



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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Language
Program

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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

tum̃	Girl's mom
mistr̃m̃	Girl's dad
sk̃ ^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)

way̐.

isk^wíst

intúm̐ i?_sk^wists ...

inmístm̐ i?_sk^wists ...

istmtíma? i?_sk^wists ...

inkíkwa? i?_sk^wists ...

inqáqna? i?_sk^wists ...

isǎáǎpa? i?_sk^wists ...

way̐, limlmt.

sqłtmix^w (Male)

way̐.

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 ...

way̐, 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 nínwíʔs

I'll see you again

łwikntsn

cnʔúłx^wəx^w

Come in

waý k^wu _cyʔap

We have arrived

waý p _cyʔap

You all have arrived

waý cyʔapəlx

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

way' xast sxl'xalt

Good day

way' xast lk^wk^wast

Good morning

way' xast sklax^w

Good evening

way' xast snk^wk^wac

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

s²piłm

Bitterroot

síya?

Service berry

s²ła?cínm

Deer meat

sk^wńk^wińm

Indian potatoes

smúk^wa?xn

Sunflowers

ćəǰ^wlúsa?

White camas

s²łuk^wm

Indian carrots

sǰəwíłca?

Dried meat

stxitk^w

Soup

ha?

This is a question
marker.

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

ha? x̣minks 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

ɸum

Brown

paʕ

Gray

misk^wriʔ

Orange

yus

Purple

han

Pink

axáʔ

This is

aláʔ

Here is...

ilí?

There is...

a'klá?

Over here is...

iklí?

Over there is...

ya?xís

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
paɪpaɪláʕaʔ	Moose
pwalxkn	Buck
spəplínaʔ	Rabbit
snʔklip	Coyote
skəmʔxist	Black bear
sníkʔlʕaʔ	Elk
yəʃ ^w yəʃ ^w útxən	Badger
ʔlikʔlək	Hawk
pəqlqin	Bald eagle
sʃ ^w ʔliʔ	Mountain goat
k ^w əʔilx / ʃ ^w ʕaylx ^w	Fox
q ^w isp	Buffalo

kíkixiŵs

Lizard

lkosó

Pig

lmotó

Sheep

nk^wytíłps

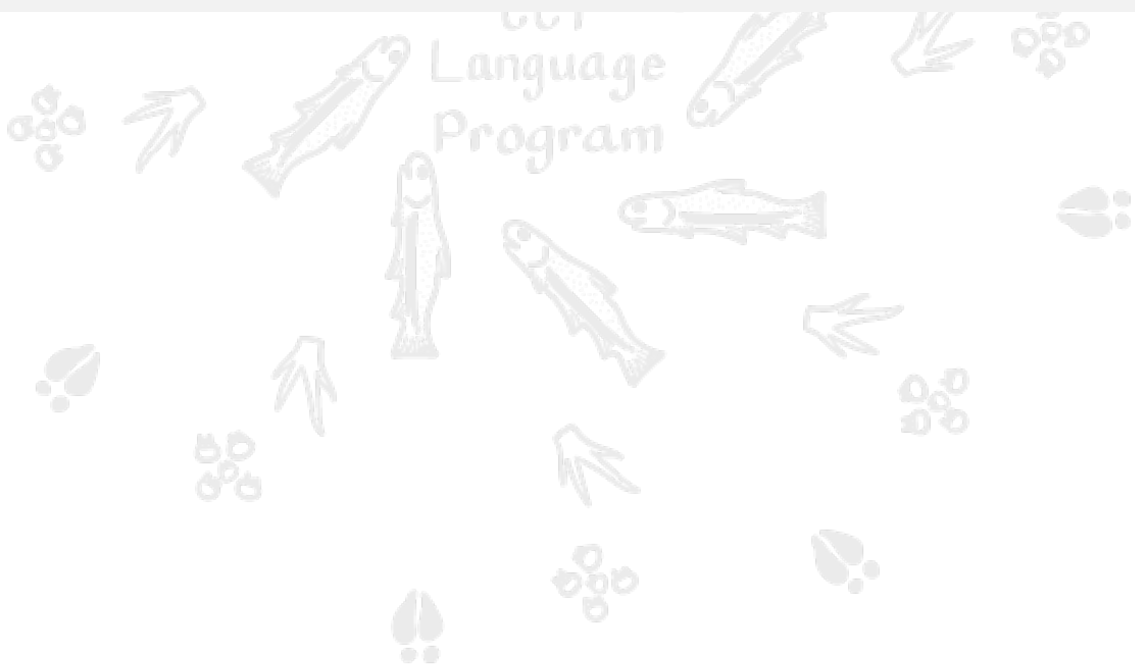
Mallard duck

kəwáp

Horse

qəqʔik

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.

