



CCT LANGUAGE
PROGRAM

2021

nsəlxcin

Our purpose in creating this booklet across all three languages is to provide a basic curriculum that can be used in a variety of ways, as we develop more resources, lessons, etc. for our communities and tribal members.

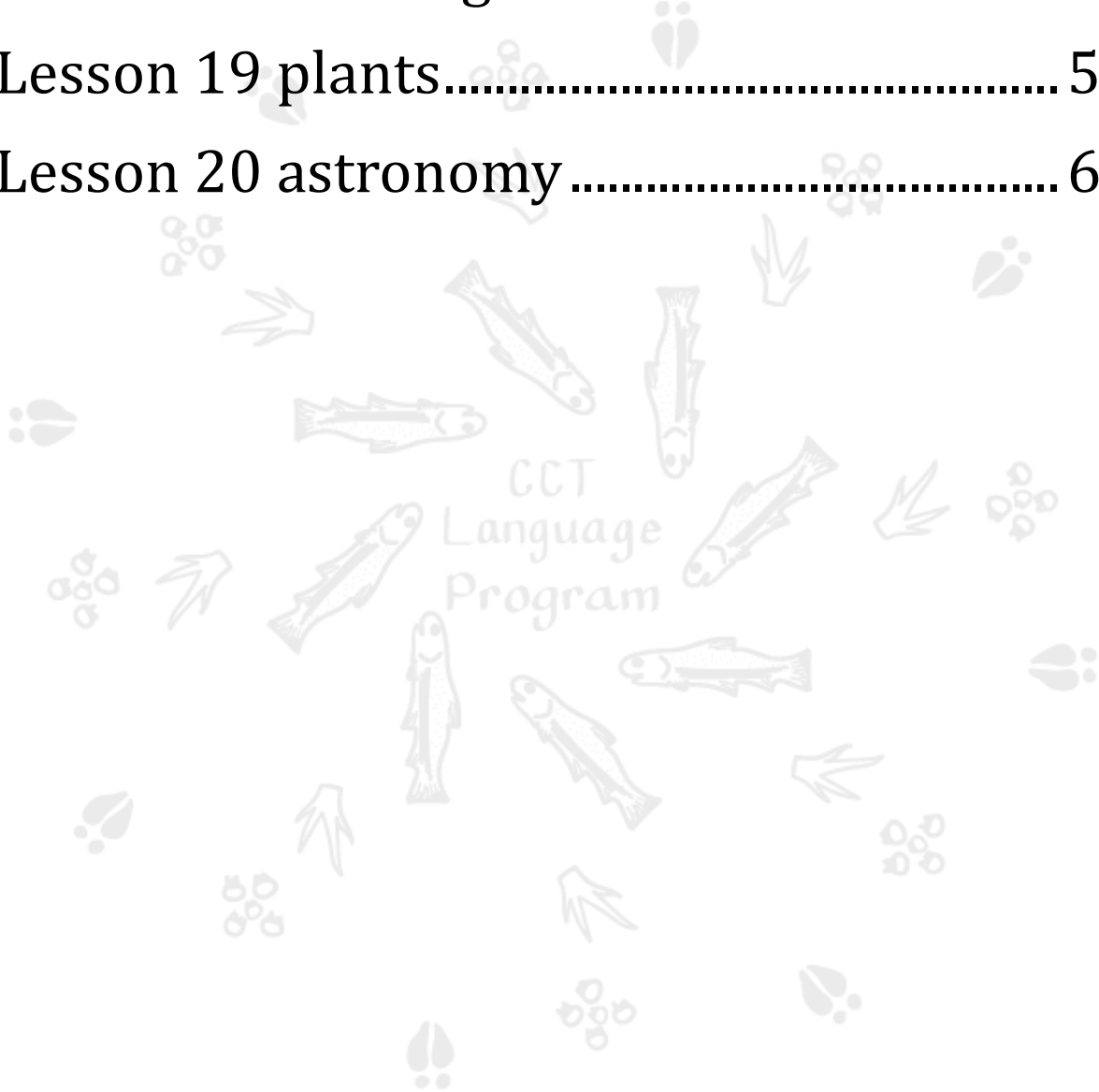
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Dr. Anthony Mattina, Hank George sr., Rosemary Simon, Agatha Bart, Julianne Garrison, Millie Steele, Hazel Burke, Ron Best, Jake Atkins, Alex Sam, Sarah Peterson, Elaine Emerson, Pam Abrahamson, Alice Best, Ted Moomaw, Kenny Condon, Aaron Carden, Michele Seymour, Margaret Timentwa, Annette Timentwa, Kristan Cate, and Michele Sirois

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Lesson 1 snəqsílx^w (kinship)

Our families are our biggest support systems and for this reason we have made nqsilt our first lesson. If it weren't for our families, we wouldn't be molded to be the people that we currently are.

snqsilt- family (immediate)

snəqsílx^w - relatives

tuṁ	Girl's mom
mistṁ	Girl's dad
sk ^w uy	Boy's mom
lʔiw	Boy's dad
xixwtm	Girl
stmkʔilt	Daughter
tətwít	Boy
sq ^w siʔ	Son
stmtímaʔ	Maternal grandmother
kíkwaʔ	Maternal grandfather
qáqnaʔ	Paternal grandmother
sǎáǎpaʔ	Paternal grandfather
łccʔups	Younger sister

łkíkxa?

