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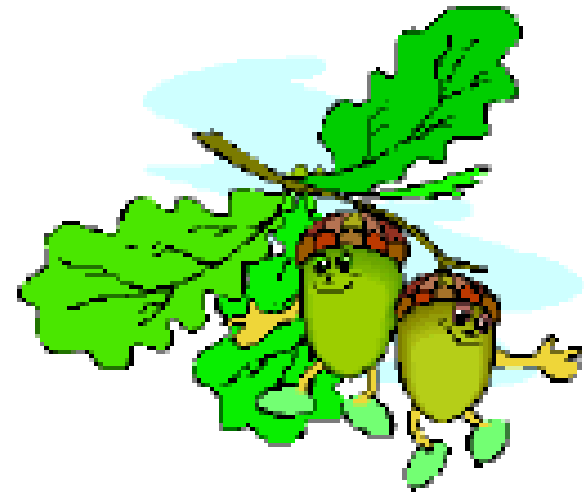


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Tl'aama 'You Count' Counting in Winnemem



Indian Cultural Organization

April 2010

Honor Your Heritage...Practice Your Traditions

THIS IS AN INTRODUCTORY
LESSON IN WINNEMEM
WINTU. BASICALLY, IF YOU
COMPLETE THIS BOOKLET,
YOU WILL BE ABLE TO COUNT
ALL OF THE THINGS AROUND
YOU...UP TO 1000 ANYWAY.
SINCE WINNEMEM WINTU IS
AN UNWRITTEN LANGUAGE,
THIS IS A BEST BET,
PHONETIC VIEW.
GOOD LUCK!!

Wintu is a highly endangered indigenous language of Northern California.

At present, none of our people are fluent speakers. Florence Jones, who was the master teacher for us, following the death of Emerson Miles in 1997, passed away in 2003. Audio taping of Florence continued until her death, although her health did not allow for much intrusion in those final days.

It is clear that this language is a very important, if not vital factor in the Winnemem efforts of cultural preservation. We must act now to save the Wintu language from extinction.

Beedii Yalumiina — Never Give Up!!!

Brief History of ICO's Background

The Indian Cultural Organization (ICO) was formed by a grassroots group of Winnemem Wintu Indians in 1981 and incorporated as a non-profit tax-exempt organization in 1983. This community based organization focuses on four major goals:

- 1) to assist and support the tribe to retain their religious rites and practices in order for the Indian culture and traditions to continue into the future;
- 2) to provide innovative alternative educational approaches and methods in conveying academic standards for American Indian students;
- 3) to restore traditional teachings, preservation of songs, dance, and language; and
- 4) to provide and develop positive leadership and advocacy among diverse, disadvantaged, high risk American Indian youth.

THE NUMBERS

You count!

tl'aamah!

ONE: k'eteem

TWO: paalet

THREE: panuť

FOUR: tl'awi

FIVE: ch'ansem

Ni tl'aama-lees ch'ansem

'I know how to count to five!'

SIX: se(r)-panuť

SEVEN: lolooqi

EIGHT: se(r)-tl'awi

NINE: k'eteem eles

TEN: tigeles

Ni tl'aama-lees tigeles!

"I know how to count to ten"

The FORMULA for the numbers above ten, from 11 to 19, is as follows:

"tikeles ONE ADDED",

"tikeles TWO ADDED"

....and so on:

ELEVEN: tikeles k'eteem tomit

TWELVE: tikeles paal tomit

THIRTEEN: tikeles panut tomit

FOURTEEN: tikeles tl'awi tomit

FIFTEEN: tikeles ch'ansem tomit

SIXTEEN: tikeles se(r)-panut tomit

SEVENTEEN: tikeles loloqi tomit

EIGHTEEN: tikeles se(r)-tl'awi tomit

NINETEEN: tikeles k'eteem elees tomit

TWENTY

In Wintu, 'TWENTY' is expressed the same way as it is in Tlingit or Mayan languages:

k'ete winthuh

(Literally, 'one person', with ten fingers and ten toes!)

400: ("TWENTY TWENTIES") *k'etewint^huh win-
t^huh*

500: ("TWENTY TWENTIES add FIVE TWEN-
TIES")

*k'etewint^huh wint^huh tomit
ch'ansem wint^huh*

600: ("TWENTY TWENTIES add TEN TWEN-
TIES")

*k'ete wint^huh tikeles tomi
wint^huh*

or:

("THIRTY TWENTIES") *panut tikeles wint^huh*

700: ("THIRTY TWENTIES, add FIVE TWEN-
TIES") *panut tikeles wint^huh tomit ch'ansem win-
t^huh*

800: ("FOURTY TWENTIES") *paal wint^huh-
wint^huh*

or:

