Gega denc dadoxe Xa Lidwale !



Yudaxw

## Ğega qənc qaqoxe xa Liqwale!

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In addition the following people provided valuable assistance by contributing their time and knowledge of Liqwala, or by providing helpful suggestions and proofreading:

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Illustrations:

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Ğega gənc qaqoxe xa Liqwale means "Come let us learn Liqwala". Liqwala is the local language used by the native Indians of Quinsam, Cape Mudge, and Campbell River. Over the past sixty years, fewer and fewer people have communicated in Liqwala and as a result the language is endangered. This book is a product of activities now in place to revitalize Liqwala.

In May 1983, under recommendation of the Indian Education Advisory Committee, A Co-ordinator-collector was hired to collect Liq<sup>w</sup>ala dialect samples. For this purpose several Liq<sup>w</sup>iłda<sup>9</sup>x<sup>w</sup> individuals generously contributed their time and knowledge:

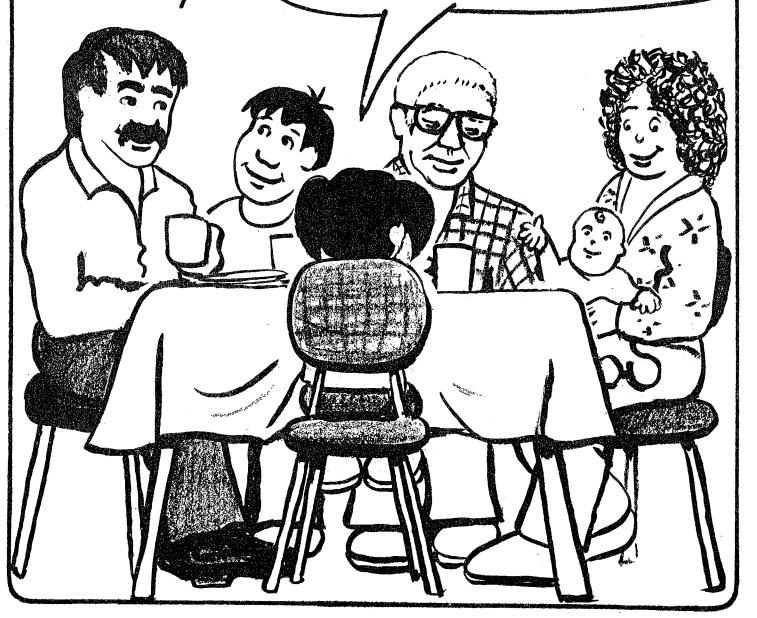
Harry Assu Ethel Malley Daisy Price Alice Scow Lucy Smith

In May 1984, representatives of the Indian Education Advisory Committee directed the Co-ordinator-collector to design and develop curriculum materials from the language samples collected. Ğega qənc qaqohe xa Liqwale: [yudəxw] is the third in a series of books designed to act as aids for those who wish to teach or learn Liqwala.

· William

Lamenc lix?i x"a genulge?

?angwaxxaxuxw?





wigilaxanc? Laxanc ?axxaxa danas.



Hemisa hame?.