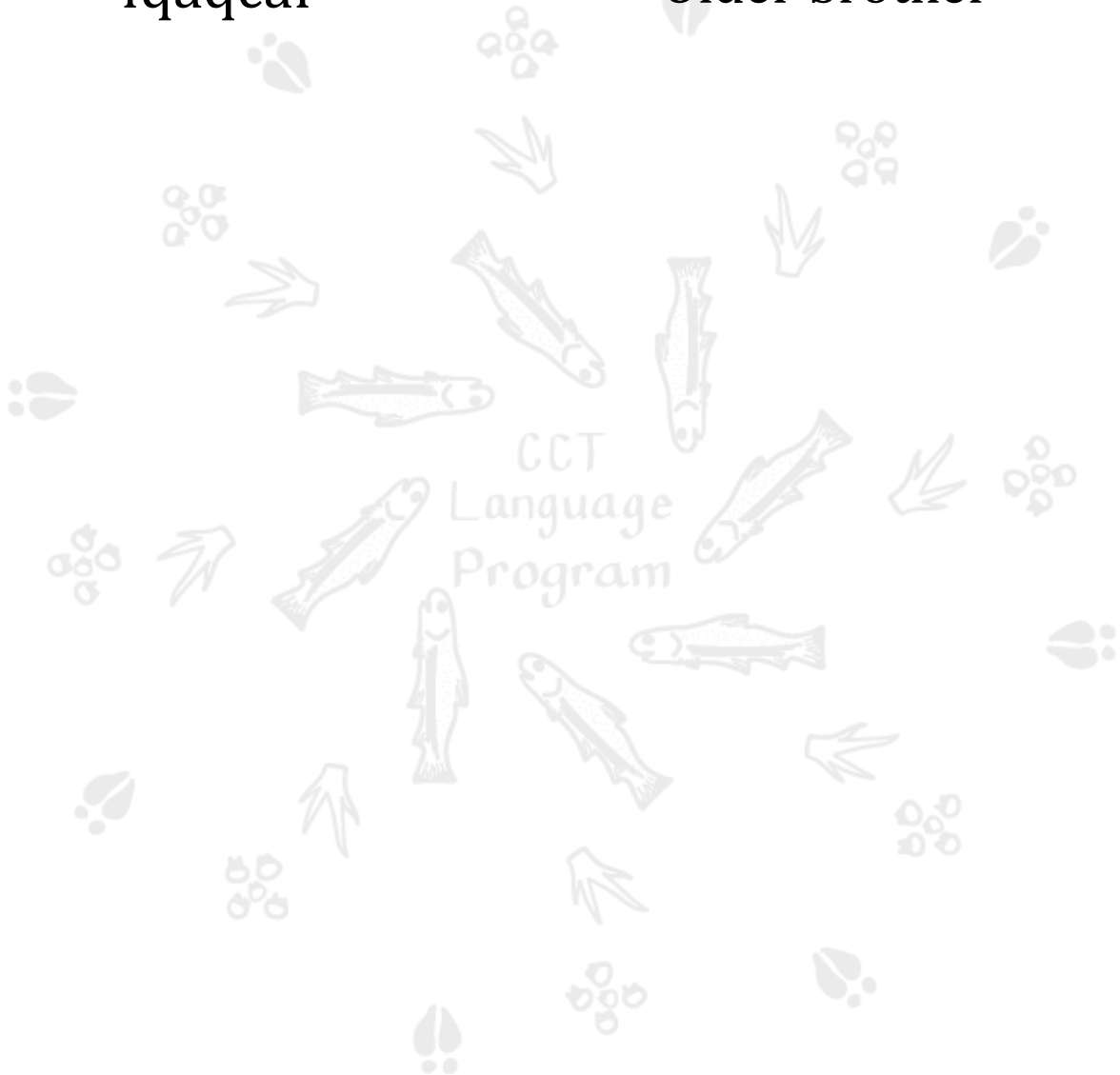
Older sister

łsísınca?

Younger brother

łqáqca?

Older brother



Here is a script for introducing you and your family.

tkłmilx^w Female

way.

isk^wíst

intúm i?_sk^wists

inmístm i?_sk^wists ...

istmtíma? i?_sk^wists ...

inkíkwa? i?_sk^wists ...

inqáqna? i?_sk^wists ...

isǎáǎpa? i?_sk^wists ...

way, limlmt.

sqltmix^w Male

way.

isk^wíst ...

isk^wúy i?_sk^wists ...

inl?íw i?_sk^wists ...

istmtíma? i?_sk^wists ...

inkíkwa? i?_sk^wists ...

inqáqna? i?_sk^wists ...

isǎáǎpa? i?_sk^wists ...

way, limlmt.

Lesson 2 greetings

Saying “good morning/afternoon/evening/ etc.” is a contemporary way that we greet each other in nsəlxcin these days- in this lesson we will look at more traditional ways we would have greeted one another.



waý kn ckicx

I've arrived

waý k^w _ckicx

You've arrived

waý níńwí?s łwikntsn

I'll see you again

cn?úłx^wəx^w

Come in

waý k^wu _cyɬap

We have arrived

waý p _cyɬap

You all have arrived

waý cyɬapəłx

They have arrived

k^w _ikstk^wínksm

I'm going to shake your
hand

stim' ask^wíst?

What is your name?

incá isk^wíst

My name is

kíwa

Yes

lut

No

waý ǵast sǵłǵfalt

Good day

way' xast lk^wk^wʕast

Good morning

way' xast sklax^w

Good evening

way' xast snk^wk^wʕac

 Good night



Lesson 3 foods

Our people followed the seasonal rounds more than anything- this is especially true of our traditional foods. We greeted our seasons and foods with a gathering and feast- in which foods would be served in order from which they were gathered.



ntytyíx

Salmon

s'píłm

Bitterroot

síya?

Service berry

s'ła?cínm

Deer meat

sk^wńk^wińm

Indian potatoes

smúk^wa?xn

Sunflowers

ćəx^wlúsa?

White camas

s'łuk^wm

Indian carrots

s'xəwíłca?

Dried meat

s'txitk^w

Soup

ha?