ćasyqñ	Head
qpqintñ	hair
sḱ ^w λus	Face
stḱ ^w λḱ ^w λustñ	Eyes
stḱ ^w λustñ	Eye
təntína?	Ears
tína?	Ear
sḣsaqs	Nose
splimcn	Mouth
ḣaytmñ	teeth
sqiltk	Body
tkəmsáǰñ	Shoulder
sḱmu?sáǰñ	Upper arm

nkməlqsíkst

Elbow

skəmuʔsíkst

Lower arm

kłkmcnikst

wrist

kilx

Hand

scaɸ^waɸ^wíkst

Fingers

q^wxqinkstn

Fingernail

stkəmuístxn

Thigh

kaʔqínxn

Knee

sçuʔxán

Foot

scaɸ^waɸ^wxan

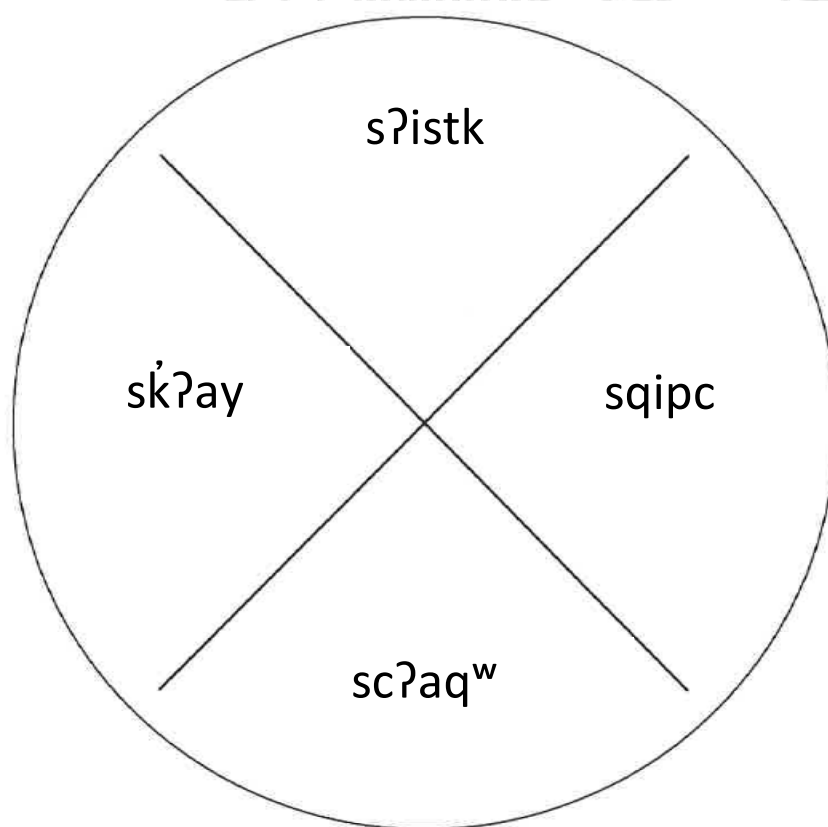
Toes

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
tərqam	Winter dance
wiɕm	Root digging
kp̄umcnm	Root feast
q̄ ^w əliwm	Berry picking
stm̄usm	Salmon harvest
kçliʔm	Basket net fish
ɬuʔám	Spear fish
nmulm	Net fish

s'kayám

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
taqəmkt	6
sispəl̄k	7
timł	8
ǰəǰhút	9
ʔupnkst	10
ʔupnkst ul̄ naqs	11
ʔupnkst ul̄ ʔasíl	12
ʔupnkst ul̄ kaʔhís	13

ʔupnkst uł mus	14
ʔupnkst uł cilkst	15
ʔupnkst uł ʔaǫəmkt	16
ʔupnkst uł sispəlʔ	17
ʔupnkst uł timł	18
ʔupnkst uł ʔəʔəʔut	19
ʔaslʔúpnkst	20
ʔaslʔúpnkst uł naqs	21
kaʔłʔúpnkst uł naqs	31
msłʔupnkst uł naqs	41
clkłʔupnkst uł naqs	51
ʔaǫmkłʔúpnkst	60
sspłkłʔupnkst	70

tmłʔupnkst 80

ǰǰńłʔupnkst 90

ǰccikst 100

k^w k^wənxspintk How old are you

kn ____ spintk. I am ____ years old.



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 ^w píls	Sad
ʕaymt	Mad
ʔilx ^w t	Hungry
nʕaʕaʕmɕn	Thirsty
ʕaʔx ^w ískit	Rested
ksʔitx	Sleepy
nḫiʔ	Scared
k ^w ʕax	Surprised
picx ^w t	Disgusted
ḫast	Good
ʔayḫ ^w t	Tired
qilt	Sick

ṭsaq^w

bored

ha? k^w ___?

Are you ___?

kíwa, kn ___.

Yes, I am ___.

lut kn ṭə ___.

No, I'm not ___.



