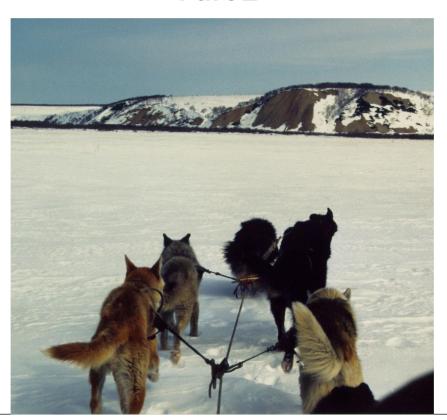
Electronic edition 2005 for www.siberian-studies.org

Itelmen Language and Culture Part 2



The revised electronic edition goes back to the 1996 textbook. Later discussions, as during the international conference «Bicultural education in the North» in Halle 1997, and the valuable feedback from the native community itself encouraged us to produce a new extended edition that is structured in two parts:

Part 1, the new textbook, now focuses on the southern dialect whereas the earlier edition included additional

Part 2 pays attention to local linguistic variants and Kamchadal and includes additional themes, scientific species designations and full translations of all words and sentences in Russian or English.

part 1 Revised edition of:

Historical-ethnographical Teaching Materials for the Itel'men Language

K. Khaloimova, M. Dürr, E. Kasten, S. Longinov

dialect variants and a Kamchadal vocabulary as well.

Publisher «Kamshat», Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski (1996)

Illustrations: S. Longinov

part 2 Revised edition of:

Itelmen Language and Culture

Michael Dürr, Erich Kasten and Klavdiya Khaloimova

Waxmann, Münster (2001)

Editors: David Koester (English text), Tjan Zaotschnaja (Russian text)

Layout and multimedia design: Michael Dürr and Erich Kasten

Audios, videos and photos: Erich Kasten

Assistance in species identification: Steffen Bohl

Special thanks go to the many Itelmens and Kamchadals from all over Kamchatka who collaborated in the making of this CD.

Kamchadal language materials were collected and edited by the «Club of the Kamchadals», Milkovo.

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Foreword

This book is the first in a series of textbooks on the Itelmen language that all follow the same methodical and didactical principles. The books are intended for learners from different age groups and in different study contexts. The series responds to the newly revived interest of the Itelmen population in preserving their native language and the unique cultural knowledge related to it.

The book is divided into sections each of which systematically explores the main spheres of Itelmen life using vocabulary and illustrations specific to Itelmen culture. In this way the Itelmen language is presented within its cultural context which in turn helps students get a deeper understanding of both language and culture. Because of this more comprehensive approach, the book is directed towards retrieving general memories related to language and culture, thus appealing to adults who have not had the chance in recent decades (for whatever reason) to use their mother tongue on a regular basis.

By presenting usage in the domestic sphere, the book helps teach the Itelmen language to children of preschool age. The illustrations convey the meanings of Itelmen words and the accompanying explanations and stories by adults enhance children's awareness of situations typical of their culture. This encourages familiarity with the Itelmen language in context which is an important pre-requisite for systematic study of the language at school and which has so far been neglected.

At a later stage this book may also serve as a basis for local history lessons, as it gives an introduction to special ethnoecological perspectives and other historico-cultural traditions of particular settlements. Thus the book is not only for the Itelmen indigenous population, but can also contribute to an understanding of Itelmen language and culture among the non-Itelmen population.

The main structure of this book, with each chapter focussing on a particular area or subject, will be kept throughout the proposed series of textbooks, including a systematic introduction to grammar. This will make it easier for young students to work with the books. From the very beginning, they become more and more familiar with how the books are organized. For example, vocabulary from earlier lessons will be used in grammar drills in order to place the words into their proper contexts and to present inflections as parts of complete phrases or sentences.

Readers and books of exercises for advanced students will contain texts from a comprehensive Itelmen anthology of legends, family stories and tales related to everyday situations (currently under revision). Furthermore, a dictionary based on the vocabulary from the textbooks is going to be compiled for practical use.

Apart from that, there will be teaching material for special purposes or for students of particular age groups. For example, an introduction to the Itelmen alphabet for first grade pupils already exists in the shape of an exercise book with writing exercises. Furthermore, selected situations from the linguistic and cultural material presented in this book may serve as children's and coloring books, if simplified and adapted to children's needs.

