

Introduction to the Sound System of Samala

You may find it helpful to see Samala words written out at the same time that you're hearing them. This will make it easier to sound out the Samala words that you see in the dictionary. Here is a web-based transcript of the pronunciation guide CD. I hope you find it useful.

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1 — Introduction — 1:16

On this CD, you can hear Samala Chumash, to get a better idea how the Samala words in the dictionary sound. A language is more than a list of words, so the next track, Track 2, is the story of Woodpecker and the Flood, where you can hear how the language flows. Track 3 includes a line-by-line translation of the story, with an English translation right after each Samala line to give you an idea what you're hearing. Track 4 talks about the name of the Samala language.

Tracks 5 through 8 give you some conversational phrases in Samala. No one speaks Samala with native fluency today, so Track 9 tells you how the knowledge of the language was preserved for us and then made accessible. Track 10 is an introduction to the pronunciation of Samala, and the remaining tracks are a comprehensive pronunciation guide. They tell you about the sounds that Samala and English share, the Samala sounds that don't occur in English, and the combinations of Samala sounds that you're likely to find challenging. I hope you find it useful and rewarding.



2 — The Story of Woodpecker and the Flood— Samala — 2:26

The transcription of Track 3 has a line-by-line translation of the Samala text.

3 — Woodpecker and the Flood — *Samala with English Translation* — 4:35

Ma Štimoloqinaš i Maqutikok' na 'U'lam

The story of Woodpecker and the Flood

štimoloqič a 'anax'ɨ' a šamnečnečwaš hini sple' eč a šup.

The old man tells of how it was when the world perished.

malištɨk^hɨn a ku yila' ek'i kawiliwaš.

This was all about the first people.

t'ini 'nišušqečwaš eč a šup

The world had not yet come to an end

hini t'ini kuhku' a 'al'alqapač.

when the animals were still people.

hini sple' eč a šup, šiyamš a 'o'.

When this world perished, it was full of water.

šiyamš a 'o' eč a šup, šamaqšan a ku.

This world was full of water, the people died.

hawal i maqutikok' ka 'nišaqašan,

only Woodpecker didn't die,

hawal i maqutikok' ka skinakat.

only Woodpecker survived.

sikumkumili ha 'iqc'i'.

The clouds were coming in.

štuhuy, štuhuy i nono', štoyoxin.

It rained, it rained a lot, it rained hard.

selew a 'u'lam.

The flood came down.

t'ini štuhuy.

It was still raining.

sxilumen eč a šup.

This world disappeared into the water.

'insil a wošlolomol, 'insil a ku'w.

There were no mountains, there were no live oaks.

t'inana paka's a po'n alaqlaqli'l,

Finally one tree was all that was showing,

na sliik'in a po'n i maqutikok'.

and Woodpecker was sitting in the tree.

moq'e kice' a šalšaliwašlik a po'n.

Already little of the tree was sticking out.

silkumili ha 'o' a s'i'l i maqutikok'.

The water came up to Woodpecker's feet.

šaxšiš, na štoxo'm, na smixixin i nono'.

He was scared and cold and very hungry.

ma skuna' a qsi hi maqutikok'.

Woodpecker was the nephew of the sun.

**ka šmiš i maqutikok', s'ip "ktata', ktata',
tanikutiyit', tanikutiyit'"**

He cried; he said "Uncle, uncle, please see me, please see me!"

"moq'e kaqšan a ktoxo'm na kmixixin."

"I'm already dying of cold and I'm hungry."

ka s'ipus a paka's a š'a'y a qsi, "ho, ti s'ip?"

One of the sun's daughters said to him, "Ho, what did he say?"

ka sitaq a 'anax'i', s'ip "k'u'me, k'u'me!"

The old man heard, he said, "Poor thing, poor thing!"

ka šaqšuč a 'anax'i', šnuna'n a syiyi'w.

The old man started out, he took his torch.

ka salapay a sisyulok'in na sk'ilinapay a qsi,

He raised his torch and the sun quickly came out,

na ka sqi'win a 'o',

and the water went down,

na syulumon i maqutikok'.

and Woodpecker warmed himself.

'insil a ku, yila' šamaqšan.

There were no people; they all died.

hawal i maqutikok' a satik, hawal i kay.

Only Woodpecker was alive, only he.



4 — The Name of the Samala language — 1:08

"Samala" is what the Chumash people in the middle reaches of the Santa Ynez Valley originally called themselves. It's also the name of their language. After the Spanish founded the mission Santa Ynez in 1804, they called the local Indians by the Spanish term "Inezeño." For decades the Samala language has been called Inezeño Chumash, just as the people of the Santa Barbara coast and their language are called Barbareño Chumash, and so on.

Native peoples all over California are reclaiming their original names for themselves, rather than going by terms coined by outsiders. For example, the Diegeño are now calling themselves Kumeyaay and the Gabrielino in Los Angeles County are calling themselves Tongva. In that same spirit, the members of the Santa Ynez Band have begun using the ancestral name for their people and their language. You'll see the term Samala in the dictionary and you'll hear it on this CD — Samala.

5 — Some conversational phrases —

Part 1 — 3:24

Here are some conversational phrases in Samala. To give you a sense of how you could use these phrases in a conversational exchange, the lines that two people speaking with each other might say are labeled “A” and “B.” I’ll pause after each Samala phrase to give you a chance to repeat it.

Some useful words:

“yes” — **he**

“true, that’s true”— **'inu**

“no” — **'insil**

“good” — **č^ho** or **č^hoho**

“bad” — **'aximik'**

“cheers, enjoy!” — **k'umuye**

“all my relations” — **yila' a kiskon**

An opening conversational exchange:

A says, “hello” — **haku**

or A says, “hello, friend” **haku, č'antik**

B says, “hello, how’s it going?”
— **haku tikali'?** (*literally* “hello, how [is it?]”)

A replies, “OK” — **pa kič ek'i**
(*literally* “just like that”)

“and how are you?” — **na tikal i pi'?**

B says, “OK too,” — **pa kič ek'i na'ni**
(*literally* “just like that too”)

Here are some other possible answers to the question of how you are.

“it’s going well for me” — **ka sč^holit**

“it’s going very well for me”
— **ka šč^holit i nono'**

“it’s not going well for me” — **'inisč^holit**

Ways to say “thanks” and “you’re welcome”

These phrases are here by popular demand as Samala equivalents of English expressions, even though they were *not* used this way in the old days.