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.

qıltx - wake up

x^wtilx - get up

ćawíwsx - wash your face

txam - comb your hair

ǰəcməncut - get dressed

skaŋcíw̄s	Sunday
skix ^w íw̄s	Monday
ʔaslásq̄t	Tuesday
kaʔl̄l̄ásq̄t	Wednesday
masq̄t	Thursday
cəlkstásq̄t	Friday
klaʔásq̄t	Saturday
ŋapnáʔ s̄xl̄x̄ŋalt	Today is
ǰəlap	Tomorrow is
spiʔs̄cíłt	Yesterday was
nk ^w piʔs̄cíłt	The other day
snk ^w skaŋcíw̄s	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.

sḱ ^w sus	Time of blizzard	January
spaqt	Time of frost, white	February
skəńírmń	Time of buttercups	March
packłtán	Time of leaves budding	April
ksḱiłmtń	Time of bitterroots	May
kmíktu?tn	Time of sunflower seeds	June
ksíya?tn	Time of service berries	July
łəḱ ^w łəḱ ^w tán	Time of choke cherries	August
snqaɽtk ^w ís	Time of the salmon	September
sḱa?áym	Time of the fall hunt	October
kča?ča?łtán	Time of cold weather	November

sʔistkm

Time of winter

December

ʔəm

Past

pútiʔ

Still

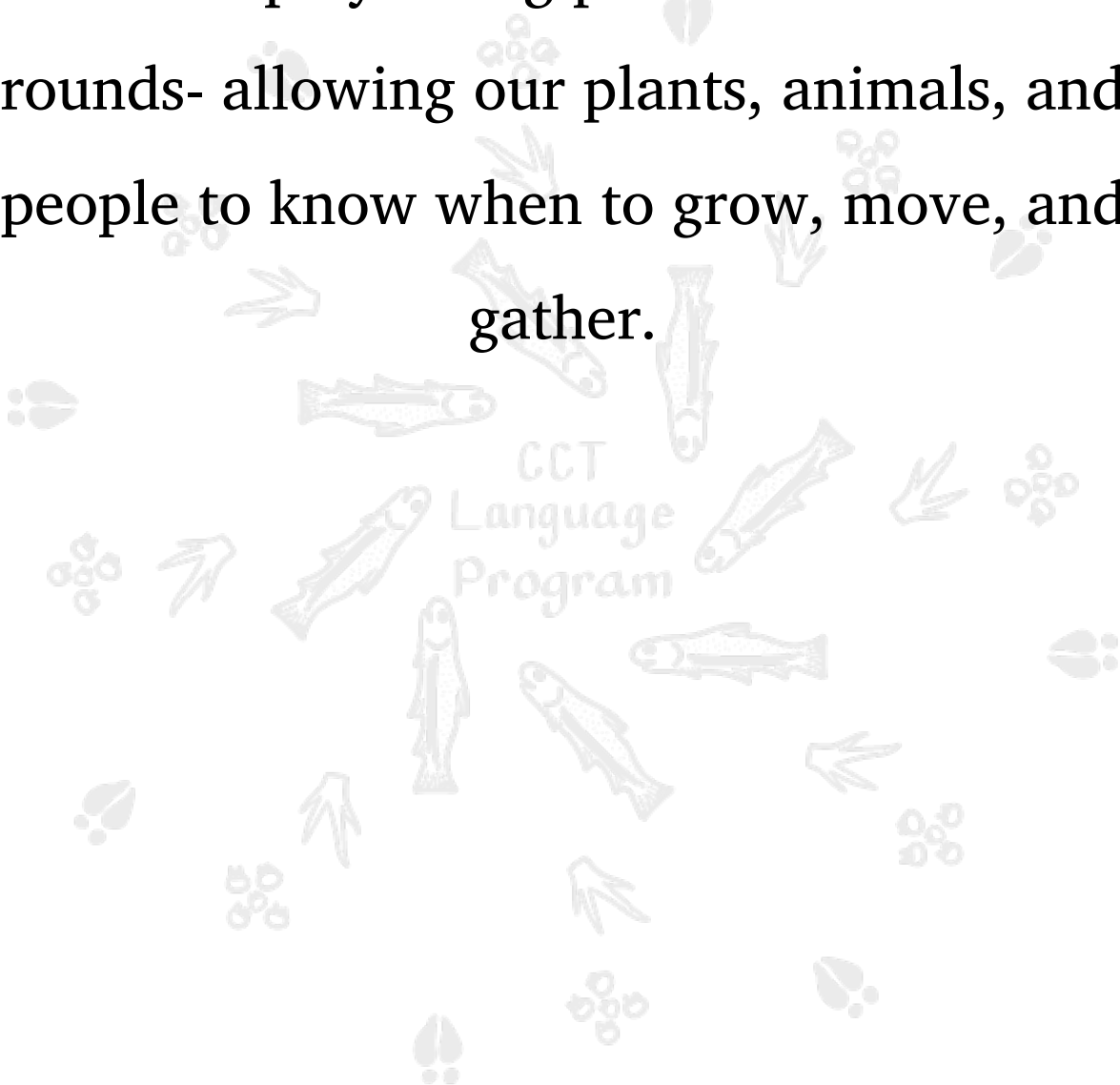
ńínwíʔs

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^wəkw^lal^l

It's sunny

cqit

It's rainy

cniwt

It's windy

cmq^waq^w

It's snowy

ccałt

It's cold

ciħcħt

It's hot

cktm^lpasqt

It's cloudy

cčəčə^lunsntəm

It's hailing

crułnt

It's foggy

čkin i? sħlħřalt?