Compared to other more conventional language text books, a greater emphasis is placed on preserving linguistic/dialect and cultural variations. Therefore, this book will appear in two editions: one adapted to the dialect of the north around Sedanka and one for the dialect spoken south of it. The edition of this book for Itelmens of the southern region (territory of Tkhsanom) is for the most part based on the dialect that used to be spoken around Sopochnoe.

The Sopochnoe dialect is best documented and has already been used in existing teaching material. All linguistic variants of other settler communities that deviate from it less than the northern dialect (particularly where the pronunciation of single words is concerned) and that are – in part – only spoken by very few people are given as footnotes. Thus, regional language variations and special variants are to a large extent taken into account, even though for practical reasons a partial standardization cannot be avoided by using one dialect as point of reference.

Among the Itelmens and the Kamchadals of Central Kamchatka remnants of a vocabulary have survived which stem from language influences of peoples with whom they have been in close cultural contact for a long time, such as the Cossacks and the early Russian settlers. This kind of language material is given at the end of each subject/chapter together with comments on culturally characteristic features of this group.

In this way we try to live up to a number of expectations existing among parts of the Itelmen population concerning the preservation or the revival of their language. Only the future will tell, whether the Itelmen language can regain its former function as a general means of communication under the given circumstances. In any case the Itelmen language might serve as a means of expressing local or ethnic affiliation or identity and contribute to its stabilization. Expression of identity has been one of the main motivations for preserving the language. With this in mind, particular attention has been paid to variations in dialect.

A number of drawings are based on illustrations from books of N. K. Starkova.

Introduction

For Itelmens, as for other peoples of the North, cohabitation with populations of newcomers has meant that their linguistic and cultural traditions have over time receded into the background or been integrated into new, hybrid forms of cultural expression. Especially today, with greater cultural awareness, it is a particular concern of many smaller ethnic groups and local communities to once again place greater emphasis on their own identities.

Since the mid-1990s, a group of foreign anthropologists and ethno-linguists have been producing educational materials in collaboration with indigenous language experts and teachers. These materials seek to preserve and develop Itelmen traditions by emphasizing locally relevant subjects and related linguistic-cultural particularities. This work came about at the instigation of the

Itelmen organization "Tkhsanom", for which the preservation of threatened knowledge occupies a special place in its program of political and economic development.

The textbook "Historical and ethnographical

that was subsequently produced and introduced in Kamchatka in 1997, is expanded in a useful way by this CD.

On the CD, the richly illustrated situations from Itelmen everyday life presented in the book are accompanied by sound recordings of relevant language examples. The CD also provides additional textual material.

The themes dealt with are ones of particular attention in the Itelmen remembered past.

Short video clips help additionally to reproduce some of the contexts of life and usage.

The aim to permit identification with localized traditions, — while at the same time emphasizing cultural commonalities — is ensured by delineating differences in dialect. Besides materials in the southern (or Khairyuzovo) and more northern (Sedanka) dialects, examples of Kamchadal are also provided. In this latter case we are dealing with vocabulary and material culture of Russian-speaking groups living along the Kamchatka river in Central Kamchatka. These groups are descendant from a mixed population of Itelmens, Cossacks and Russian settlers — who today recognize their common Itelmen ancestry.

Thus the CD illustrates how Itelmen communities in Kamchatka are dealing with their linguistic and cultural heritage — or with fragments thereof — in the changed political context of recent years. The collected

language recordings are also of particular documentary value in that they were made with the last few speakers whom one could still consider to be native speakers. But above all, the primary concern is presentation of the material for didactical purposes of as it is to be used in schools in Kamchatka and, as well, provide interested adults with a remembered past.

Although the recorded material provides a valuable source for phonological studies, we refrained from such analysis due to the more practical orientation of the CD. Therefore the orthography used in teaching is employed here. This derives primarily from the dialect spoken in Sopochnoe. The transcription and grammar reflect the views of Klavdiya N. Khaloimova who has been a definitive participant in the production of the teaching materials since the 1970s.

There are no specific transcription standards for any of the other dialect variations. The transcription of this material follows the introduced orthography. It does not claim to be a precise phonetic transcription of the different variations.