This is a question
marker.

ha? anx̄mínk tə ___? Do you want some ___?

ha? ʁminks tə ___? Does s/he/it want some ___?



Lesson 4 colors

From one of our respected elders- here are some examples of how we used and made colors:

tulmən was used for rock painting and makeup
núk^wnuk^w was used for makeup.

Basket imbrication could be done with wild cherry bark, bear grass, corn husk, and porcupine quills.

Twined bag imbrication could be done with cornhusk.

Plant dyes: alder wood bark, Oregon grape, berries.

Oldest colors used were light blue, yellow, green, and pink.

k^wil

Red

q^win

Green

k^wriʔ

Yellow

q^wʕay

Black

piq

White

q^wʕay

Blue

ʔum

Brown

paʕ

Gray

misk^wriʔ

Orange

yus

Purple

han

Pink

axáʔ

This is

aláʔ

Here is...

ilí?

There is...

aklá?

Over here is...

iklí?

Over there is...

yaʔxís

Way over there is...



Lesson 5 animals

In captík^{wł} the animals (tmix^w) came before people and they helped get the world ready for the people-to-be. Every animal had a job and purpose and some of these are explained in our stories- if you're lucky enough to hear stories from our elders and knowledge keepers try and pay attention to what it's trying to tell you. Some stories have morals, others explanations of why animals look the way they do, and even more for various reasons.

kəkʷápaʔ	Dog
paʔpaʔláʕaʔ	Moose
pwalxkn	Buck
spəplínaʔ	Rabbit
snkʌip	Coyote
skə́mxist	Black bear
sníkʌʕaʔ	Elk
yəʃ ^w yəʃ ^w útxən	Badger
ʌlikʌk	Hawk
pəqlqin	Bald eagle
sʃ ^w ʌiʔ	Mountain goat
k ^w əʔilx / ʃ ^w ʕaylx ^w	Fox
q ^w isp	Buffalo