A says, “thanks” (*literally* “I’m grateful”)
— **kaq^hina'š**

B says, “you’re welcome” (*literally* “it’s just a small thing”) for example when someone thanks you for passing the salt or holding a door open — **pa kice'**

or A says, “you’re welcome” (*literally* “I take pleasure in it [doing this for you]”), when you’ve gone out of your way for someone, such a finding a present you know they’ll like — **kalič^ho**

kaq^hina'š — pa kice' — kalič^ho

Saying “Please”

The Samala equivalent of “please” is to add the prefix **tani-**, which means “a little bit,” in front of the command form of a verb:

“come in!” — **tap'**

“please come in” — **tanitap'**

“sing!” — **'expeč'**

“please sing” — **taniyexpeč'**

Excusing yourself:

“excuse me, pardon me” (*literally* “don’t take offense at me”) — **'inipsik'init**

6 — Some conversational phrases —

Part 2 — 3:13

Most of the example phrases you’ll hear after this include elements called “person markers.” They’re each just a single consonant, so you can’t pronounce them by themselves:

“I, my” is a **K** **k-**

“you, your” is a **P** **p-**

“he, she, it; his, her, its” is an **S** **s-**

You can hear these person markers as the first part of terms such as

katik “my heart”

patik “your heart”

satik “his heart, her heart”

“Happy” and “unhappy”

The Samala equivalent of “happy” is *literally* “one’s heart is good,” which requires some person marker with **atik** “heart, emotional self”:

“I’m happy” (*literally* “my heart is good”) — **ka šč^ho ha katik**

“he/she is happy” (*literally* “his/her heart is good”) — **ka šč^ho ha satik**

To say “unhappy” you add **’ini-** “not” in front of the verb **šč^ho** “it’s good”:

“I’m not happy” (*literally* “my heart is not good”) — **’inisč^ho ha katik**

Asking someone’s name:

A asks, “what’s your name?” — **suk’ a pti’**

B answers, “my name is ___” — **ma ktì ka ___**
“what’s *your* name?” — **suk’ a pti’ hi pi’?**

A says, “my name is ___ — **ma ktì ka ___**

Welcoming someone to your home:

A says, “welcome” — **ka šč^ho ha paktina’**
 (“it’s good that you come”)

B replies, “it’s good to be here”
 — **ka šč^ho ’iti’**

Taking leave

A says, “goodbye” — **kiwana’n**
 (*literally* “I’m going for a bit”)

B replies, “take heart” — **’alištaxa’ n**
 or “travel well” — **tiwanana’n a č^hoho**

Asking if someone understands:

A asks, “do you understand?”
 — **puštanin e?**

B answers, “yes, I understand”
 — **he, kuštanin**

or “I don’t understand” — **’inikuštanin**
 “I don’t know” — **’inikč’amin**

“repeat, say it again” — **kimiyiy a p’ip**

“say it slowly” — **wakapi ha p’ip**

or **wakapi wakapi**

A asks, “what’s the [Samala] word for ___”?
 — **ti s’ip a štì ha ___?** — *literally* “what does one say as the name of ___?”

B answers, “it’s called ___” — **___ ka štì** —
 literally “___ is its name”

7 — Some conversational phrases — Part 3 — 3:05**Some simple questions**

In the phrases below, you’ll sometimes hear that there are two ways to say something: using careful speech (such as “that is a bear”) and normal speech (such as “that’s a bear”).

Asking *what* something is

The Samala words for “this” and “that” have different forms depending on whether they come at the beginning of the phrase. So at the beginning of a phrase you say **ke’** for “this” and **kwek’i** for “that” but anywhere else in the phrase it’s **he’** for “this” and **hek’i** for “that.”

at the beginning of the phrase, “this” — **ke’**

later in the phrase, “this” — **he’**

at the beginning of the phrase,

“that” — **kwek’i**

later in the phrase, “that” — **hek’i**

And here are some phrases using these words:

A asks, “what’s this?” — **suk’u he’?**

B answers, “this is a ___” — **ke’ ka ___**

e.g. “this is a flower” — **ke’ ka spe’y**

A asks in careful speech,

“what’s that?” — **suk’u hek’i?**

or at normal speed **suk’ ek’i?**

B answers, “that’s a ___” — **kwek’i ka ___**

e.g. “that’s a bear” — **kwek’i ka xus**

Asking what someone is doing

A asks, “what are you doing?”
— **suk’ a palik?**

B answers, “I’m waiting for my friend”
— **k^huyamus a kič’antik**

or “I’m going to work”
— **kyatalawaxač**

or “I’m learning Samala”
— **ka kpuxpukš a s^hamala**

Asking where something is

You can use **taka’** “where” to ask simple questions about where something is. The answers include “here” **’iti’** and “there” **kwek’i**. Notice that **kwek’i** is the same word as for “that”; this is a different meaning, but related.

A asks, “where’s the ___?” — **taka’ a __**
— in careful speech
tak a __ — at normal speed

B answers, “here’s the ___” — **’iti’ ka ___**
or “there’s the ___” — **kwek’i ka ___**

Here’s an example of this exchange with some word filled in:

A asks, “where’s the dog?”
— **taka’ a huču?** — in careful speech
tak a huču? — at normal speed

B answers, “here’s the dog” — **’iti’ ka huču**
or “there’s the dog” — **kwek’i ka huču**

8 — Some conversational phrases —

Part 4 — 5:35

The Samala equivalent of English “have”

Samala doesn’t have an exact equivalent of English “have” in the sense of “I have a son” or “he has a knife.” You say “there exists” plus the possessed form of the noun in question.

By itself “there exists” is **s-wil**. You can use **swil** in phrases such as:

“there’s news” (*literally* “there exists what is told”) — **swil a tiyepěš**

“there’s food” — **swil a ’uwumu’**

Here are examples with possessed nouns, translated into colloquial English with “have”:

“I have a son” (*literally* “there exists my son”) — **swil a kwop**

“he has a knife” (*literally* “there exists his/her knife”) — **swil a s’iwi**

The negative form of this construction uses **’insil** “there is not,” so you’d say:

“there’s no news” — **’insil a tiyepěš**
(*literally* “there does not exist news”)

“I don’t have a son” — **’insil a kwop**
(*literally* “there does not exist my son”)

“they don’t have a house” — **’insil a si’ap**
(*literally* “there does not exist their house”)

To make a question with “have,” you can add the question marker **he** right after the verb: **he**

A asks, “is there news?”
— **swil e ha tiyepěš?**

B answers, “yes, there’s news”
— **he, swil a tiyepěš**

A asks, “do you have a child?”
— **swil e ha pičt’i’n?**

B answers, “yes, I have a child”
— **he, swil a kičt’i’n**

or “I don’t have a child” — **’insil a kičt’i’n**

Some phrases for mealtimes:

A asks, “is dinner ready?”
— **salaqwa’y e ha ’aqš’utapinimu’?**

B answers, “it’s ready now”
— **salaqwa’y i kipi’**

or “it’s ready soon” — **muc’ a yiti salaqwa’y**

A asks, “what’s for dinner?” — **suk’ a kiyaqš’utapin?** — (*literally* “what are we eating [as] dinner?”)