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.

pícaʔ	Root digger
łáqnaʔ	Root bag
yámǰ ^w aʔ	Cedar basket
pńpńaqs	Parfleche
pńpńłniwt	Travois
stmus	Fish trap
snmulmn	Dip net
łuʔmín	Spear
ck ^w ink	Bow
ćəqiln	Arrow
swlulmíńk	Gun
ńikmn	Knife
kləkcin	Cooking basket

taʔmín

Pestle

tinx

Sinew

stʔapqs

Thread

ləɬʰwíplaʔ

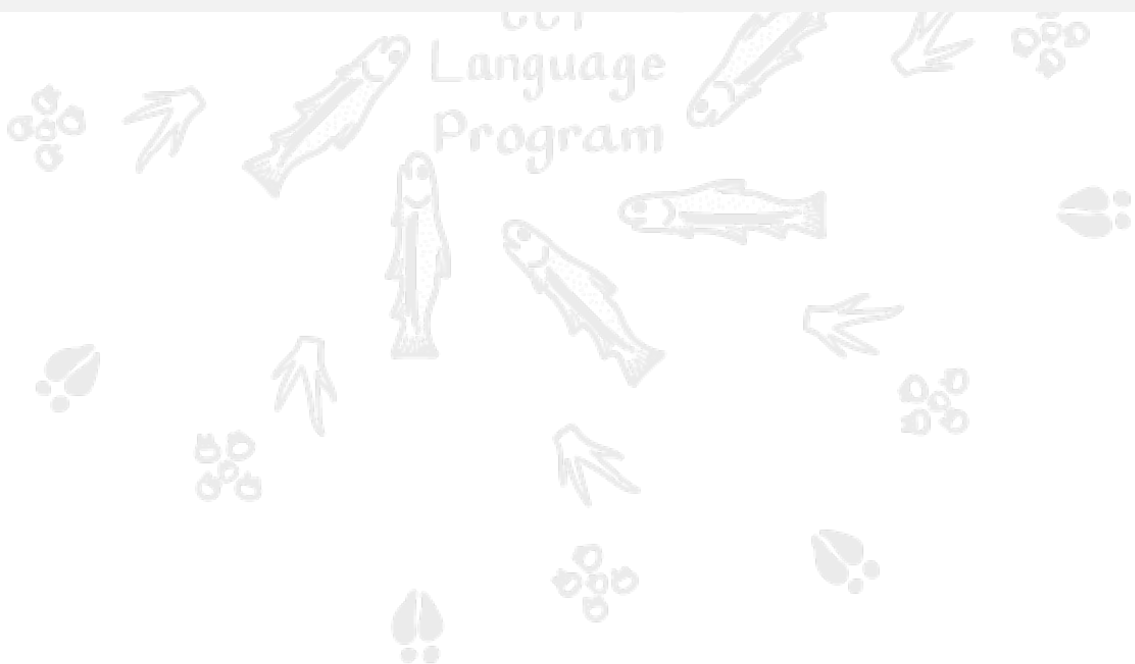
Needle

laʔwíkstən

Thimble

ʔəkʰumn

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^wm'yám

Messenger

xaʔtús

Leader

łǎǎłǎp

Elders

səx^wčǎ^wiltm

Advisor

səx^wk^wínmaʔm

Elected Council

səcmaʔmáyaʔx

Student

səx^wmaʔmáyaʔ

Teacher

səx^wlkam

Policeman

səx^włwam

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^wəstiltm

Name giving

k^pumcnm

Root feast/ berry feast

tə^rqam

Dance

wanx

War dance

s^ʔaym

Women's dance

s^cəla^lq^wəm

Stick game

k^walí^lktənm

Dice game

xəxtən^wix^w

Wrestle

q^wəq^wu^ʔaxənm

Race

k^wilstnm

Sweat bathe



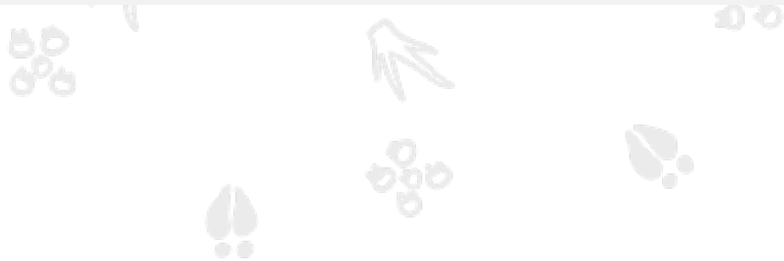
Lesson 16

contemporary

activities

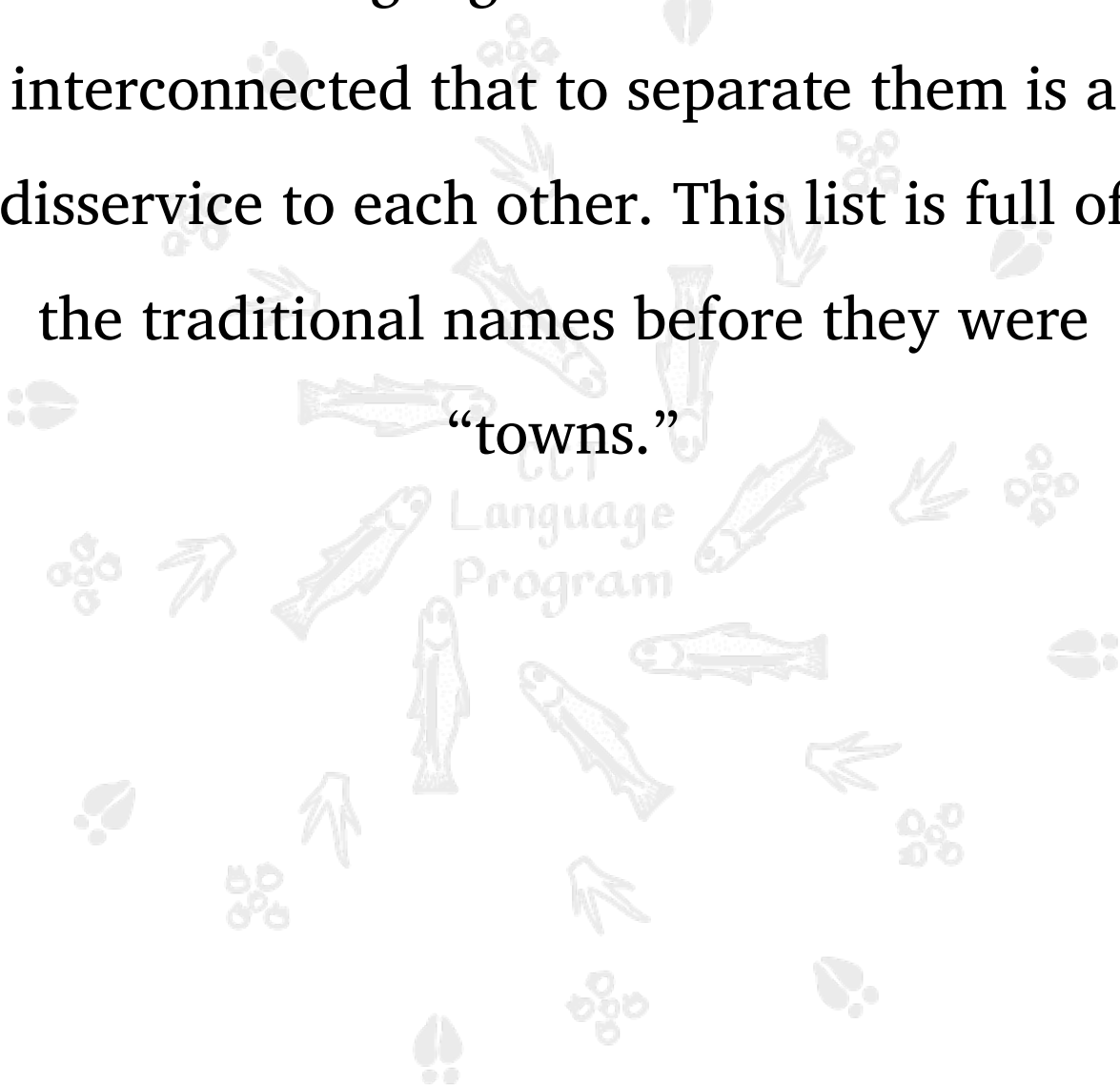