klklxiw's

Lizard

lkosó

Pig

lmotó

Sheep

nk^wytílp's

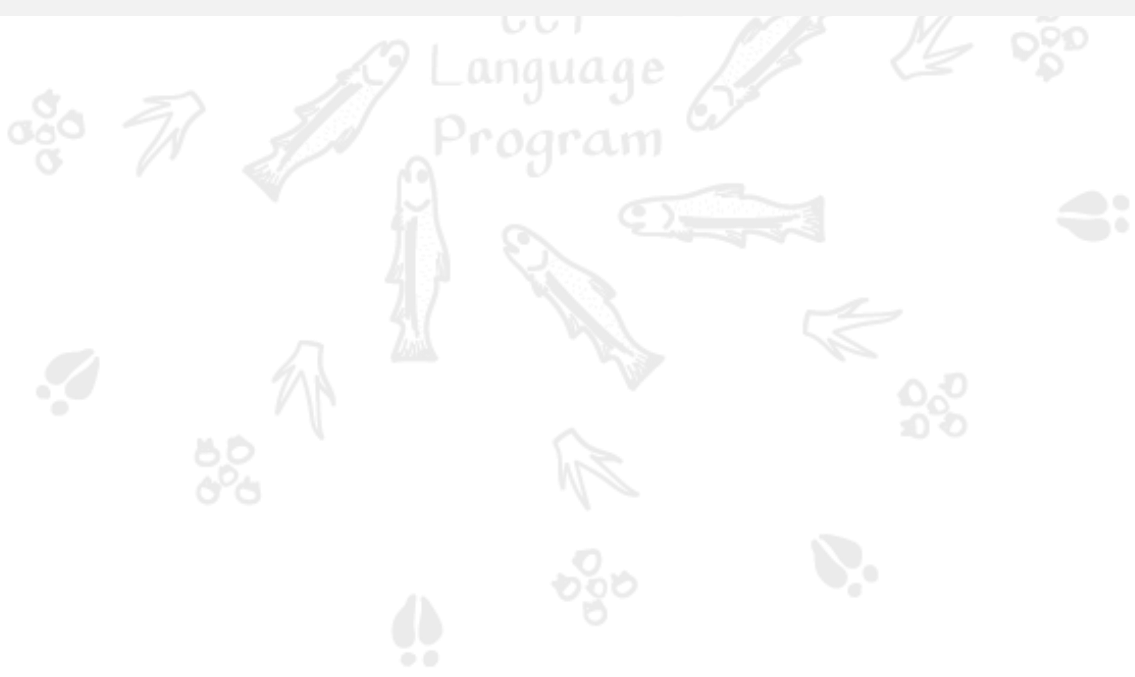
Mallard duck

kəwáp

Horse

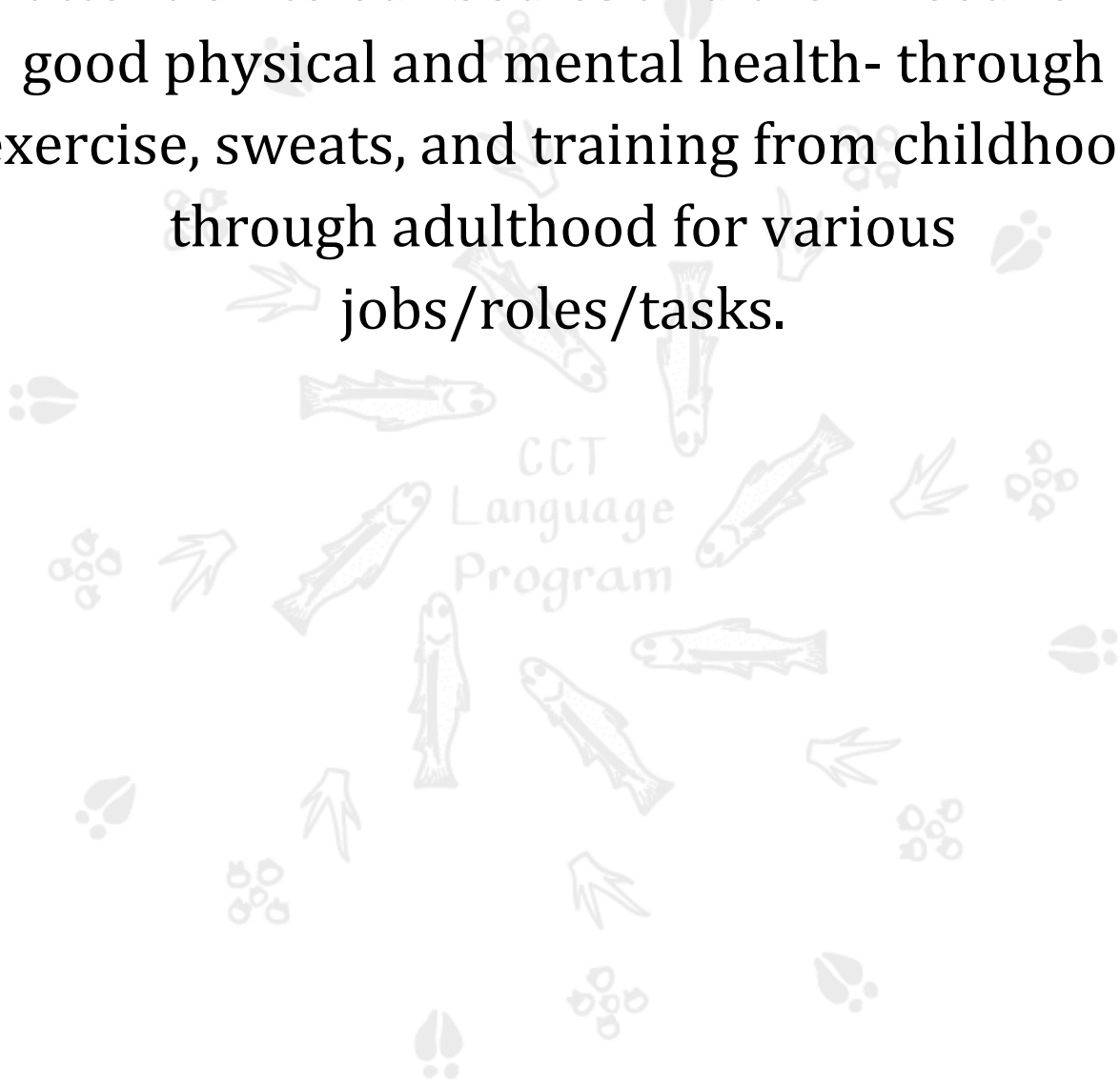
qəq'ik

Colt



Lesson 6 body

Our people have shown how much we paid attention to our bodies and their need for good physical and mental health- through exercise, sweats, and training from childhood through adulthood for various jobs/roles/tasks.



ćasýqñ	Head
qñqintñ	hair
sḱ ^w łus	Face
stḱ ^w łḱ ^w łustñ	Eyes
stḱ ^w łustñ	Eye
ťantína?	Ears
ťína?	Ear
sḱsaqs	Nose
spliḱcn	Mouth
ʔaytmñ	teeth
sqiltk	Body
tkəmsáxn	Shoulder
sḱmuʔsáxn	Upper arm

nkməłqsíkst

Elbow

skəmuʔsíkst

Lower arm

kłkmcnikst

wrist

kilx

Hand

scaɽ^waɽ^wíkst

Fingers

q^wxqinkstn

Fingernail

stkəmústxn

Thigh

kaʔqínxn

Knee

sçuʔxán

Foot

scaɽ^waɽ^wxan

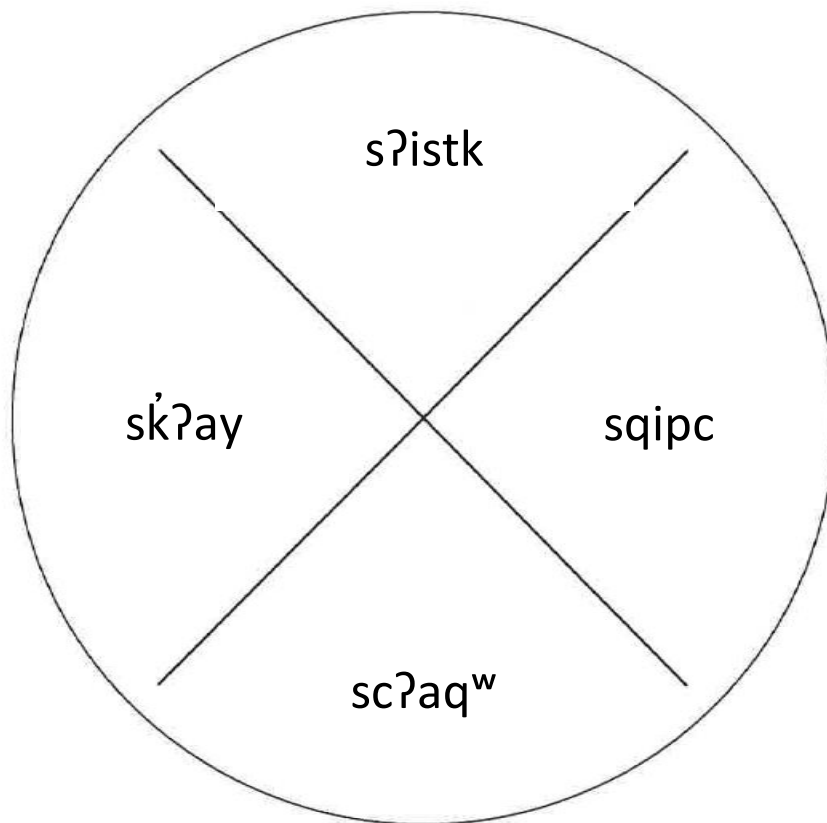
Toes

laʔkín a(n)____?