B answers, “we’re eating fry-bread and roast” — **kiyaš’in a pililaš na ’išo’š**

A says, “pass the salt” — **’ikšit a tip**
(*literally* “give me the salt”)

B answers, “here’s the salt” — **’iti’ a tip**

A asks, “would you like more?”
— **pšiliyašiniy e?** (*literally* “do you want to eat more?”)

or ku ksutiyiq e? — (*literally* “shall I serve more?”)

B answers, “yes, I’d like more”
— **he, kšiliyašiniy**

or “that’s enough” — **sutikumu’**

“the ___ tastes good” — **štuštom a ___**

“I like the ___” — **kaqnič’o ha ___**

A says, “finish your food”
— **’exen a ’uwumu’**

B replies, “I’m full” — **kaqt’**

A asks, “have you eaten?”
— **moq’e pašin e?**

B answers, “I’ve eaten already”
— **moq’e kašin**

or “I’m hungry” — **ka kmixixin**

Some phrases for kids and parents:

“good boy, good girl” — **č’o ha č’ič’i!**

“wash your hands!” — **’uxmaniwon a p’u!**

“close the door!” — **’iqip’ a mitip’i’n!**

“don’t slam the door!” — **’inipsutisiq’ a mitip’i’n!**

“be quiet!” — **šaxšitupš!**

“brush your teeth!” — **tišolk’o’m a psa!**

“comb your hair!” — **tikikš!**

“it’s time for bed” (*literally* “go sleep”)
— **yawe’n!**

A few other expressions

A asks, “where are you?” — **taka’ i pi’?**

B says, “here I am” — **’iti’ ka no’**

“I’m not sleepy” — **’iniksiliwe’**

“I want to go home” — **ka ksiliyi’**

“I want to go outside” — **ka ksilikitwon**

“I want to go play” — **ka kšilitišiwil**

“I love you, am fond of you” — **kaqšiyikin**
(but “I’m *in* love with you” — **kic’haqya’linin**)

9 — How the knowledge of Samala comes to us — 2:29

Most of what we know of the Chumash languages is due to John P. Harrington, a native of Boston born in 1884. Harrington worked for the Bureau of American Ethnology researching and recording native languages and cultures all over western North America.

Harrington had a special passion for Chumash. When he died in 1961, he left over a hundred thousand pages of notes on the Chumash people — on language, of course, but also tales, customs, beliefs, and material culture.

Harrington’s main Samala consultant was tribal matriarch María Solares, who was in her 70s when he worked with her between about 1912 and 1919. Maria Solares was born in 1842 and died in 1923. Her father’s parents were from **Kalawašaq’**, the second largest village in Samala territory. Maria’s mother was born among the Hometwoli Yokuts.

Most of what we know about the Samala language and a great deal of what we know of the culture has been preserved because of Maria Solares’ willingness to share her knowledge with Harrington.

Fast forward 50 years to 1969. A few dozen boxes of Harrington’s Chumash manuscripts were in storage in Dwinelle Hall at UC Berkeley. I was a graduate student in Linguistics at the time and started going through the seven boxes of Samala material.

It was like filling in the squares of a giant crossword puzzle. Before I knew it I was in love with the language and ended up writing a dictionary and a full-scale description of Samala grammar.

My graduate advisor was Dr. Madison Beeler; he had worked with the last fluent speaker of Barbareño Chumash, Mary Yee, who died in 1965. Dr. Beeler had tapes of Mary Yee speaking Barbareño, so I knew what Barbareño

sounded like. I had seen that Harrington wrote Barbareño just the way he wrote Samala, noting the same fine points in the phonetics of the two languages, which are very similar in many ways.

The only sound recordings of Samala that we know of are a few scratchy wax cylinder recordings of María Solares singing, so I modeled my pronunciation of Samala on the Barbareño tapes. Unless some lost recording turns up, Mary Yee's recorded pronunciation of Barbareño is the closest that we're going to come to the sound of Samala.

10 — Introduction to the Pronunciation Guide — 0:59

In the tracks that follow you'll be hearing the sections of this chapter on the sound pattern of Samala Chumash. I'll give lots of example pronunciations, plus some tips on how to go about producing the more exotic sounds. I'll pause after each Samala word to give you a chance to repeat it.

If you'd like to read along with what you're hearing on the CD, you can find the full text of the pronunciation guide at www.chumashlanguage.com/soundguide.html.

Samala includes a number of sounds that don't occur in English at all and the sounds of Samala combine in ways that a speaker of English is likely to find challenging.

The Samala words that you see in this dictionary are written entirely in phonetic symbols, although *most* of them are the same symbols that we use to write English.

The principle behind phonetic spelling is *one sound, one symbol*.

11 — Vowel Sounds that English and Samala share — 2:12

First are the vowels, since you can't pronounce a word without a vowel. If you'd like a basic definition, a **vowel** *is one of the sounds*

indicated in English by the letters A, E, I, O, U and sometimes Y. This doesn't really tell you what a vowel is, but it gives you a working idea.

The vowels of Samala are written phonetically. For practical purposes this means they're pronounced and written very much like the vowels of Spanish.

How the vowels sound:

Here are examples of Samala words with the five vowels that Samala and English share in common — along with Spanish.

The vowel i (written with the letter I)

Here's the Samala word for "repeat" — **kimi**

Here's the word for "salt," **tip**

The vowel e (written with the letter E)

the word for "yes" — **he**

The vowel a (written with the letter A)

the word for "the" — **ma**

The vowel o

"grandfather" — **nono**

The vowel u

"owl" — **muhu**

Notice that **e** and **o** keep the same quality throughout, instead of slurring the way vowels do in English. Now you'll hear a few Chumash words that *look* like they should sound like English words, but when you hear the English words right after them, you'll realize that Chumash and English *don't* sound alike.