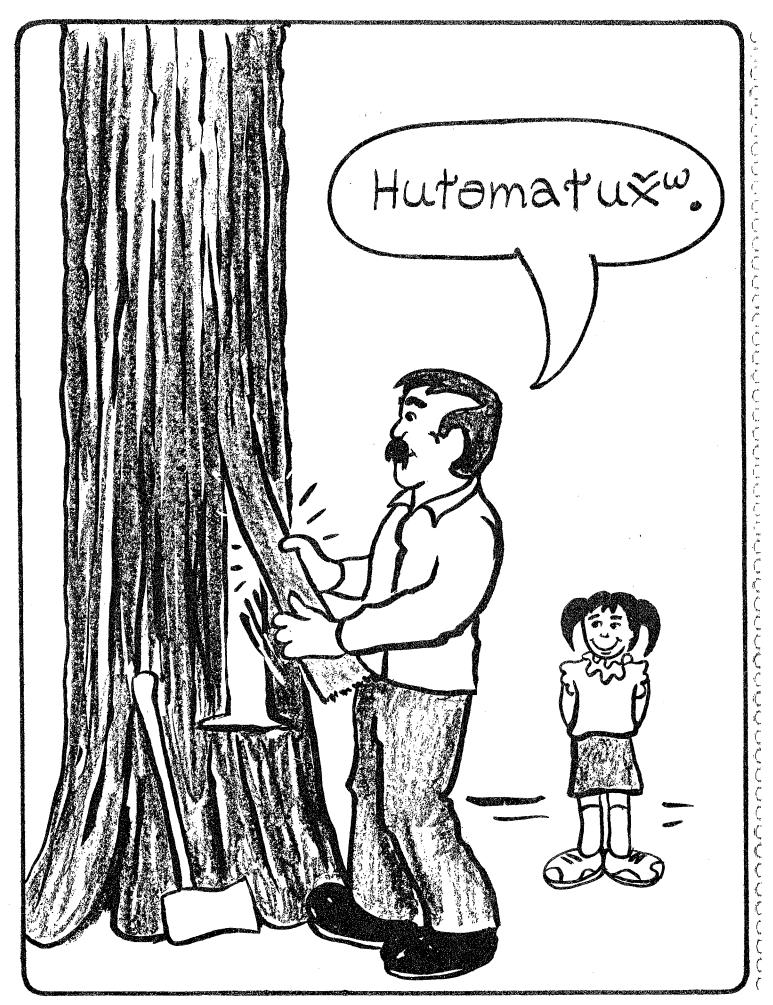


## GLOSSARY

We are going to name the
youngest one.
What is his name going to be?
He is going to be named
"the youngest one of nobility".
That is good!
What are we going to
do?
We are going to get
cedar bark .
We are going to get cedar
wood to carve masks
from.
Also food.
Let's go now.

7010× 7ikuxda. 





14.

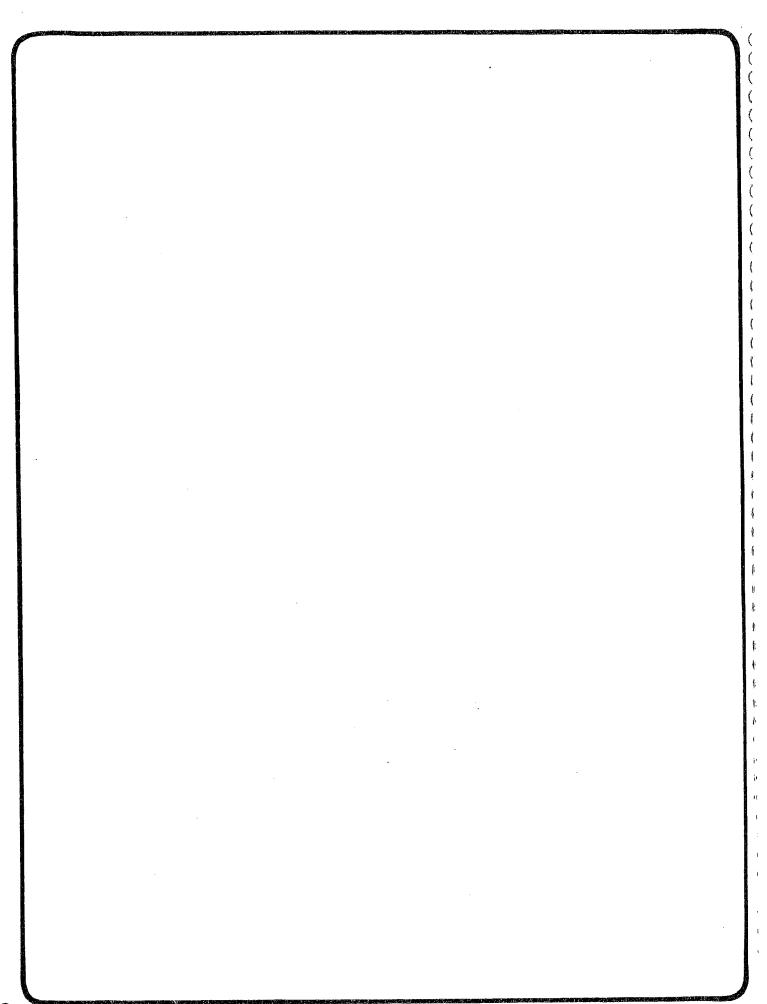














təminəsmux" təminəsma?oxw? ğewəsma?oxw? g<sup>w</sup>əldəma?ox<sup>w</sup>? dəxdəx?xəli<del>l</del>ma?ox<sup>w</sup>? ďad<sup>z</sup> ə x<sup>w</sup>ma?oxw?