Where is your ____?

Lesson 7 seasons

Again, our people have always followed the seasonal round, paying close attention to the stars, weather, and other markers to help us complete our jobs.



sʔistk	Winter
sqipc	Spring
scʔaq ^w	Summer
skʔay	Fall
captík ^w lm	Tell legends
tə́rqam	Winter dance
wícm	Root digging
kʔumcnm	Root feast
q̣ ^w ə́liwm	Berry picking
st́musm	Salmon harvest
ḱcliʔm	Basket net fish
ʔuʔám	Spear fish
nmulm	Net fish

skayám

Deer hunt



Lesson 8 numbers

Numbers and indigenous mathematics were involved in the daily lives of our people for gathering, hunting, traveling by foot or canoe, and everything in between. Our number systems were based on 5's for the most part, but of course there are exceptions and likely different counting systems for many different things.



naqs	1
ʔasíl	2
kaʔhís	3
mus	4
cilkst	5
ʔaǫəmks̥t	6
sisp̥əl̥k̥	7
tim̥l̥	7
ǰəǰh̥ú̥t	9
ʔupnkst	10
ʔupnkst uł naqs	11
ʔupnkst uł ʔasíl	12
ʔupnkst uł kaʔhís	13

ʔupnkst ul mus	14
ʔupnkst ul cilkst	15
ʔupnkst ul taqəmkt	16
ʔupnkst ul sispałk	17
ʔupnkst ul timł	18
ʔupnkst ul xəxənut	19
ʔaslʔupnkst	20
ʔaslʔupnkst ul naqs	21
kaʔłʔupnkst ul naqs	31
msʔupnkst ul naqs	41
clkʔupnkst ul naqs	51
taqmklʔupnkst	60
sspałklʔupnkst	70

tmłʔupnkst

80

ǰǰńłʔupnkst

90

ǰccikst

100

k^w k^w ənxspintk

How old are you

kn _____ spintk.

I am _____ years old.

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Lesson 9 feelings

sqilx^w people are taught to pay attention to their feelings- especially when they are working on something. This is apparent in our cooking, crafts, hunting, and fishing- showing that if you're in a bad mood, you're likely going to have a lower quality product or bad luck.



npyils

Happy

nyəḥ^wpíls

Sad

ḡaymt

Mad

ḡilx^wt

Hungry

nḡamcn

Thirsty

ḡaḡx^wískit

Rested

ksḡitx

Sleepy

nḡiḡ

Scared

k^wḡax

Surprised

picx^wt

Disgusted

ḡast

Good

ḡayḡ^wt

Tired

ḡilt

Sick

tsaq^w

bored

ha? k^w ___?

Are you ___?

kiwa, kn ___.

Yes, I am ___.

lut kn tə ___.

No, I'm not ___.

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Lesson 10 days of the week

We didn't have "days of the week" until after colonization and afterward our days of the week are based off of religion.