Listen carefully to the difference between

Samala **he** "yes" and English "hay"
— **he** / "hay"

Samala **nono** "grandfather" and English
"no no" — **nono** / "no-no"

12 — Consonant sounds that English and Samala share — 2:59

Consonants are sounds like **t**, **s**, **m**, or **y**. They all involve blocking the stream of breath to some degree. You either stop it completely for a moment or else narrow it down and create friction, with a buzzing or humming sound.

The consonants of Samala are divided into three sets, depending on how they're pronounced. You'll hear more about these same three sets later on when we talk about what's called "glottalized consonants," since these three types of consonants all behave differently.

Hard consonants

There's a set of sounds where you completely close off the flow of air for a moment, either with your lips or tongue or vocal cords. You could call these "hard" consonants, like the "hard C" in English "cat" or "cup." The technical term is "stop" because you stop the flow of air when you pronounce these sounds.

Hard consonants or "stops" like **p**, **t**, and **k** are pronounced as in Spanish rather than English. These sounds usually have an explosive puff of breath at the beginning of a word in English, but not in Spanish or Samala.

The sound **p**

Here's the Samala word for "hand" — **pu**
the word for "salt" — **tip**

The consonant **t**

Here's the Samala word for "go in" — **tap**
"to run" — **alpat**

The consonant **k**

"person" — **ku**
"comb" — **tikik**

Liquid consonants:

The consonant sounds that you pronounce with no friction are called liquids. The technical term "liquid" refers to this flowing quality of no friction.

Here are some examples of the liquid consonants in Samala:

The consonant **y**

the Samala word for "bluebird" — **yol**
"to trade" — **wayap**

The consonant **w**

Here's the Samala word for "exist" — **wil**
"to stand" — **nowon**

The consonant **m**

the Samala word for "owl" — **muhu**
to bring" — **nukum**

The consonant **n**

"grandfather" — **nono**
"let go of" — **niwon**

The consonant **l**

the word for "bat" (the animal) — **makal**
the word for "to be straight, go straight"
— **lukumel**

Notice that the L in Samala words sounds more like the L of Spanish, especially at the end of a word. Listen to the Samala word **mol** "to toast" and the English word "mole," which doesn't sound much like it at all — **mol** / "mole."

13 — Friction sounds and three special symbols — 2:26

So far we've looked at hard consonants like **p** and **k** and the liquid consonants like **m** and **l**. There's a third class of sounds; the technical term for them is "fricative."

With fricatives are sounds where you don't completely cut off the flow of air the way you do with stops, but you close things down enough that there's some turbulence or friction, say with "S."

The consonant **h**

the Samala word for “hello” — **haku**
the word for “rain” — **tuhuy**

The sound **S**

the word for “tooth” — **sa**
the word for “heel” — **'osos**

The S-wedge symbol **š**

Now we come to the first of the special phonetic symbols — **š** — written as an S with a little V-shaped wedge over it. The S-wedge symbol **š** stands for “SH,” which English spells lots of different ways, as in “shake,” “motion,” “machine,” “Fischer,” and so on. You can call this symbol “S wedge” when you need a name for it.

Here are example of Samala words with **š**:

the word for “earth, land” — **šup**
“to cry” — **miš**

Caution: Be sure to pay attention to the wedge over the symbol **š** so that you can tell it apart from plain **s**.

The symbol **C**

This is the second of the special phonetic symbols. The symbol **c** stands for “TS,” as in English “cats,” and it can occur anywhere in the word, including at the beginning.

Here’s the sound of a kiss — **cu**
“to point” — **icumu'**
“to prune (a tree)” — **wicpun**

This combination of **t** and **s** occurs in English all the time, but it almost always comes about when different words or parts of words come together, such as “cats” or “not so fast.”

In Samala the “TS” sound of the symbol **c** is a single unit.

The C-wedge symbol **č**

The symbol **č** stands for the “CH” sound, as in English “church” or “watch.” In Samala **č** is a single unit.

Here are examples of Samala words with **č**.

the word for “oriole” (the bird) — **čakačak**
“to be fast” — **towič**

Remember to pay attention to the wedge over the symbol **č** so that you can tell it apart from plain **c**.

There’s a neat pattern to the symbols with the raised wedge. The wedge over a C makes it into a CH sound, and the wedge over an S makes it into an SH sound. This comes in handy as you learn more about the sound pattern of Samala, since these sounds **c** and **č**, **s** and **š** behave alike in certain ways.

Caution: Whatever you do, *don’t* pronounce either of the “C” symbols in Samala like the hard C sound of “cat” or “nick,” or like the soft C sound of “cereal” or “nice.”

14 — Samala sounds that English lacks — 3:19

In this section you’ll learn about four sounds that English either doesn’t have or doesn’t use to distinguish one word from another.

' — Glottal stop

Glottal stop is a catch in the throat, a sound that you make way down at the level of your vocal cords. The technical term “glottal stop” refers to closing the “glottis” — the vocal cords — since you make a glottal stop by temporarily closing the vocal cords.

The phonetic symbol here for glottal stop is a single close-quote or an apostrophe with its hook open to the left.

Glottal stop occurs all the time in English, but we don’t use it to distinguish one word from

another. Here are some of the environments where you'll hear a glottal stop in English:

- in emphatic speech, words that start with vowels may have a glottal stop even when there's another word in front of them. It's easy to hear the difference between “the apple” — pronounced with a glottal stop — and “the apple” pronounced without. Listen for it in “go away” and “you're out.”
- another place where glottal stop shows up in English is between the vowels of exclamations like “oh-oh” (expressing apprehension or an error) or “uh-uh” (for “no”)
- for many speakers of American English, “T” becomes an glottal stop when it comes right before certain other sounds, especially an “N,” in words like “lightṭning” or “kittṭen” or “gotṭ none.” T is also a glottal stop in a casual pronunciation of “let me see” or “wait nearby.”

You already know how to make a glottal stop, so it should be easy to hear and pronounce in Samala words. Glottal stop is *very* common in Samala.