Ki?isux gewas ğewəsma?oxw? təminəsux" g<sup>w</sup>əldəma?ox<sup>w</sup>? dəxdəx?xəliłma?oxw? qwadzəxma?oxw? təminəsma?oxw?

## **GLOSSARY**

?oloxw ?ikuxda...... That one is good. Gelakasla giğeme.... Thank you Great Chief. Hutematux ..... It is easy. Do? xa təminəs bidu!. There is a little squirrel! Do? dzikas laxa Look at all the salmonberry q<sup>w</sup>ałəm!.....shoots! ?əxexsdaməs, Mary?. Do you want some, Mary? Lamox hit?us danasix You have gathered enough ..... cedar bark. Wixanc nenak<sup>w</sup>..... Let's go home now. ğewəs..... deer λaλanan?eł ..... woodpecker g<sup>w</sup>ałəm..... salmonberry shoots q'ə md<sup>z</sup>ə k<sup>w</sup>..... salmonberries gwacəx ..... slug k'waxxu?..... cedar wood dənas..... cedar bark wap..... freshwater d<sup>z</sup>ux<sup>w</sup>əm.... trees dəxdəx?xəli.... owl







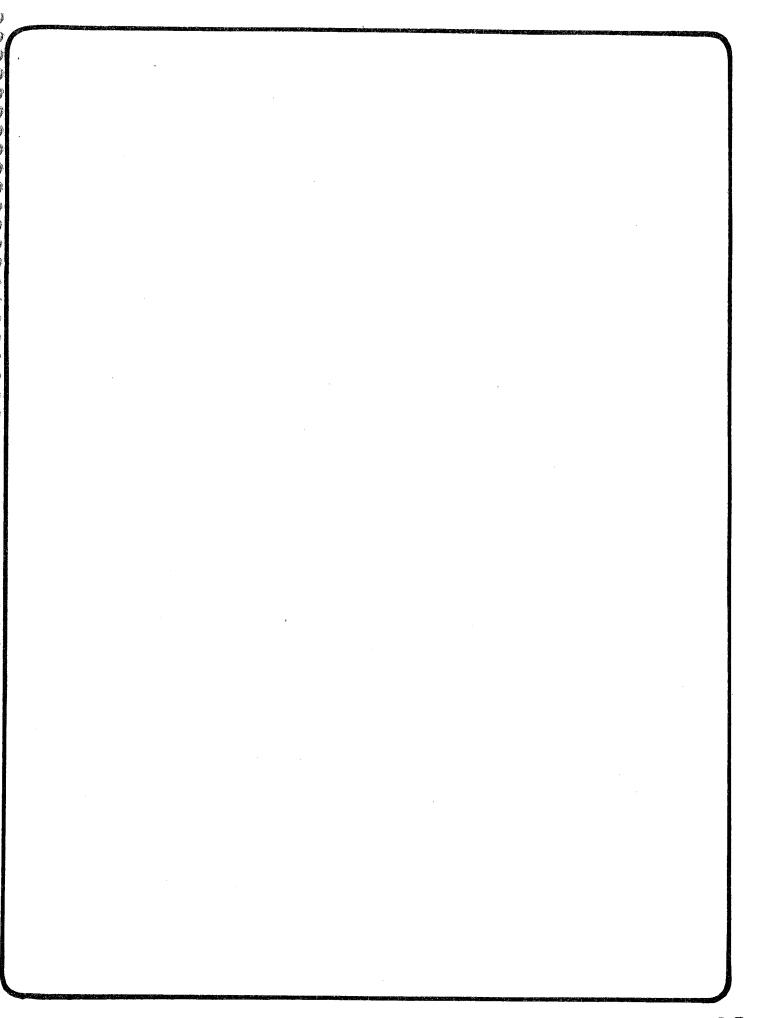