qiltx - wake up

x^wtilx - get up

ćawíwsx - wash your face

txam - comb your hair

ǰəcməncut - get dressed

skaʕcíw̃s

Sunday

skix^wíw̃s

Monday

?aslásq̃t

Tuesday

kaʔhlásq̃t

Wednesday

masq̃t

Thursday

cəlkstásq̃t

Friday

klaʔásq̃t

Saturday

ʕapnáʔ sxl̥ʕalt

Today is

ʕəlap

Tomorrow is

spiʔscílt

Yesterday was

nk^wpiʔscílt

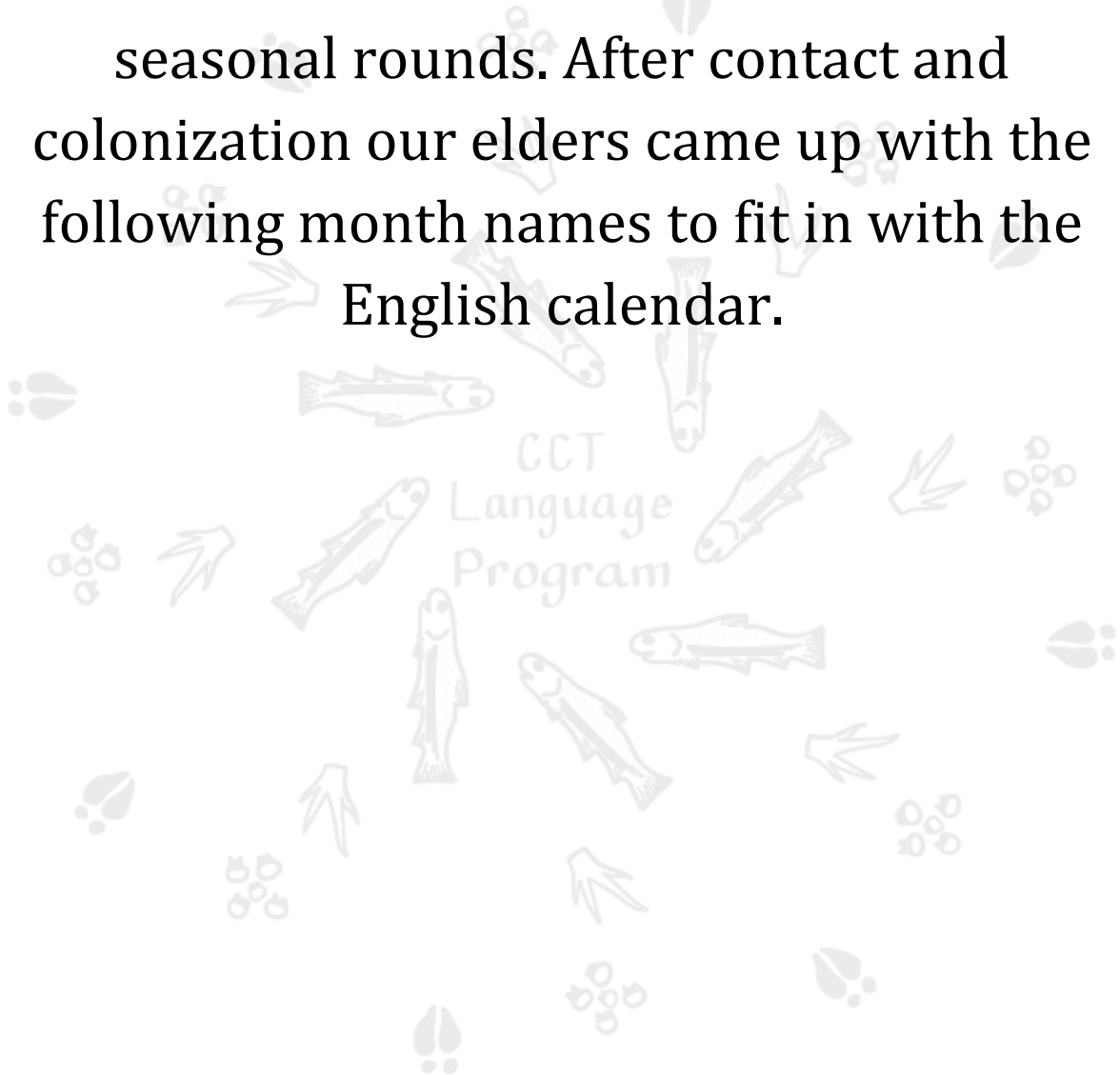
The other day

snk^wskaʕcíw̃s

The other week

Lesson 11 months

Before contact our people recognized 13 “Months”- based off of the moon and our seasonal rounds. After contact and colonization our elders came up with the following month names to fit in with the English calendar.



sk ^w sus	Time of blizzard	January
spaqt	Time of frost, white	February
skəńírmń	Time of buttercups	March
packłtán	Time of leaves budding	April
kspíłmtń	Time of bitterroots	May
kmíktu?tn	Time of sunflower seeds	June
ksíya?tn	Time of service berries	July
łəḥ ^w łəḥ ^w tán	Time of choke cherries	August
snqałtk ^w ís	Time of the salmon	September
ska?áym	Time of the fall hunt	October
kca?ca?łtán	Time of cold weather	November
słistkm	Time of winter	December