Our sqilx^w people are not stagnant. We are still here and adjusting to the times like all others, so we have come to enjoy and take part in our communities on and off reservation in many different facets.

səp̄l̄p̄úk ^w laʔm	Baseball
sn̄caq̄mínm	Basketball
maʔmscút̄m	Play cards
ktaʔq̄ínaʔm	Play bingo
q ^w aʔílp̄m	Skiing/sleighing
k̄l̄q ^w aʔq ^w aʔxən̄íkn	Skating
q̄əȳam	Write
ktaq̄ínaʔm	Play piano/type
miʔl̄m	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.”



ntəqiw̓s	Coulee Dam	Dam
spaqt	Disautel	Frost
ncaʔlíum	Inchelium	Hits the water
snpaɸ ^w ílɣ	Keller	Gray as far as one can see
nspiləm	Nespelem	Prairie
q ^w anq ^w ənłp	Okanogan	Nettle
łuɸtánaʔ	Omak	High holding spear
spəq ^w pəq ^w min	Bridgeport	Rocks scattered around
sḡ ^w ənitk ^w	Kettle Falls	Roaring water
q̣ ^w aʔḡ ^w lús	Oroville	Smoke in the face

twnasq̇t	Tonasket	Overcast sky
kłq̇əq̇cús	Riverside	Braided hill
təmyus	Monse	Trail in the sand
txlkis	Ellisforde	Going around the bend
k̇lyípus	Republic	Upright tree
nsəskcin	Curlew	Broken cliff
slx ^w ?itk ^w	Columbia River	Big water
snqaʒyít ^w k ^w	Okanogan River	River that does not freeze
ṅłmitk ^w	Colville River	Comes to a point
k̇a?kín	Where are you going?	