("FOURTY TWENTIES") *tl'awi tikeles win-
t^huh*

900: ("FORTY TWENTIES, add FIVE TWEN-
TIES")

paal wint^huh-wint^huh tomit ch'ansem wint^huh

1000: ("FORTY TWENTIES add TEN TWEN-
TIES")

tl'awi tikeles wint^huh, tikeles tomi wint^huh

60: ("THREE TWENTY") *panut wint^huh*

70: ("60, TEN ADDED") *panut wint^huh tigeles tomi*
or: ("SEVEN TENS") *loloqi tigeles*

80: ("FOUR TWENTY") *tl'awi wint^huh*

or: ("EIGHT TENS") *se(r) tl'awi tigeles*

90: ("80, TEN ADDED") *tl'awi wint^huh tigeles tomi*

100: ("FIVE TWENTY") *ch'ansem k'etewint^huh*

110: ('FIVE TWENTIES, add TEN')
ch'ansem wint^huh tigeles tomi

120: ('FIVE TWENTIES, add TWENTY'),
ch'ansem wint^huh-wint^huh tomi
and so on

200: ("TEN TWENTY") *tigeles k'etewint^huh*

220 would be "TEN TWENTIES add TWENTY":
tigeles k'etewint^huh tomit wint^huh
and so on ...

300: ("TEN TWENTIES, add FIVE TWENTIES")

tigeles k'etewint^huh tomit ch'ansem wint^huh

How many?

hisaam? (in a general sense)

hisaat? (how many particular ones of a group of things or people)

How many are there?

<i>hisaat</i>		<i>suk-ii?</i>
how many		to be there -is it?

How many squirrels do you see?

hisaat ticheles winebayam?

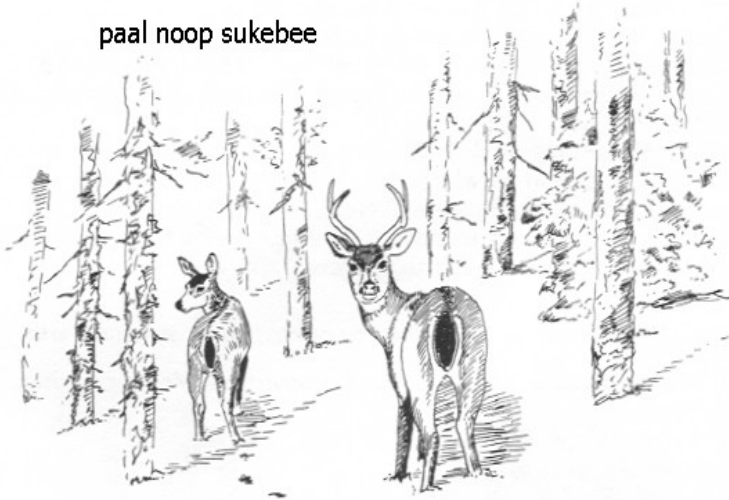
how many squirrels see are you?

tigeles ticheles



ten squirrels

paal noop sukebee



paal noop sukay - bay
'two deer are standing there'
(also = *paalel noop sukay - bay*)
two deer to be standing they are

Note:

In enumerating the numbers, we always use
paalet.

In higher numbers (above ten), we use the short
form *paal* ('two'). Elsewhere, we can use either
paal or *paalel* ('two, a pair').

Examples:

paal-weeta 'two men'; *paal maat* 'two ears'
paalel weeta 'two men, a pair of men'

The short form *paal* is also used in the expres-
sion 'twice, two times': *paal-pom*.

The FORMULA for the numbers 21 to 29 is:

"k'ete wint^huh, ONE ADDED";
"k'ete wint^huh, TWO ADDED"
and so on

TWENTY-ONE: *k'etewint^huh k'eteem tomi (t)*
TWENTY-TWO: *k'etewint^huh paal tomi*
TWENTY-THREE: *k'etewint^huh panut tomi*
TWENTY-FOUR: *k'etewint^huh tl'awi tomi*
TWENTY-FIVE: *k'etewint^huh ch'ansem tomi*
TWENTY-SIX: *k'etewint^huh se(r)-panut tomi*
TWENTY-SEVEN: *k'etewint^huh loloqi tomi*
TWENTY-EIGHT: *k'etewint^huh se(r)-tl'awi tomi*
TWENTY-NINE: *k'etewint^huh k'eteem elees*
tigeles tomi

Note: In the formation of higher numbers, the
word for 'twenty', *k'ete wint^huh*, is often abbrevi-
ated to *wint^huh*

30: ("THREE TEN") *panut tigeles*

40: ("FOUR TEN") *tl'awi tigeles*
or: ("TWO TWENTIES") *paal wint^huh*

50: ("FIVE TEN") *ch'ansem tigeles*