It's much easier to hear that a Samala word starts with a glottal stop when there's some word in front of it. Listen to these pairs and notice how the glottal stop jumps out at you when there's something in front of it.

here's the word for “house” — **'ap**

and here is it with a word in front of it — “the house” — **ma 'ap**

the word for “here” — **'iti'**

and here it is with a word in front of it — “right here” — **pa 'iti'**

Glottal stop is very common at the end of Samala words. Here are examples of pairs of words where the *only* difference is whether or not they end with glottal stop.

here's the word for “the” — **ma**

“jackrabbit” — **ma'** — **ma / ma'**

Here's “yes” — **he**

“this one” — **he'** — **he / he'**

Caution: People often ignore glottal stop at the beginning of a word, since it *seems* to be automatic anyway. That's OK for now, but please don't ignore glottal stop at the end of a word; there's a good chance that leaving it out it could make a difference in the meaning.

15 — **ṭ** — “Barred I” — 4:07

This sound is called “barred I” because it's written as an I with a bar through it.

Here are some Samala words with **ṭ**:

the word for “name” — **tṭ** “name”

the word for “find” — **iṣṭi'**

the word for “now” — **kipṭi'**

OK, you can hear it, but how do you produce it yourself? Barred I is pronounced halfway between **i** (English “ee”) and **u** (English “oo”).

But the easiest way to say barred I is to say the English vowel sequence “ah” “uh” and then barred I. This helps you raise your tongue in stages to approximate **ṭ**. Here are some trios of words, two English words and one Samala words, that do just this:

“mock” — “muck” — **mṭk** — the Samala word for “far” — “mock” — “muck” — **mṭk**

“hot” — “hut” — **hṭt** — the Samala word for “scalp” — “hot” — “hut” — **hṭt**

If all else fails, just think of the sound you might make if you stepped on a slug barefoot — **ḥ!**

More seriously, if you have trouble putting your tongue and lips in the right configuration to pronounce barred I as **ṭ**, you can make a reasonable substitution with the “oo” sound of English words like “took,” “look,” or “put.”

Notice how English “took” sounds a lot like Samala **tṭk** “point — “took / **tṭk** — It's not ideal, but it works — “took”/: **tṭk**.

x — Raspy H

This sound is a lot like “H” in English, but raspy, with more friction. It’s like the “J” in Spanish “baja” or the “CH” in German “Bach.” Here are some examples in Samala:

the word for “bear” — **xus**

“to be hungry” — **mixixin**

“to sing” — **expeč**

Caution: Whatever you do, *don’t* pronounce Samala **x** like either of the X’s in English “Xerox.”

q — deep K

The sound written with the phonetic symbol **q** is pronounced like a “K” but further back in the mouth. Say the letter K and pay close attention to what happens as you do it. Notice how the back of your tongue rises up and touches the roof of your mouth — **k**.

Say “K” again and try moving the point of contact about an inch further back, so that the back of your tongue touches back, closer to your tonsils. If you can’t hear the difference or can’t reproduce it, it’s OK to substitute regular **k** for **q**, but remember that there *is* a difference.

This sound occurs in many other languages too, such as Arabic. That’s why Iraq is written with a Q, because Arabic speakers say **iraq**.

Here are some Samala words with **q**:

the word for “leaf, feather” — **qap**

the word for “to hear, listen” — **itaq**

“to die” — **aqšan**

Caution: Whatever you do, *don’t* pronounce Samala **q** like the “Q” in English “quick” or “equal.”

Of course Samala **q** *does* sound a lot like English “Q” in Samala words that have a **w** after the **q**,

for example the Samala word for “to make” — **eqwel**.

16 — Glottalized consonants — 0:57

So far you’ve come across glottal stop — which is written here with an apostrophe as ’ — at the beginning and end of words *and* in the middle between vowels:

in the *beginning* in a word like “house” — **’ap**

in the *middle* “the house” — **ma ’ap**

and at the *end* “arrow” — **ya’**

Samala also has sequences of a glottal stop pronounced along with some other consonant; the technical term for this is “glottalization.” It shows up in words like **č’ayaš** “path” and **suk’u** “what.” Glottalization is one of the most striking features of the Samala sound system, and it’s one of the more challenging things to learn, so we’ll devote a lot of space to it in this introduction.

17 — Glottal stop with liquid consonants — 2:39

The easiest place to start with glottalized consonants is with the liquid consonants — **m**, **n**, **l**, **y**, and **w** — these are all consonants with a flowing sound that can be drawn out.

Pronouncing glottalized liquids is easy for speakers of English, at least in the middle of the word. In American English, “T” often becomes a glottal stop before liquids in casual speech. In other words, you already know to make glottalized liquids.

If you wrote English words as if they were Samala, some glottalized liquids might be:

“motley” — **ma’li**

“he got me” — **higa’mi**

“we got you” — **wiga’yu**

Glottalized liquids occur only in the middle and ends of words in Samala. Here are some examples with glottal stop and liquids in the middle of the word. These should be easy to say.

the word for “too, also” — **na’ni**

“to take hold of” — **u’liš**

“hollow” — **ma’muč**

“winter” — **swa’yin**

Notice that you hear the glottal stop *before* the liquid consonant.

Here are some examples of glottalized liquids at the end of the word.

the word for “go” — **na’n**

“two” (the number) — **’iško’m**

“cricket” — **klo’l**

Pronouncing glottalized liquids at the end of the word

It sounds like you’re choking off the end of the word here, which is exactly what’s going on. When you say **’iško’m** “two,” you’re starting to close your vocal cords to make the glottal stop at the same time that you’re closing your lips to make the **m** sound.

Here’s a trick that might help you pronounce this combination of glottal stop and liquid consonant at the end of the word. Say a word like **na’ni** “also” — which is easy to say because there’s a vowel after the glottalized consonant. Then try saying it without the vowel at the end: **na’n**. This gives you the Samala word **na’n** “to go.”

Let’s try that with **’iško’m** “two,” when it has a vowel after it in a phrase like “two dogs” **’iško’m a huču**. Leave off the **huču** part to say **’iško’m a** and then leave off the **a**; you get **’iško’m**.

18 — Glottal stop with hard consonants — 1:59

Glottal stop also shows up with the hard consonants — **p, t, k** and **q**, plus **c** and **č** — where it makes a popping sound.