λ̣əm

Past

pútiʔ

Still

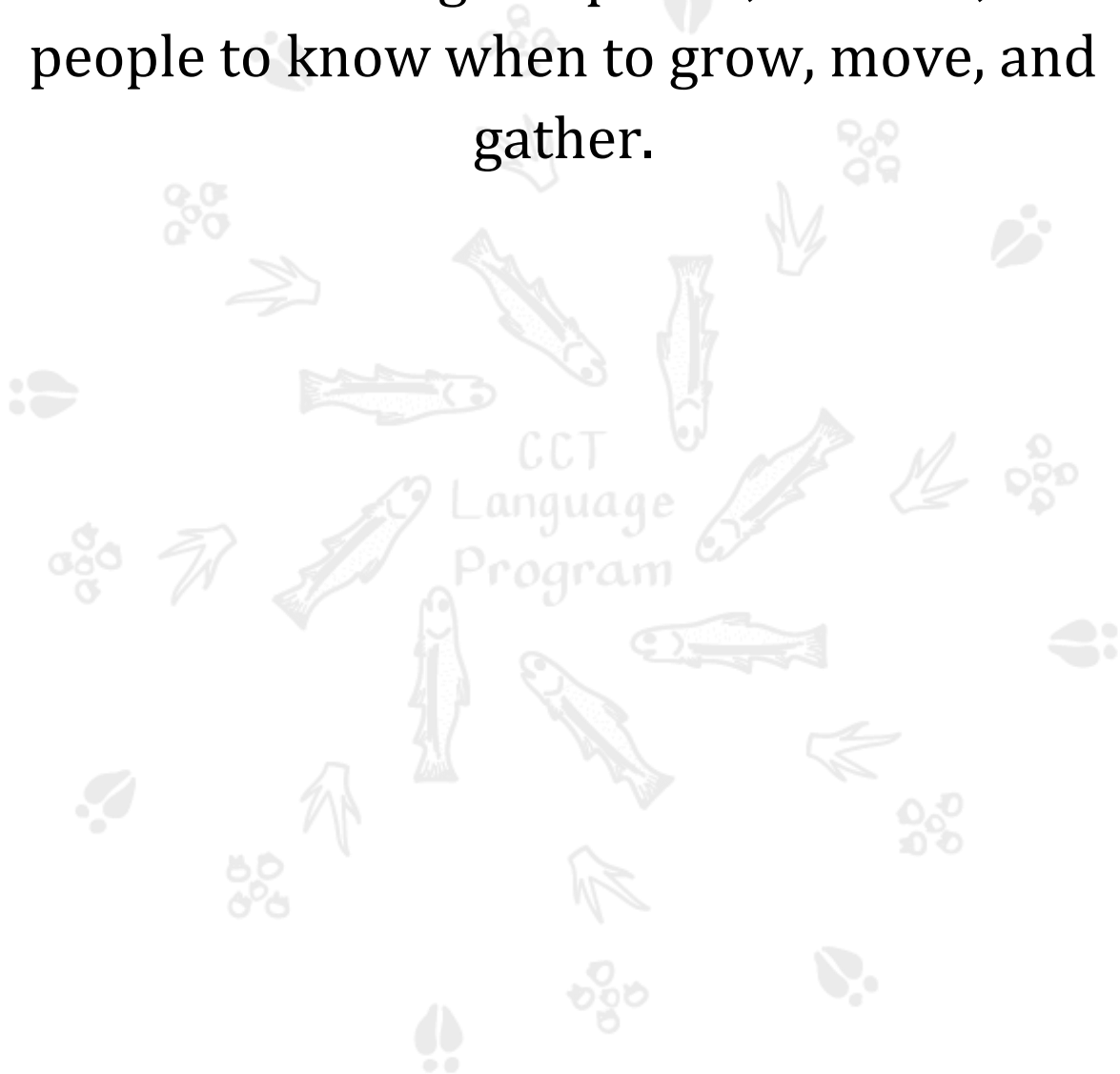
ńíńwíʔs

Later



Lesson 12 weather

Weather plays a big part in our seasonal rounds- allowing our plants, animals, and people to know when to grow, move, and gather.



ck^wək^wlaí

It's sunny

cqít

It's rainy

cniwít

It's windy

cmq^waq^w

It's snowy

cćałt

It's cold

ciħcħt

It's hot

ckt́pasq́t

It's cloudy

cćəćəslusntəm

It's hailing

crułnt

It's foggy

ćkin i? sħlħfalt?

How's the weather?

Lesson 13 tools

The following list is full of traditional and contemporary tools that our people have used and continue to use. Before contact our people had vast knowledge of plants and materials needed to make all kinds of tools- such as twining plants, hardest trees and branches, and more for every purpose that needed to be filled.

ρίcaʔ	Root digger
λάqnaʔ	Root bag
yámǰ ^w aʔ	Cedar basket
πήρήaqs	Parfleche
ρήρήłniwt	Travois
stmus	Fish trap
snmulmn	Dip net
łuʔmín	Spear
ck ^w ink	Bow
ćəqiln	Arrow
swlulmíńk	Gun
ńíkmn	Knife
kləkcin	Cooking basket

taʔmín

Pestle

tinx

Sinew

stʔapqs

Thread

ʔəʔx^wíplaʔ

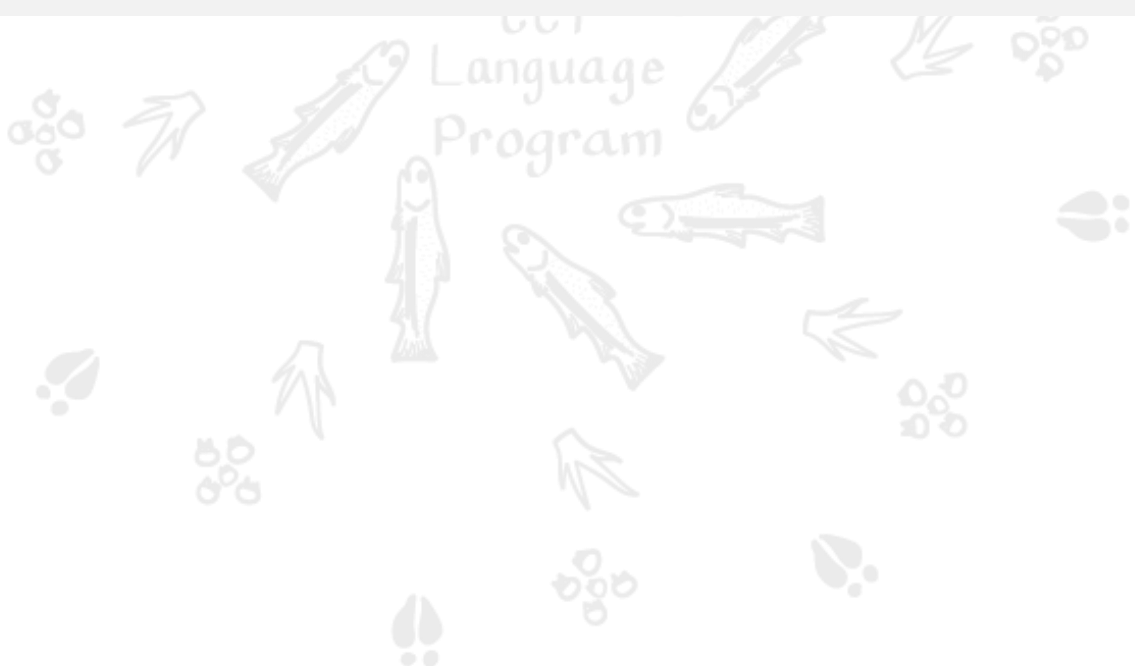
Needle

laʔ^wíkstən

Thimble

ʔək^wumn

Awl



Lesson 14 roles/ jobs

The following list is both traditional and contemporary, but traditionally our youth would train hard for any role they were to take in order to help one another the best that they were able to- this can be seen today with our master weavers, canoe families, hunters, fishers, etc.

ilmíx^wm

Chief

skumált

Woman Advisor

səx^w m'yám

Messenger

xaʔtús

Leader

ł̣əł̣ap

Elders

səx^w č̣^wiltm

Advisor

səx^w k^wínmaʔm

Elected Council

səcmaʔmáyaʔx

Student

səx^w máʔmáyaʔ

Teacher

səx^w lkam

Policeman

səx^w ł̣wam

Fireman

Lesson 15 cultural activities

These are traditional activities that continue through today for the most part. Like all of our seasonal activities, protocol was present and followed so all could participate and learn from elders and specialists.



