPERATIVES

- Wakenuē*, whip.
Gaki or *haki*, strike, whip.
Waer, a cover, wrapper.
Gaceren, or *haceren*, cover.
Wōken, band, riband, a tie.
Goken, or *hoken*, tie, bind.
Waioken, medicine, plaistir, ointment.
Gaioken, or *haioken*, apply a remedy.

WORDS WHICH EXCHANGE « C » FOR « W », WHEN THEY ARE
MADE INTO PARTICIPLES

- Yicatesheo*, I break.
Yenoi cate, breaking wood.
Wāte, broken.
Yini wātene, wreck.
Wātemo m'cāme? is your jug broken?
Wāteshe it is broken.
Caue wino, finish this.
Wauemo m'hamin, is your water out?
Waueshco, it is out or finished.

WORDS WHICH BEGIN WITH « WEN » FOLLOWED BY A DOUBLE
VOWEL DROP THAT LETTER IF THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
ARE USED, EXCEPTING THE FIRST PERSONS OF DUAL AND
PLURAL, VIZ :

- Waucen*, bed, seat, place.
Yaucen, my bed.

Maucen, thy bed.

Daucen, his, her bed.

Ucwaucen, our (of us two) bed.

Mucmaucen, your (of you two) bed.

Ducdaucen, their (of them two) bed.

Ushwaucen, our bed.

Mushmaucen, your bed.

Dushdaucen, their bed.