Here are some words with glottalized consonants at the beginning:

the word for “rattle” — **c’iwis**

the word for “trail” — **č’ayaš**

“to break” — **k’ot**

the word for “abalone” — **t’aya**

Here are some words that have a glottalized consonant in the middle:

the word for “younger sibling” — **ic’is**

“to be sour” — **it’on**

“to sit, stay” — **īlik’in**

“already” — **moq’e**

Here are some words that have a glottalized consonant at the end:

the word for “bird” — **wic’**

“mother” — **tik’**

“fawn” — **piq’**

“chief” — **wot’**

Here are some pairs of words that differ just by glottalization at the beginning:

the word for “skin” — **pax**

“your bow” — **p’ax** — **pax** / **p’ax**

the word for “brother-in-law” — **to’**

the word for “mussel” (the shellfish) — **t’o’**
— **to’** / **t’o’**

Here’s a pair that differs just by glottalization in the middle:

“hello” — **haku**

“either/or” — **hak’u** — **haku** / **hak’u**

Here’s a pair that differs just by glottalization at the end:

“tip, point” — **tik**

“mother” — **tik’**

19 — Some tips on producing a glottalized consonant — 2:19

It’s easier to hear a glottalized consonant than to produce one. It’s also easier to produce a glottalized consonant at the beginning of the word — at least for the stop consonants that we’ve been talking about.

Here are three different ways you could do it. We'll start with a Samala syllable like **k'u**, with a glottalized **k**.

First way: Close off your air as if you're about to lift something heavy. Pronounce the consonant sound as if you're whispering — **k**. Then resume breathing out as you say the vowel that comes after the consonant — **u**. There will automatically be a glottal stop in front of the vowel.

Say **k'u**. Say it faster and run the consonant and glottal stop together into **k'u**.

Second way: Stick an extra vowel between the consonant and the glottal stop, then say the word while you make the extra vowel weaker and weaker until the consonant and glottal stop run together.

Say **ku'u**, then **ka'u**, **k'u** and finally **k'u**. Do this quickly enough and the consonant and glottal stop run together.

Third way: If there's a glottalized stop in the middle of the word, say the portion of the word up to the stop consonant, then the glottal stop and the vowel. A word to work on is **suk'u** "what."

Say **suk - 'u**. Do this quickly enough and the consonant and glottal stop run together.

Notice the difference between **suk'u** — when the **k** and the glottal stop are simply side by side — and **suk'u**, where the two sounds are run together and make a crisp popping sound.

When the stop consonant and the glottal stop are really run together, you're actually producing the consonant at almost the same time that you're producing the glottal stop. This is what gives a glottalized stop that satisfying pop in a word like "abalone" **t'aya**.

20 — Glottal stop with fricative consonants — 2:41

The fricative consonants of Samala are **s**, **š**, **h** and **x**; they all involve some friction or air

turbulence between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or in the throat, in words like

xus "bear"

šexpeč "he/she sings"

All the fricatives except **h** can be glottalized. Glottalized fricatives don't show up too frequently at the beginning of words, but here are a few examples:

the word for "heron" — **x'ox**

"he says" — **s'ip**

These aren't easy to say, but in actual speech there's usually some element in front on these words, so that in effect the glottalized fricative is in the *middle* of the word:

"the heron" — **ma x'ox**

"he will say" — **nos'ip**

These sounds are more common at the middle and ends of Samala words. Here are some examples of glottalized fricatives in the middle of the word:

"to dry something" — **as'ay**

"to spill something out, make an offering"
— **uš'ak**

"elder, old man" — **'anax'i'**

With a glottalized fricative at the end of a word, you hear the glottal stop right before the fricative, so the glottal stop is written before. Here are some examples:

the word for "one" — **paka's**

the word for "roof" — **'ixti'š**

the word for "river" — **štexe'x**

Pronouncing glottalized fricatives

Making a glottalized fricative in the middle of a word like **uš'ak** "make an offering" is like making a glottalized stop in the middle of the word. Start with the part of the word before the glottal stop, then say the rest of it from the glottal stop on: **uš — 'ak**. Say this faster and faster until they run together: **uš 'ak**, **uš'ak**.

Producing a glottalized fricative at the end of a word is a bit different. Let's practice on the word for "roof," **'ixti'š**. Say the part of the word up to the glottal stop: **'ixti'**, which happens to mean "to roof a house," and then add the **š** part almost as an afterthought: **'ixti' – š**, then say it faster so that the **š** runs right into the glottal stop: **'ixti' – š, 'ixti'š**.

21 — Vowels plus **y** and **w** — Part I

— Introduction — 2:53

You've already heard some words that have **y** or **w** between vowels:

the word for "abalone" — **t'aya**

the word for "eight" — **malawa**

Here are a couple of Samala words that *end* with a vowel plus **y**:

"circle" — **tokoy**

"to rain" — **tuhuy**

Technically, the **y** in these words is called an "offglide," because it glides off from a full vowel **i** to a sound that's closer to a consonant than a vowel in the sequences **oy** and **uy**.

The liquid sound **w** also works this way; it's part of the offglide from a full vowel **u** to a **w** sound in words like

"hot" (in terms of weather) — **išaw**

"make a mistake" — **ackaw**

Are you wondering about the phonetic spelling **aw** here in **išaw**? Just think of **malawa** "eight," where it seems perfectly logical to use a **w** after the **a**. Try saying **malawa** and then drop off the last vowel. You get **malaw**, which sounds just like the end of **išaw** "hot."

Whispering **y** and **w**

In Samala **y** and **w** have a slightly whispered quality at the end of the word. Listen for it as you hear these words again:

the word for "circle" — **tokoy**

the word for "rain" — **tuhuy**

Whispered **y** sounds *a little* like SH, but don't exaggerate so much that you actually say **tokoyš** instead of **tokoy**. Listen for whispered **w** as you hear these words again:

"hot" (in terms of weather) — **išaw**

"make a mistake" — **ackaw**

Whispered **w** sounds *a little* like F, but don't exaggerate so much that you actually say **išawf** instead of **išaw**.

To be more precise, **y** and **w** are whispered at the end of the word *unless* there's a word that starts with a vowel right afterward. Here's an example with the verb **tuhuy** "to rain." When the **y** is the last sound in the phrase, it's whispered; when a vowel follows, **y** is pronounced like the ordinary **y** in the middle of a word like **t'aya** "abalone."

"it's raining" — **štuhuy**

but "it's raining a lot" — **štuhuy a nono'**

22 — Vowels plus **y** and **w** — Part 2

— Familiar combinations — 2:37

The combination oy — This is the easiest combination: it's just like the "OY" in English "toy" or the "OI" in English "coin."

the word for "Jimson weed, Datura"

— **momoy**

The combination uy — This is an **u** sound followed by **i** (English "ee") as the offglide **y**. English uses a sequence very close to this in words like "Louie" and "chop suey."