k^wksx^wúya?x

kn ksx^wúyaʔx kʼl

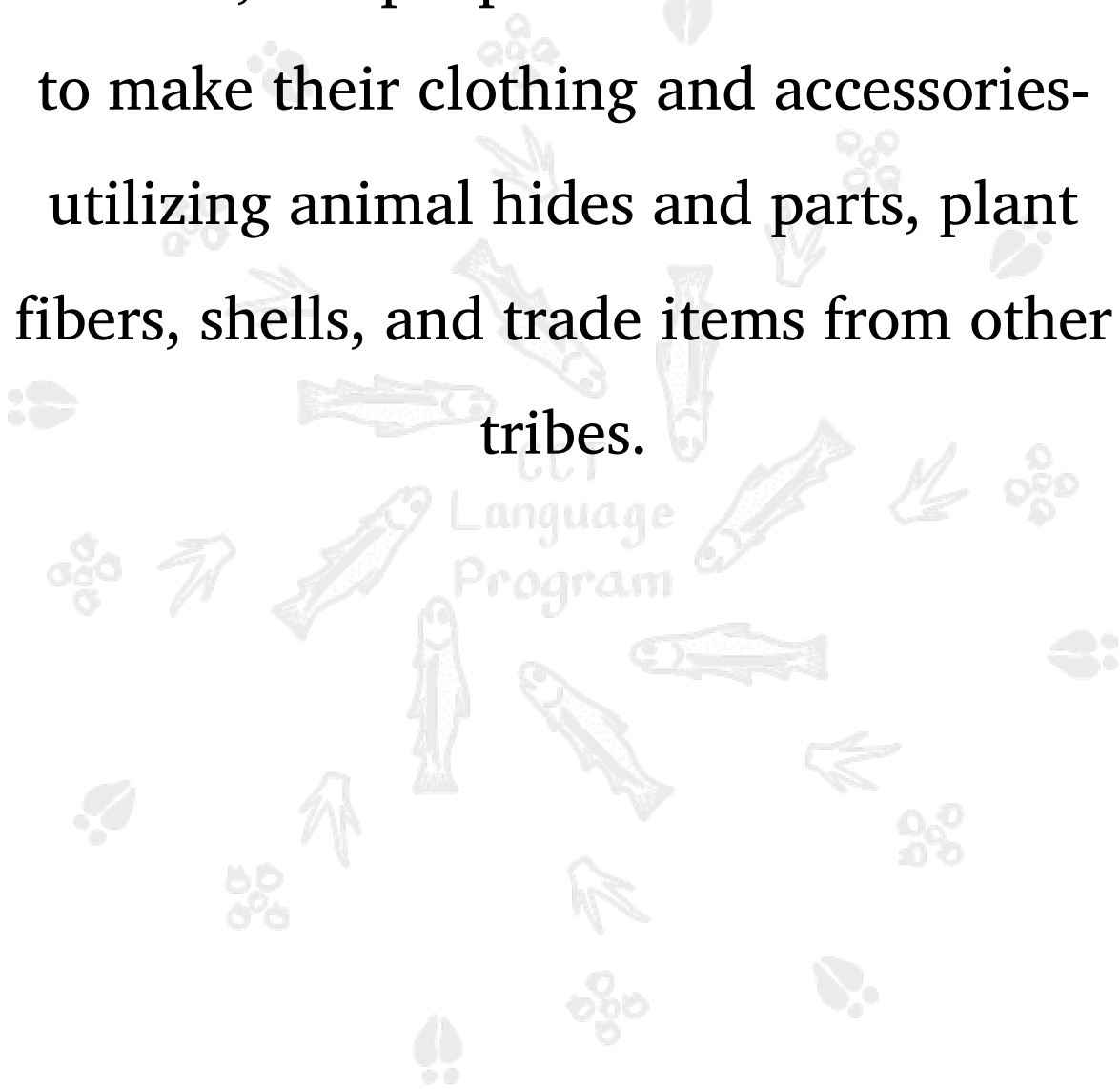
I'm going to ____.

____.



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 ^w acqən	Hat
lasmíst	Shirt
sǎiǎxən	Pants
lətax ^w	Dress
nwsfstipłxn	boots
lkapú	Coat
sqəqatəlqs	Sweater
kənkənpəsaxən	Vest
qaxán	Shoes
tańxa?xən	Sandals
yiqíp	Belt
ǎǎyałńǎ ^w	Watch
sqlips	Necklace