Regarding the texts, it should be noted that the transcriptions had to be standardized with retention, since narrative and grammatical skills vary — the best narrators do not necessarily have the best command of grammar, which makes it problematical to use their narratives for teaching. Thus, in some cases, the spoken and transcribed texts do not entirely correspond to one another.

Itelmen villages

Today the Itelmens live in western Kamchatka, although they once populated the entire central and southern areas of the peninsula. Itelmen villages were traditionally concentrated at the lower reaches of rivers that were rich in fish; for the same reasons today these areas are settled heavily by Russians and Koryaks. In contrast to the Koryaks, who also herd reindeer, the Itelmens primarily rely on fishing as a means of subsistence. Even though historically the Itelmens have lived along side other ethnic groups, they have managed to maintain their distinct cultural identity.

Kovran is located on the western coast of Kamchatka, just a few miles from the Okhotsk Sea. The village, predominantly inhabited by

Itelmens, was founded in the 1960s following the Soviet government closure of smaller, traditional settlements and the subsequent relocation of these populations to consolidated villages. Today Kovran serves as a center for Itelmen political and cultural life.

Alkhalalalai, a major annual cultural event, has taken place in Kovran each fall for several days since 1987. The holiday is particularly important for reimagining ancient Itelmen customs. Aside from being a time when people see close relatives and friends, Alkhalalalai is also a time when people take part in contests involving local history and art. During Alkhalalalai other contests are held for family dancing, traditional cooking, and children's artwork.

Kovran has a residential school with eleven grades in which Itelmen language is taught from Kindergarten. A museum was established in the Kovran school in 1992 with the goal of preserving and passing on Itelmen traditions to younger generations. One third of the village population of about 400 people consists of school children. Among the school children are also those from the nearby village Verkhnee Khairyuzovo, who have to pursue education there after grade 4.

The ancient Itelmen village of Verkhnee Khairyuzovo is located to the East of Kovran. In addition to Itelmens, there is also a Koryak population in this village. The village is located in an unusually beautiful spot surrounded by mountains; these protect the village from the harsh maritime climate.

Ust Khairyuzovo is a somewhat larger village that is located nearby at the mouth of the

river. Ust Khairyuzovo is a center for fish processing for the region and it has an airport.

In the northern part of the Itelmen territory there is a village a lot like Verkhnee Khairyuzovo that is called **Sedanka**. Koryaks and Itelmens live in this village.

Tigil, which is not far from Sedanka, is the center of the Tigil region. A group of Itelmen women are trying to preserve the northern dialect of the Itelmen language, as well as their traditional cultural practices.

In all these villages and towns on the west coast of Kamchatka, remembrances of previous places of Itelmen inhabitance are kept alive. In recent years, efforts have been taken to move back and to use these traditional territories again, on which Itelmen place names have been collected and are given in this volume.

The town of **Milkovo**, which is the administrative center for a region of the same name, has a population of 8,900 people, 2,000 of which are Kamchadals.

The Kamchadals are a distinctive ethnic group living in Kamchatka. They are descendents of Russian Cossacks and peasants, who often intermarried with Itelmens. Over time the Kamchadals developed their own distinctive culture.

It differs from the cultures of other Kamchatka peoples and the descendents of the early Russian settlers. This is evident in the subsistence tools, dwellings, and even linguistic particularities that persist today. Many Kamchadals are eager to preserve their distinctive cultural heritage and in 2000, the Kamchadals were officially recognized by the Russian government as one the "small-numbered peoples of the North".

In emphasizing their former ancestrial links to the Itelmens, they seeked to have their linguistic variants included in the Itelmen language school book, on which this CD is based.



Speakers contributing to this CD

Danilova (Krasnoyarova), Aleksandra Petrovna **1** born 1923 in Khairyuzovo where she also lived until her death in 1997.



Kasyan (Pritchina), Olga Stepanova 3 born 1940 in Sedanka Osedlaya, lives in Sedanka Kochevaya. Father Stepan Benediktovich Pritchin, born 1900. Mother Mariya Petrovna (Zaporotskaya), born 1903. Both from Sedanka Osedlaya.





Zaporotski, Georgi
Dimitrievich 2
born 1937, from Moroshechnoe, lives in Kovran and Moroshechnoe. Father Dimitri Egorovich, mother Maria Matveevna, maiden name Zaporotskaya, both from Moroshechnoe.