Here's the word for "throw something away"

— **uškuy**

The sequences **oy** and **uy** are easy because they more or less match English spelling

The combination ay — This is the usual "ah" sound of Samala **a** followed by **i** (English "ee") as the offglide **y**. When you break this sequence down into "ah" and **i**, you may see why it's written AY. This is how it shows up when there's another vowel after it, in a word like **t'aya** "abalone."

Here are some Samala words that end with the sound **ay**:

“up above” — **'alapay**

“to put away” — **si'nay**

Remember to whisper the **y** unless a vowel follows it:

“to put away” — **si'nay**

“I put away the food” — **ksi'nay alamašin**

Caution: *Don't* pronounce Samala **ay** like English AY in a word like “pay.”

The combination aw — This is an “ah” sound followed by **u** (English “oo”) written as the offglide **w**. English spells it as in “cow” or “pound,” or AU in some foreign words like “Maui.” Here are some Samala examples:

the word for “bedazzled” — **it'aw**

the word for “ten” — **č'iyaw**

Remember to whisper the **w** unless a vowel follows it:

“ten” — **č'iyaw**

“ten days” — **č'iyaw a qsi**

Caution: *Don't* pronounce Samala **aw** like English AW in a word like “claw.”

23 — Vowels plus **y** and **w** — Part 3

Glottalization with vowels plus **y** and **w**

— 1:56

You've already seen that just about any consonant can be glottalized, including **y** and **w** in the middle of words like **swa'yin** “winter” and **ka'wač** “left hand.”

This is also true of **y** and **w** at the end of the word; they can be glottalized too. The whispered quality of **y** and **w** at the end of the word is much more noticeable after glottal stop.

Here are the glottalized versions of the four combinations of vowel plus **y** or **w** that are familiar from English:

a'w “coyote” — **xuxa'w**

a'y “moon” — **'awa'y**

o'y “hoof” — **to'y**

u'y “chest, front” — **'usu'y**

Remember, the glottalized **y** or **w** is whispered unless there's a following vowel:

Here's the word for “its hoof” — **što'y**

“the deer's hoof” — **što'y a w+**

How to pronounce the glottalized versions of these combinations

How do you learn to pronounce a word like **to'y**? Try pronouncing a word with a plain vowel that ends in glottal stop, such as **to'** “brother-in-law.” If you're able to say **to'** with a glottal stop at the end, then just change **to** to **toy** and keep the glottal stop at the end. The glottal stop automatically clamps down on the **y** part of **toy** to produce **to'y**.

Remember to whisper the **y** as you release the glottal stop — as long as there's no vowel after it.

24 — Vowels plus **y** and **w** — Part 4

Combinations that English lacks — 2:10

So far you've heard about combinations of vowels with **y** and **w** that show up in both Samala and English — **ay**, **aw**, **oy** and **uy**.

This is four combinations. But all six of the vowels of Samala can show up with either **y** or **w** at the end of a word. That makes 12 possible combinations of the six vowels plus the **y** and **w** offglides, so there are eight combinations that English lacks.

These combinations can be a bit tricky, because they're unfamiliar *and* English sometimes uses the same letters with a different pronunciation.

Actually, they're only tricky when they come at the end of the word. In the middle of a word they're easy enough. For example, the combination **ew** shows up in the middle of the word for “starfish,” **'elewese**, and this rolls right off your tongue. Drop the last three letters and

you get the word for “tongue,” **'elew**. The combination **ew** is harder to hear and to pronounce in **'elew** than in **'elewese**.

Or take the combination **iy** in the middle of the word for “master, owner,” **kiyi**. Compare this to the same combination at the end of the word for “wasp,” **'iy**. All we've done is drop the first and last letters here, but **'iy** is harder to say than **kiyi**.

When a combination of a vowel plus the offglide **y** or **w** comes at the end of a word, the **y** or **w** is whispered, unless the next word starts with a vowel. This for this in the words for “tongue” **'elew**, and “wasp” **'iy**.

The bad news is that whispering makes things more complicated, since it's one more way that Samala is different from English. The good news is that it also makes the difference between these various unfamiliar vowel combinations easier to hear.

25 — Vowels plus **y** and **w** — Part 5

y combinations that English lacks — 3:51

The Y combinations that you've seen so far are

- ay** “to forget” — **ta'may**
- oy** “go around” — **olk'oy**
- uy** “throw away” — **uškuy**

Here are the others:

The combination **ey**

This is “eh” plus **i** (“ee”) as the offglide **y**, exaggerating the final **i** sound. Whispering helps you hear the difference between Samala **ey** and plain **e**, as in

- “to stick to” — **pey**
- versus* “yes/no” — **he**

Notice that except for the whispering, **pey** sounds a lot like English “pay.”

Here are other words that end in **ey**:

- the word for “tarweed” — **swey**
- “cousin” — **'alixšey**

Here's **ey** with glottal stop:

- the word for “flower” — **spe'y**
- the word for “close, nearby” — **mute'y**

Here's a pair where you hear the difference between **ey** and plain **e** with glottal stop.

- the word for “this one” — **he'**
- the word for “flower” — **spe'y**

Caution: As far as spelling goes, don't pronounce Samala **ey** like English EY in words like “key” or “Meyer.”

As far as pronunciation goes, be careful to make a distinction between **ey** and plain **e**. The whispering at the end of the word helps you with this.

The combination **iy**

This is **i** plus **i** (“ee”) as the offglide **y**.

Whispering is the only thing that helps you hear the difference between Samala **iy** and plain **i** at the end of a word, as in

- “to twist string” — **miy**
- versus* “to repeat” — **kimi**

Here are other words that end in **iy**:

- the word for “sticky” — **piliy**
- “to revive, come to” — **atkiy**

Here's **iy** with glottal stop:

- the word for “hook” — **ki'y**

Caution: As far as pronunciation goes, be careful to make a distinction between **iy** and plain **i**. The main clue is the whispering at the end of a word like **miy**.

The combination **iy**

This is barred “i” plus **i** (“ee”) as the offglide **y**. There's no English equivalent, but remember the whispering:

- the word for “wasp” — **'iy**
- “fox” — **kniy**

Here's **'iy** with glottal stop:

- the word for “man, male” — **'ih'i'y**

26 — Vowels plus **y** and **w** — Part 6

w combinations with English lacks — 4:43

There are four combinations of vowel plus **w** which English does not have. Here's a trick to help with learning them. Try imitating a two-year-old — or the cartoon character Elmer Fudd — who can't say L and substitutes W for it. This makes these sequences surprisingly easy!