snʔacʔacínaʔ

Earrings

słqłxalqs

Pajamas

kłyx^wlscut

Underwear

nsísuʔxən

Socks

laʔ^wlaʔ^wústən

Glasses

spikst

Gloves

kməlq^waqást

Mittens

lʔ^wntim

Put on*

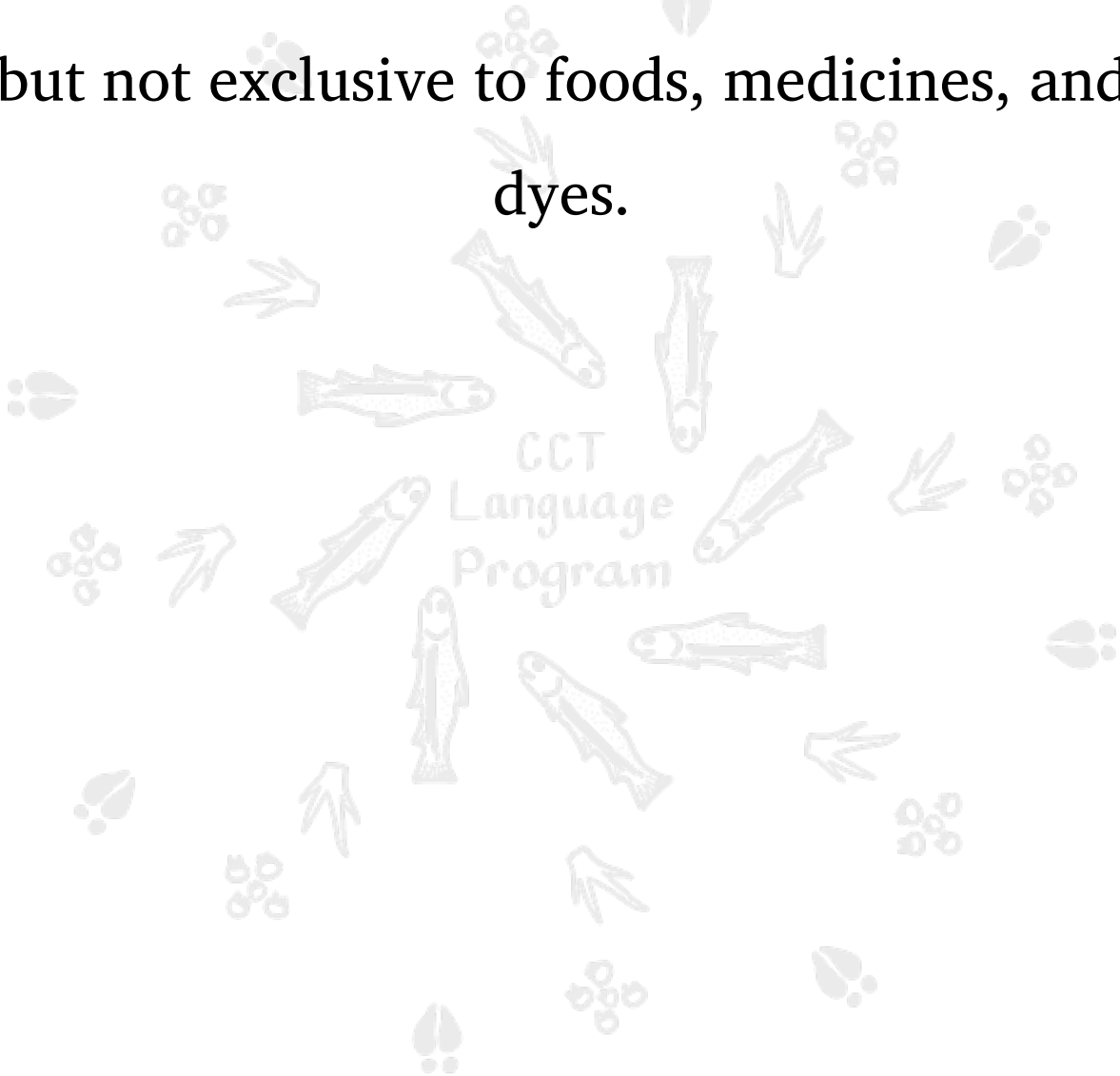
k^wł^ʔntim

Take off*



Lesson 19 plants

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



ṣačʔak^w

Flowers

yək^wyúk^wps

Desert lily

sx^wix^w

Yellow avalanche lily

samárataʔ

Yellow bells

stəǰcín

Tiger lily

sk^wńk^winm

Spring Beauty

piʔík

Black-eyed Susan

sk^wk^wúyk^wuý

Shooting star

lakəltk̄

Yellow pond lily

lətqəm̄iɫp

Fire weed

skwaŕkxníkst

Broad leafed plantain

təltəltiɫp

Sumac

stəkcx^wiɫp

Red willow

skñirmñ

Sagebrush buttercup

cćǎlcal

Trees

cyip

Any tree

sʔatq^włp

Pine tree

ʔastq^w

Cedar

ciq^włx

Tamarack

kiʔkiʔtñłp

Alder

q^wq^włiñ

Birch

mulx

Cottonwood

młmłtiłp