Silina, Ekaterina
Efimovna 4
born 1942 in Sedanka
Osedlaya, lives in
Sedanka Kochevaya.
Father Efim Alekseevich Pritchin, born
1898, mother Kseniya
Artemonovna, maiden
name Bekkerova, born
1903. Both from
Sedanka Osedlaya.

Popova, Polina Aleksandrovna **5** born 1927 in Khairyuzovo, where she also lives today.





Pravdoshina (Bekkerova), Lyudmila
Egorovna 6
born 1938 in Sedanka
Osedlaya, lives in Tigil
and Sedanka Osedlaya.
Mother Mariya Innokentevna Bekkerova, born
1888, from Sedanka
Osedlaya. Raised by her
uncle Fedor Innoken-

tevich Bekkerov, born in 1906.

Pritchin, Sergei Efimovich

born 1948 in Sedanka Osedlaya, lives in Sedanka Kochevaya. Father Efim Alekseevich Pritchin, born 1898, mother Kseniya Artemonovna, maiden name Bekkerova, born 1903.



Both from Sedanka Osedlaya.



Slobodchikova (Krasnoyarova), Mariya Pavlovna (S) born 1924 in Khairyuzovo, lives in Kovran. Father Pavel Krasnoyarov, mother Elena Nazarovna Krasnoyarova, both from Khairyuzovo.

Iaganova (Bekkerova),
Nadezhda Savvatevna 9
born 1926 in Sedanka
Osedlaya, lives in Tigil.
Father Bekkerov Savvati
Fedorovich, mother
Bekkerova Arina
Semenovna. Both from
Sedanka Osedlaya.



Ivashova, Agrafena
Danilovna
born 1934 in Sedanka
Osedlaya, lives in Tigil.
Father Danil Petrovich
Zaporotski, born 1900.
Mother Darya Gavrilovna
(Fedotova), both from

Sedanka Osedlaya.



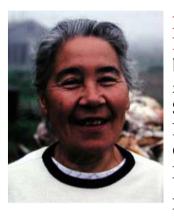


Tolman, Spiridon Ivanovich born 1925 in Milkovo, where she also lived until his death in 1999, Father and mother from Milkovo.

Trofilechik, Lidiya Mikhailovna born 1932 in Sobolevo, lives in Milkovo since 1964. Gutorova, Tatjana Evstropovna born 1930 in Kovran (Upper), lives in

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski. Father Evstrop Slobodchikov, mother Irina Nosipovna Slobodchikova, both from Kovran.





Khaloimova, Klavdiya Nikolaevna

born 1934 in Sopochnoe, lives in Palana and Sopochnoe. Father Nikolai Aleksandrovich Glukhov, mother Iulyana Petrovna Slobodchikova, Agrepina Nikitichna Reshetnikova (Glukhova), from Sopochnoe and Milkovo.

Uspenskaya (Bekkerova), Valentina Ivanovna born 1941 in Sedanka Osedlaya, lives in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski. Father Ivan Vasilevich Bekkerov, mother Illariya Gavrilevna Bekkerova, both from Sedanka

Osedlaya.



Khan (Shemaeva), Vera Innokentevna born 1934 in Belogolovoe, lives in Kovran. Father Innokenti Shemaev from Khairyuzovo.



Phonetics

The Itelmen alphabet is cyrillic-based and consists of 32 sounds of genuine Itelmen origin: A в з и (=ы)* й к к' қ қ' л љ л м н нь н о п п' р с т т' у ф х ҳ ч ч' , ы (=и)* ә э

1. ° – suprasegmental labialization. Words with initial ° are pronounced with lips rounded throughout:

```
°сыс – grass vs. сис – needle
°қсҳай – dog vs. ҳэммэчҳ – puppy
°қсҳŏ'н – dogs
°қниң – one
°пакук – chick(en)
```

* <u> and <u> both represent the phoneme /i/; the usage of <u> (and that of , and not <e> for /e/) is an orthographic conven-tion to avoid weakening (i.e. palatalization) of consonants as, e.g., /n/ before front vowels due to Russian influence. **2.** '- glottal stop (/?/). This grapheme is used word-medially and word-finally, but not word-initially:

и' – water

y' – tree, wood

The glottal stop is pronounced by briefly interrupting the stream of air and, after a short break, continuing with the articulation of the following sound.