The combination **ew**

This an “eh” sound followed by **u** (English “oo”) as the offglide **w**. It's a lot like Samala **aw** (like English “cow”) as in **išaw** “hot (of weather)” but with an “eh” sound. Think of Elmer Fudd or the two-year-old substituting W for L. When you pronounce it this way, English “hell” comes out as Samala **hew** “pelican” — provided that you whisper the **w** at the end of the word — **hew**.

the word for “go down” — **elew**

Here's **e'w** with glottal stop:

“barn owl” — **še'w**

Caution: Don't pronounce Samala **ew** like English EW in “sew” or “few.”

The combination **iw**

This is an “ih” sound followed by **u** (English “oo”) as the offglide **w**. Just as with **ew**, the easiest way to pronounce this is to imitate Elmer Fudd or the two-year-old trying to say “ill.” Saying English “chill” as **čiw** is a close approximation of Samala **č'iw** “animal's paw.” Remember to whisper the **w** unless a vowel follows — **č'iw**.

“to cost” — **pi'w**

The combination **ɨw**

This is “barred l” plus **u** (English “oo”) as the offglide **w**.

the word for “gut, ream out” — **aqšiw**

Here it is with glottal stop:

the word for “word, language” — **aqli'w**

The combination **ow**

This is “oh” plus **u** (English “oo”) as the offglide **w**. Whispering helps you hear the difference between Samala **ow** and plain **o** at the end of the word:

“tobacco” — **šow**

versus the word for “flying squirrel” — **šošo**

To fall back on Elmer Fudd or the two-year-old again, try imitating them as you say English “shoal” and you have the Samala words **šow** “tobacco,” as long as you whisper the **w** — **šow**.

Here's **o'w** with glottal stop:

the word for “eagle” — **slo'w**

Caution: As far as spelling goes, don't pronounce Samala **ow** like English OW in “cow.” As far as pronunciation goes, be careful to make a distinction between **ow** and plain **o**. The whispering at the end of the word helps you with this.

The combination **uw**

This is **u** (English “oo”) plus **u** as the offglide **w**. Whispering is the only that helps you hear the difference between Samala **uw** and plain **u** at the end of the word, as in

“beach, south” — **muhuw**

versus the word for “owl” — **muhu**

Here are other words that end with **uw**:

“to eat” — **'uw**

“fish” — **'a'lilimuw**

Here's **u'w** with glottal stop:

the word for “right, right hand” — **kuyu'w**

Caution: Be careful to make a distinction between **uw** and plain **u**. The whispering at the end of the word helps you with this.

27 — Aspirated consonants — Consonants with a puff of breath after them — 2:43

If you've looked through the Samala dictionary or the list of conversational phrases in the introduction, you may have noticed some words spelled with little raised H's after some consonants, such as

the word for “village” — 'ap^haniš

“to be able to” — nit^hoy

“Inezeño, member of the Santa Ynez band” —
s^hamala

These words probably don't sound the way you might expect. The **p** + ^h in 'ap^haniš isn't the PH in English “phone”; it's a **p** followed by an **h** sound, just like English “uphill.”

The technical term for this is “aspiration,” which literally means “breathing.” Before we talk about aspiration in Samala, let's talk about it in English.

Try holding your hand two inches from your mouth and say the words “pit” and “spit.” Notice that you feel a puff of breath with “pit” but not with “spit.” The difference is that the P in “pit” is aspirated — it has a puff of breath after it — while the P in “spit” is a plain P; it's *not* aspirated.

In Samala, all of the hard consonants — the sounds **p**, **t**, **c**, **č**, **k** and **q**, and the fricatives **s** and **š** — can be aspirated. A raised H after the consonant is the phonetic symbol for aspiration; this helps remind you that a sound like **p^h** in Samala is **p** plus **h**, like English “uphill” or “uphold.”

The flip side of this is that when you see these Samala consonants written without a raised H, they're *not* aspirated. They have no puff of breath after them, even in places where a speaker of English would automatically add it. So in *all* of the Samala words you've heard until now, the hard consonants are plain, *without*

aspiration. You may notice this if you listen to the earlier tracks again.

Listen to the Samala pronunciation of a word with a plain consonant, versus how you'd say it with an aspirated consonant if you were speaking with an American English accent. Here's “the boat” with a plain T in — **ma tomol** and **ma t^homol**, with an American accent:
ma tomol / **ma t^homol**.

Aspiration isn't easy for a speaker of English either to hear or to learn to turn on or off at will, but to be fair to Samala you should at least *know* about it.

28 — Aspirated consonants — How aspiration show up in Samala — 2:24

Samala uses aspiration to distinguish one word from another. Here is a pair of words that differ only in aspiration:

“to dip up, fish with a net” — pi'

“to play the walnut dice game” — p^hi'

It's much easier to hear aspiration when the aspirated sound is in the middle of the word, so let's try adding the prefix **si-** “they” to the verbs here. You get

“they fish with a net” — sipi'

“they play walnut dice” — sip^hi'

Here's another pair with plain **k** and aspirated **k^h** in the middle of the word:

“one who looks” — 'akuti

“and I look” — na k^huti

Here are the aspirated consonants of Samala. Notice that when the last syllable of a word begins with an aspirated consonant, you accent that syllable:

p^h “to smile” — išp^hoy

t^h “be able to” — nit^hoy

c^h “hush, be quiet” — c^hi'í

č^h “be good” — č^ho

“islander, island Chumash” — č^humaš

- k^h** “wind, the wind is blowing” — **saxtak^hit**
- q^h** “thank, be grateful” — **aq^hina’**
- s^h** “Inezeño, member of the Santa Ynez band” — **s^hamala**
- ʒ^h** the plant “yerba santa” — **wiʒ^hap**

29 — Conclusion — 0:29

Congratulations! You’ve made it to the end. There’s a lot more I could have said, including telling another story, but there’s only so much room on a CD. I hope you find the information helpful and that it gives you a greater sense of confidence in pronouncing the Samala words that you see in the pages of the dictionary.

I’ll close with a traditional Samala phrase for “goodbye,” **kiwana’n**, “I’m going now” — **kiwana’n**.