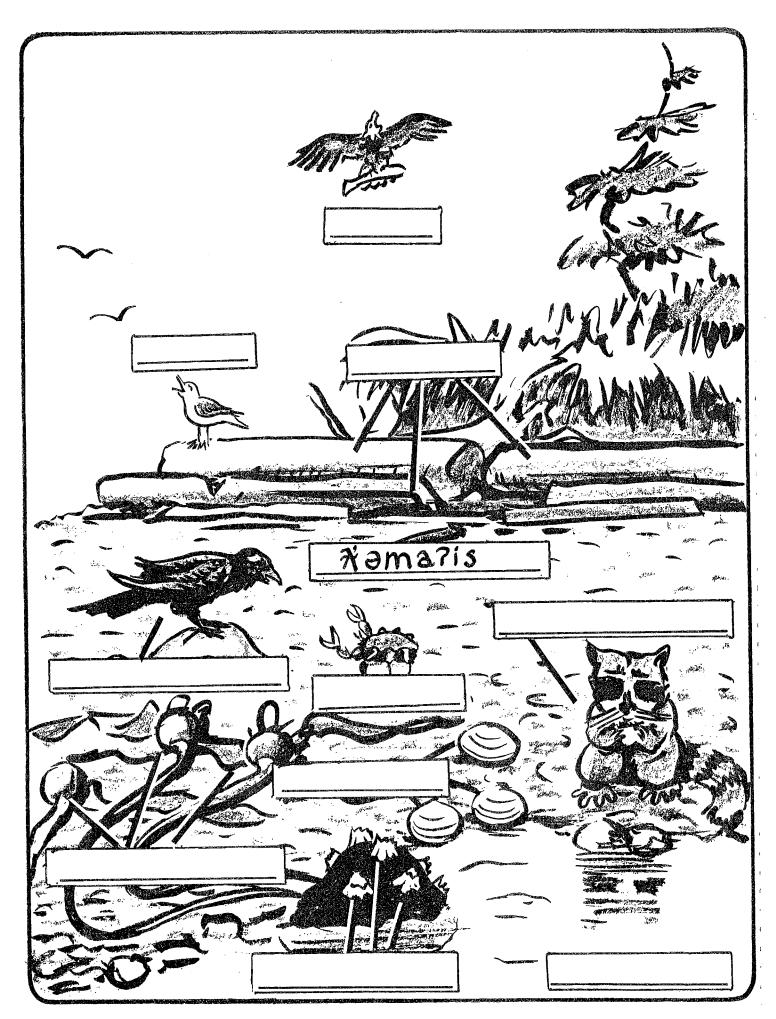


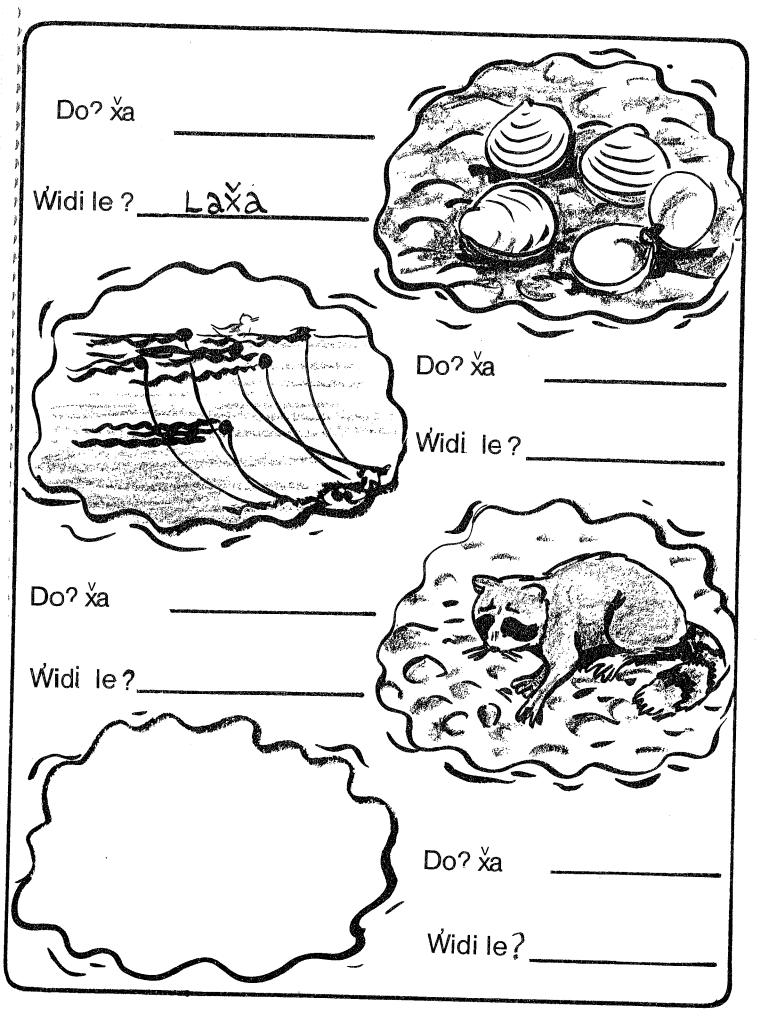












### GLOSSARY

Do? ža ?ik k'waxxu?	There is a good piece of
la×a	cedar over there.
Ləmən xəltut xa	I am going to saw off a
hiła qən k <sup>'</sup> e?su	piece for carving.
Wiga	Go ahead.
Do? ža Sam ža	Look over there Sam,
cetxala!	something is squirting!
?əm, gəwiqanəu‱ !	Yes, those are clams!
Wixənc d <sup>z</sup> ikidəx	Let's go dig some of them.
ła×umən	This is hard.
Hulamalanc	We'll have an easy time.
?olak'a ?ixənc	We have done really
g <sup>w</sup> ixida?s !	well!
<ul> <li>λəma?is beach</li> <li>qixəł driftwood</li> <li>gawiqanəm. clams</li> <li>k'''it'a?a barnacles</li> <li>papuğ<sup>w</sup>ani kelp</li> <li>dəmsxi saltwater</li> </ul>	c'ik'a seagull k''ik'' eagle g''awina raven mayus racoon q'umes crab



winiles hamyace?os?