Quaking aspen, poplar

kłq̄q̄ikst

Maple

pkłəniłp

Bitter cherry

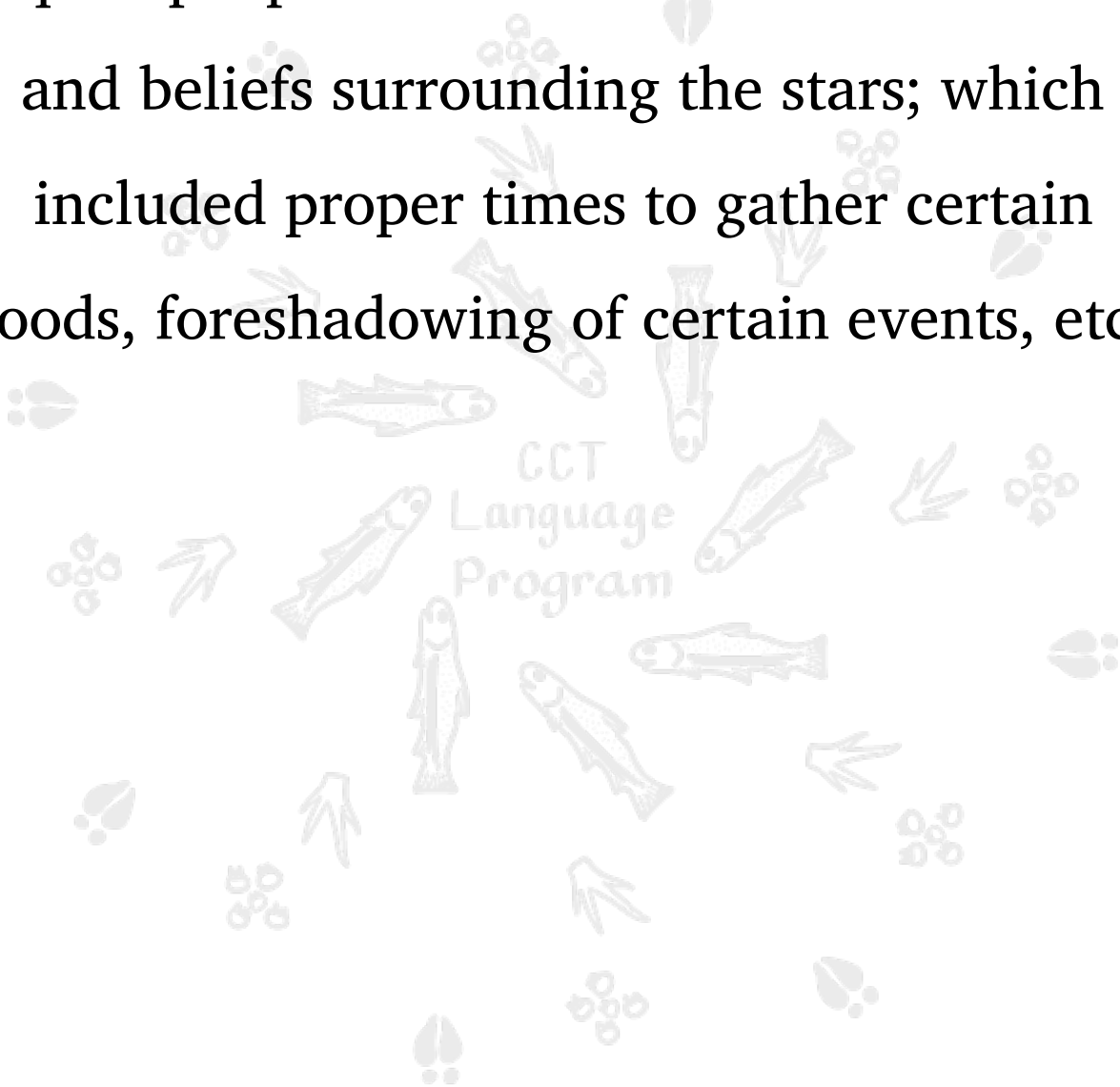
punłp

Juniper

cq̣iɫp	Douglas fir
cq̣ ^w asq̣ḷstn	Large black sage brush
ṭḳ ^w ḳ ^w x̣ ^w nʔúps	Sagebrush plantain
q̣ ^w əc̣q̣ ^w əc̣yaʔx̣ ^w ups	Yarrow
q̣ ^w ḷq̣ ^w ḷmniɫp	Small sagebrush
ṣc̣ərṣiɫp	Oregon grape bush
sḳ ^w ḳ ^w ʔiɫp	Rose bush
ṣx̣ ^w usṃiɫp	Soap berry bush
c̣ḳ ^w íḳ ^w ḷṃḷx	Blue elderberry bush
ṭəmṭəmniʔiɫp	Snowberry bush
tix̣ ^w m	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

suǰʔím

Moon

sk^wək^wusnt

Star

sǰáǰlaʔ

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

ćəq̣mist

Last quarter of the
moon

spəpəlq̣in

Last of the moon, can
barely see it

tqəcḷxiws

Evening star

ḳ^waʔḳ^wíslaʔx^w

Morning star

ḳṃxayknásq̣t

North star

ṣḳ^wúyḳ^wiʔ iʔ

Shooting star

spəṭḳ^waqsts

wiknt

To see something

