

WILEY



A · M · E · R · I · C · A · N
A N T H R O P O L O G I C A L
A S S O C I A T I O N

A Tutelo Vocabulary

Author(s): Edward Sapir

Source: *American Anthropologist*, New Series, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Apr. - Jun., 1913), pp. 295-297

Published by: [Wiley](#) on behalf of the [American Anthropological Association](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/659671>

Accessed: 20/02/2014 04:48

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Wiley and American Anthropological Association are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *American Anthropologist*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

A TUTELO VOCABULARY¹

By EDWARD SAPIR

WHILE 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

mihā(i)stikk' man

wārēwá' woman

mangidá' my cousin

ungidá' his cousin

niská' child, children

kukák' grandfather

ANIMALS

māp'ayenk' cow, ox, cattle

ts'unē' dog

māsgōlō' pig

hēmō frog

dalúsgik' cat

babósgo' deer buck

ts'ungidē'° horse (literally, "big dog")

ts'unqéwe' wolf (literally, "like a dog")

OBJECTS

māksāpà'° bread

māθē'° knife

¹ Published by permission of the Geological Survey of Canada.

<i>matsigóyo</i> salt	<i>yāhē'</i> lacrosse stick
<i>bēbahē'</i> pepper	<i>wahok'mē'</i> false face
<i>wādēwī</i> sugar	<i>meni'īgāt'ē'ū'</i> kettle (evidently contains <i>meni-</i> "water")
<i>wōhē'</i> soup	<i>meni'īgōdō</i> jug, jar, glass, bottle (dit.)
<i>wāsaksē'</i> shorts in grinding corn	<i>kc'embāi'</i> pipe
<i>gāk'saginago'</i> silver armlet	<i>kcémbāi nōn'</i> tobacco

ADVERBS, ADJECTIVES

<i>dābadā'</i> down river	<i>mā'ganū'ga'</i> white
<i>ūdaphá'i'</i> up river	<i>mīhā mā'ganā'ga'</i> white man
<i>bīwā</i> good	<i>mā'ganā'kasū'</i> negro
<i>nyAgutsgÁhēk'</i> dizzy woman	
<i>nīhētsgahēk'</i> dizzy man	

PRONOUN

henīgu I

VERBS

<i>wālūi' máksāpà'</i> eat bread	<i>gwa'gilida</i> I must go home
<i>wāgētš'í'</i> to dance	<i>wāk'ntendabēwā</i> I'm going to bed
<i>hadīi'gilēda</i> he's gone home	<i>bīlāhuk'</i> thank you!
<i>wet'gilida</i> let's go home	<i>hēhē gidāya k'ek'puk'arēwaya</i> surely, everything is all right

NUMERALS

1, <i>blōs</i>	6, <i>agás</i>
2, <i>nōs</i>	7, <i>sakū</i>
3, <i>nā</i>	8, <i>pelāk'</i>
4, <i>tū</i>	9, <i>sēk'</i>
5, <i>bī</i>	10, <i>bitská'</i>

PHONETIC NOTE

Short vowels

<i>a</i> , as in German <i>Mann</i>	<i>i</i> , as in English <i>bit</i>
<i>ā</i> , as in English <i>hat</i>	<i>ī</i> , as in French <i>fini</i>
<i>e</i> , as in English <i>met</i>	<i>o</i> , as in French <i>beau</i>
<i>ē</i> , as in French <i>été</i>	<i>u</i> , as in English <i>put</i>

Long Vowels

<i>ā</i> , as in German <i>Kahn</i>	<i>ō</i> , as in German <i>Sohn</i>
<i>ē</i> , as in German <i>See</i>	<i>ū</i> , as in German <i>gut</i>
<i>ī</i> , as in German <i>Sie</i>	

*Nasalized vowels**ɔ̃*, as in French *quand**ɛ̃*, as in French *vin**ɛ̃*, nasalized open *e* (not as open as in French *vin*)*õ*, nasalized close *o* (*o*), not open as in French *bon**ũ*, nasalized open *u**ā*, long *a**ō*, long *o**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*pʰ*, *tʰ*, *kʰ*, *tsʰ*, aspirated surds*tsʰ*, aspirated *tsʰ* (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 *kʰeʰkʰukʰarɛwaya* *r* sounded much like *l**m*, as in English*n*, as in English*ŋ*, as in English *sing**Miscellaneous*

ʼ, glottal stop

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

ʼ, final breath release

ɛ̃, occurs once as glide vowel from *c* to *e*

ˈ, main stress

ˌ, secondary stress

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

OTTAWA, ONTARIO