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A TUTELO VOCABULARY¹

By EDWARD SAPIR

THILE on Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, in August, 1911, I was told of a Cayuga Indian named Andrew Sprague who had had opportunity during his childhood to hear Tutelo spoken fluently and who was supposed to remember considerable of it. As Tutelo is an extinct language, I thought it imperative to rescue from oblivion what was still to be obtained and thus add, if only a mite, to what had already been put on record. As a matter of fact, it turned out that Andrew remembered only very little indeed of Tutelo, and what small amount of material could be obtained from him was extorted with some difficulty. No attempt will here be made to discuss the data. They are given for what they are worth in the hope that they may at some future time prove of use to the student of comparative Siouan linguistics. If in nothing else, perhaps the words listed are of value because they have been recorded with greater phonetic accuracy than is generally attained in mere vocabularies.

PERSONS miha(i)stik' man niská' child, children wārewá' woman kukåk' grandfather mangidá' my cousin ungidá' his cousin ANIMALS $m \hat{a} p' a y e \eta k' \cos \theta$, ox, cattle ts'ungidé' horse (literally, "big ts'unk' dog dog") māsgōló" pig ts'ungiwe' wolf (literally, "like a hêmō frog dog'') dalúsgik' cat babősgo'' deer buck **OBJECTS** maksapà'a bread māθé's knife

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<i>ma<u>ts</u>igýyo</i> salt	yąhć' [*] lacrosse stick
bēbahé': pepper	wahok'mé'i false face
wādēwi sugar	meni'īgāt'ē'ą'a kettle (evidently con-
wōhệ': soup	tains <i>meni-</i> "water")
• -	meni'īgōdģ jug, jar, glass, bottle
gāk'saginago'? silver armlet	(dit.)
	<i>kcⁱembái'i</i> pipe
	kcémbāi noni' tobacco
Adverbs, Adjectives	
dābadā' ^a down river	mą`ganą`ga'a white
ūdaphái'i up river	miha ma`ganą́`ga' ^a white man
biwa good	mą'ganą'kasit' negro
nyagutsgáhěk' dizzy woman	
nihétsgahek' dizzy man	
Pronoun	
henigu I	
-	
VERBS wālút' māksāpà'a eat bread	gwa ^s gilida I must go home
wāgētš'i' to dance	wāk'niendabēwā I'm going to bed
hadit gileda he's gone home	bīlāhuk' thank you!
wet'gilida let's go home	hęhę gidāya k'ek'µk'arewaya surely,
aei ginaa iet s go nome	everything is all right
Numerals	
1, bl <u></u> s	6, agás
2, n <u>o</u> s	7, sa <u>k</u> ú
$3, n\bar{a}$	8, peląk'
4, <u>t</u> ū	9, sęk'
5, <i>bī</i>	10, <i>bits<u>k</u>á</i> '
	ic Note
Short vowels	
a, as in German Mann	i, as in English bit
ä, as in English hat	i, as in French <i>fini</i>
e, as in English met	o, as in French beau
e, as in French été	u, as in English <i>put</i>
Long Vowels	
ā, as in German Kahn	ō, as in German Sohn
\bar{e} , as in German See	\bar{u} , as in German gut
ī, as in German Sie	

SAPIR]

Nasalized vowels

- q, as in French quand
- ä, as in French vin
- e, nasalized open e (not as open as in French vin)
- q, nasalized close o (q), not open as in French bon
- μ , nasalized open u
- \bar{q} , long q
- \bar{q} , long q

Diphthong

ai, as in German mein

Stopped Consonants

b, d, g, sonant stops as in English

p, t, k, ts, "intermediate" stops

p, -, k, ts, unaspirated surds

p', t', k', ts', aspirated surds

ts', aspirated ts (midway between ts and tc of English church)

Continuants

- w, as in English
- y, as in English
- h, as in English
- s, as in English
- c, as in English she
- θ , interdental spirant, as in English *thick*
- l, (approximately) as in English
- r, trilled r (alveolar?). In k'ek' μ k'aréwaya r sounded much like l
- m, as in English
- n, as in English
- η , as in English sing

Miscellaneous

', glottal stop

-a'a (and similarly for other vowels), broken vowel, second part of which is murmured ("echoed")

- ', final breath release
- i, occurs once as glide vowel from c to e
- ', main stress
- `, secondary stress
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