sk^wəstíłtm

Name giving

k^rumcnm

Root feast/ berry feast

tə́rqam

Dance

wanx

War dance

słaym

Women's dance

sčáíq^wəm

Stick game

k^walíłktənm

Dice game

xəxtənwíx^w

Wrestle

q^wəq^wułaxənəm

Race

k^wíłstnm

Sweat bathe

Lesson 16

contemporary activities

Our sqilx^w people are not stagnant. We are still here and adjusting to the times like all others, so we have come to enjoy and take part in our communities on and off reservation in many different facets.



sə́ɫpúk ^w laʔm	Baseball
snááq ^w mínm	Basketball
maʔm ^w scútm	Play cards
ktaʔqínaʔm	Play bingo
q ^w aílp ^w m	Skiing/sleighing
kɫq ^w aɫq ^w aɫxəníkn	Skating
qáýam	Write
ktaqínaʔm	Play piano/type
miłm	Paint

Lesson 17 place names

Our language and land are so interconnected that to separate them is a disservice to each other. This list is full of the traditional names before they were “towns.”



ntəqiw̥s	Coulee Dam	Dam
spaqt	Disautel	Frost
ncaʔlíum	Inchelium	Hits the water
snpaʔ ^w ílx	Keller	Gray as far as one can see
nspiləm	Nespelem	Prairie
q ^w anq ^w ənłp	Okanogan	Nettle
łuʔtánaʔ	Omak	High holding spear
spəq ^w pəq ^w min	Bridgeport	Rocks scattered around
sḥ ^w ənitk ^w	Kettle Falls	Roaring water
q̣ ^w aʔḥ ^w lús	Oroville	Smoke in the face
twnasq̣t	Tonasket	Overcast sky
kłq̣əq̣ús	Riverside	Braided hill

təmyus	Monse	Trail in the sand
txlkis	Ellisforde	Going around the bend
íklyípus	Republic	Upright tree
nsəskcin	Curlew	Broken cliff
slx ^w ?itk ^w	Columbia River	Big water
snqafyítk ^w	Okanogan River	River that does not freeze
nʌmitk ^w	Colville River	Comes to a point
íkʌkín	Where are you going?	
k ^w ksx ^w úyaʔx		
kn ksx ^w úyaʔx	I'm going to ____.	
íkʌ ____.		

Lesson 18 clothing

Like tools, our people had to be resourceful to make their clothing and accessories- utilizing animal hides and parts, plant fibers, shells, and trade items from other tribes.



q^wacqən

Hat

lasmíst

Shirt

sǰiǰxən

Pants

ǰəǰax^w

Dress

nwsdstipǰxn

boots

ǰkapú

Coat

sǰəǰatəǰs

Sweater

ǰənǰənǰsaxən

Vest

ǰaǰxán

Shoes

ǰatǰxaǰxən

Sandals

yǰqǰp

Belt

ǰəǰyaǰǰ^w

Watch

sǰǰlips

Necklace

snɪacɪacínaʔ

Earrings

słqłxalqs

Pajamas

kłyx^wlscut

Underwear

nsísuʔxən

Socks

laɪ^wlaɪ^wústən

Glasses

spikst

Gloves

kməlq^waqást

Mittens

lɪ^wntim

Put on*

k^włntim

Take off*

Lesson 19 plants

Plants were used for many things, including but not exclusive to foods, medicines, and dyes.



sćacʔak^w

Flowers

yək^wyúk^wps

Desert lily

sx^wix^w

Yellow avalanche lily

samáʔataʔ

Yellow bells

stəǰcín

Tiger lily

sk^wńk^wińm

Spring Beauty

piʔík

Black-eyed Susan

sk^wk^wúyk^wuý

Shooting star

lakəltk

Yellow pond lily

łəłqəmiłp

Fire weed

skwaʔkxníkst

Broad leafed plantain

ťəłťəłtíłp

Sumac

stəkcx^wíłp

Red willow

skńirmń

Sagebrush buttercup

cćáical

Trees

cyip

Any tree

sʔatq^włp

Pine tree

ʔastq^w

Cedar

ciq^włx

Tamarack

kiʔkiʔtńíłp

Alder

q^wq^włiń

Birch

mulx

Cottonwood

mlmłtiłp

Quaking aspen, poplar

kłq́qikst

Maple

pkłəniłp

Bitter cherry

punłp

Juniper

cq̣iɫp

Douglas fir

cq̣^wasq̣l̥stn

Large black sage brush

tḳ^wḳ^wx̣^wnʔúps

Sagebrush plantain

q̣^wćq̣^wćwiʔhúpaʔs

Yarrow

q̣^wl̥q̣^wl̥mniɫp

Small sagebrush

sćərsíɫp

Oregon grape bush

sḳ^wḳ^wʔiɫp

Rose bush

sḥ̣^wusmíɫp

Soap berry bush

ćḳ^wíḳ^wl̥m̥l̥x

Blue elderberry bush

təmtəmn̥iʔiɫp

Snowberry bush

tix̣^wm

To gather something

Lesson 20 astronomy

sqilx^w people had their own constellations and beliefs surrounding the stars; which included proper times to gather certain foods, foreshadowing of certain events, etc.



ǰyałnǰ^w

Sun

suǰʔim

Moon

sk^wəkwusnt

Star

s'páǰlaʔ

Lots of stars

ʔaǰlásǰt

Everyday

snpaǰcín

Dawn

ntəǰ^wəǰ^wqin

Noon

snkǰ^wcin

Dusk

ǰim

Dark

ctiǰx

First quarter of the
moon

sǰ^wut

Half moon

yirncút

Full moon

ćəǰmist

Last quarter of the

moon

spəpəlqin

Last of the moon, can
barely see it

tqəclǎíw's

Evening star

k^waʔk^wíslaʔx^w

Morning star

k^mxayknásq̄t

North star

s^kwúyk^wiʔ iʔ
spətk^waqsts

Shooting star

wiknt

To see something