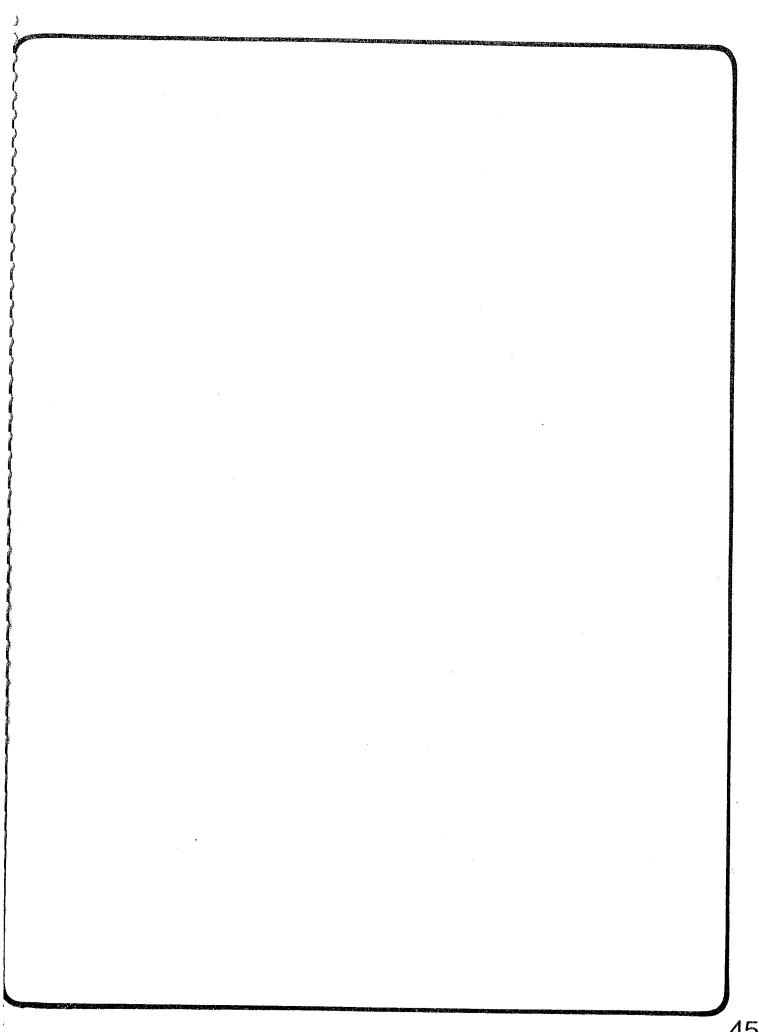


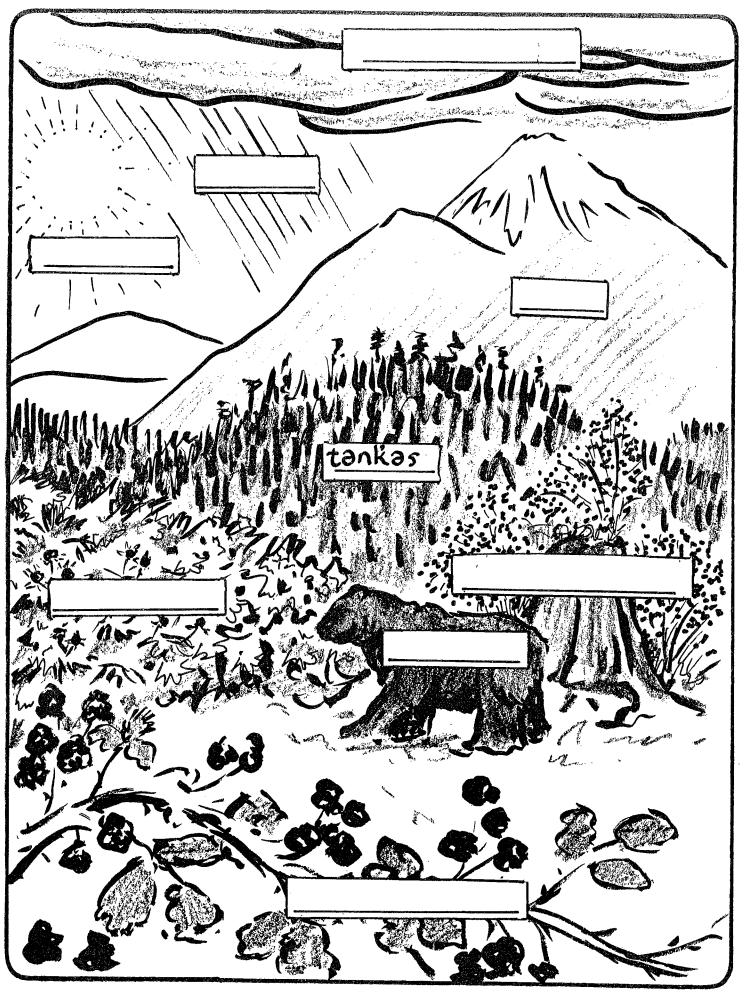




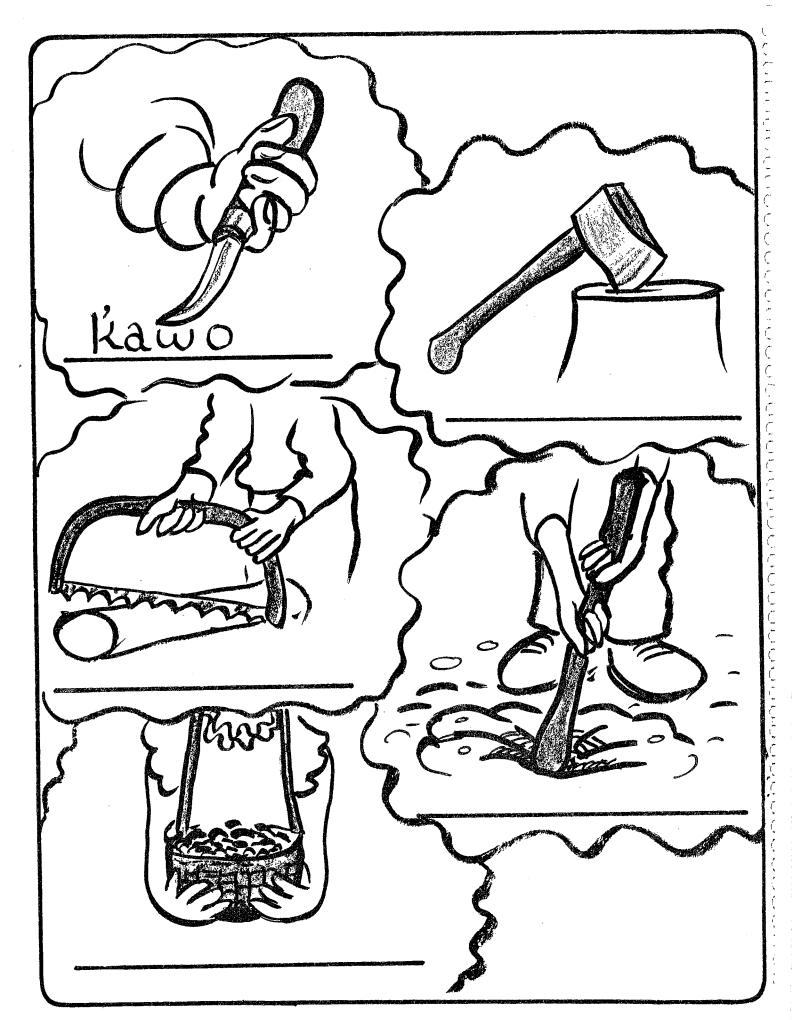












# GLOSSARY

Wigaxənc həmsa	Let's go pick berries now.
Winiles həmyace?os?	Where are your berry pails?
_	There are lots of berries over there.
Wixanc hamsi !	Come, let's pick them!
?ikakən həmsa!	I like to pick berries!
Lames quta ?	Are you finished already?
Laxdoxmes quta ?	
?əm lam≀ənu∛ quta	Yes our pails are full.
?olagənc ?ik !	
Wixənc nenək <sup>w</sup>	Let's go home now.
<i>≵</i> a?e	blackbear
dusdək <sup>'w</sup> a	blackberries
Cəğəł	thimbleberries
g <sup>w</sup> adəm	huckleberries
?ənwe	clouds
yug <sup>w</sup> a	rain
λisa	sun
tənk <sup>'</sup> əs	hill
nəge	mountain

## **EXTRA GLOSSARY**

qenəmuxda dusdag <sup>w</sup> a.	many blackberries
k'isuxw q'enəm	few blackberries
dusdag <sup>w</sup> a	
lupco?xw da həmyaci	empty berry pail
qutoxw da həmyaci	full berry pail
kawo	knife
subo	axe
xəldooblex	saw
$d^z$ igo	digging stick
hə myac'i	berry pail

Liğwala

alphabet























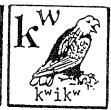




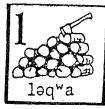










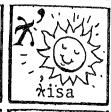












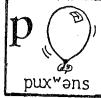












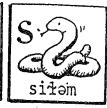
















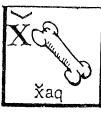




















#### A FEW WORDS ABUT THE "ORTHOGRAPHY" USED IN THE LIQUALA ALPHABET:

"Orthography" refers to the correct spelling of words. In order to be able to write Liqwala we had to use the orthography used in the "International Phonetic Alphabet" because this alphabet has many different symbols for many different sounds (it can be used to write any spoken language in the world). In this way we can correctly spell the words that are spoken in Liqwala so they can be written and read. Many of the letters are the same as those used to write English words.

#### Vowels

a		sounds like "aah".	
e		sounds like "ay" or "eh".	
i		sounds like "eee".	
О		sounds like "oh".	
u		sounds like "ooo".	
New Vowel			
ə		sounds like "uh".	
New Symbol			
9		This is a "glottal stop" and it causes a pause before the word or letter it is	
		in front of is pronounced. It is used most often before vowels.	
Consonants			
b, c, d, d <sup>z</sup> , g, g <sup>w</sup> , h, k, k <sup>w</sup> , l, m, n, p, s, t, w			
$d^{z}$	·	This is called a "d raised z" and sounds like "dzzz".	
g <sup>w</sup>		This is called a "g raised w" and sounds like "gw".	

#### **New Consonant Sounds** $\vec{c}, \, \begin{subarray}{c} \dot{g}, \, \dot{g}, \, \dot{g}, \, \dot{k}, \, \dot{k}, \, \dot{k}, \, \dot{k}, \, \dot{k}, \, \dot{m}, \, \dot{n}, \, \dot{p}, \, \dot{q}, \, \dot{q}, \, \dot{q}, \, \dot{t}, \, \dot{m}, \, \dot{x}, \, \dot{x}, \, \dot{x}, \, \dot{y}, \,$ This symbol "glottalizes" a consonant to make the letter sound "explosive" as in the "t'" in "t'ibo". This symbol is often written above "g" or "x" and causes it to have a "back sound" as in "gadz 3 q" and "xaq". **New Symbols and Sounds** . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . This is called a "barred l". The sound is like when you form your tongue to say "l" but continue to hold it above your top teeth and softly blow out as when you pronounce "łuk"a". This is called a "lambda", it sounds like "gla". λ ...... λ ...... This is called a "barred lambda", it sounds like "cla". **λ** ..... This is called a "glottalized barred lamda" and it sounds like "tla". **Additional Comments** sounds like "gya" before a letter. does not have the familiar "qw" sound as in the English Alphabet but has a new sound that is produced from the back of your throat where "back g" and "back x" are sounded. often has a whispered "x" sound when it is in front of "a", "e", or "o".

Each letter or letter variation (as  $g^w$  or k or  $x^w$ ), represents only **one** sound.

Remember