Ma'? – Where? ма'сын – he/she plays

a) It may separate a vowel from a following vowel, a consonant from a following vowel (but also see 3.), or a vowel from a following consonant:

°a'acx – nest тҳи'ин – their лэ'лүм – dew

b) The glottal stop may close a syllable word-medially (and word-finally).

11'9'a\vec{n} - naughty son

- c) Any syllable closed by a glottal stop attracts word stress although word-stress is usually word-initial.
- **d)** Most plural forms are characterized by a glottal stop.
- 3 The following five graphemes are combinations with glottal stop, forming a single phoneme:

```
K' – glottalized velar stop (/k/)
```

y – glottalized uvular stop (/q/)

 Π' – glottalized bilabial stop (/p/)

T' – glottalized dental stop (/t/)

' – glottalized postalveolar affricate (/t \int /)

4 The following cyrillic graphemes have been modified by a loop:

 κ – uvular stop (/q/)

カーvoiceless lateral (州)

y – velar nasal (/ η /)

 x_j – uvular fricative (/ χ /)

5 There are two "softened" resonants:

 $_{\rm D}$ – palatalized lateral (/ $_{\rm A}$ /)

њ – palatalized nasal (/ɲ/)

and a voiceless resonant:

 λ – voiceless lateral (/ $\frac{1}{4}$ /)

- 6 The graphemes <c> and <3> of Itelmen orthography are articulated midway between /s/ and /ʃ/ voiceless apico-postalveolar fricative or /z/ and // voiced apico-postalveolar fricative.
- 7 There are 13 graphemes of the Itelmen alphabet that are not part of the Russian alphabet: к', қ, қ', љ, ӆ, њ, ӈ, п', т', ҳ, ч', ' and ә.
- 8 ə Shwa is a very short unrounded mid-central vowel (/ə/), except for labialized words (with °) where it is rounded.

кәмма – I

кәзза – you

әнна – he, she, it

мәзвин – our

- 9. ~ The brevis symbol (*) indicates extra-short vowels: ă, ŏ and ў.
- 10. A special case is which symbolizes a bilabial voiced fricative either with or without velar coarticulation:
 - a) $<_B > /\beta/$ bilabial voiced fricative (as in Russian):

қува – trousers

вач – stone

хэвлыч – fish head овас – to kiss

b) $\langle \check{r} \rangle / \beta^{\Upsilon} / at$ the same time bilabial and velar

voiced fricative:

кив [киř] – river

вилкас [řилкас] – to drink

к'авач [к'аřач] – back bone

қавач [қатач] – smelt

A short list for comparison:

 bilabial voiced fricative

вэвэчх, pl. вэвэ'нч – butterflies

вач, pl. ва'н – stone(s)

вапк'ул – (big) rock

авўт – handle for scraper

мавачх, pl. мава'њч – (small) fry

вэрэс – juniper

ч'увай – king salmon

ивлах – long

°стовал – dwarf pine shrubs

айувай – brain

қува, pl. қува'н – trousers

қуввачҳ – shorts, pants

твайткас – jump

вэтат, вэтвэт – work

вэтаткас – to work

<>> bilabial and velar voiced fricative

мәзвин – our

риватәзэн – he/she is happy

риватказ – to rejoice, to be happy

ктвэлах – dark, black

ктвэзэн – it darkens, it is darkening

вирник – animal

килвидх – skin

°фнэва – he himself фавэн – face

к'авач – back bone

```
қавач – smelt

вилкас – to drink

вилэзэн – he/she drinks

љви – very

љэвэчҳ, pl. љэвэ'нч – testicle, testicles

лвилх, pl. лвилхэ'н – egg(s)

кив, pl. кивэ'н – river(s)

к'извәлаҳ – dry, shallow

к'извизвэч – shoal, shallows

ӆқзувэн – he was

лут'ӆҳэзвэ'н – he is struggling along, getting by

сивэс, pl. сивэ'н – intestine(s).
```

Aa

ачал **2 6 8** °очол **6** – soft bowl/basket from birch bark to collect berries анэс **1 2 3 4 5 6 8** – scoop, ladle

3 3

ноз **1 2 4 3** нос **3 5 6 7** – yukola нозэ'н (pl.) **1 2 3 4 5 6 8** – yukola

Вв

вэвэчх **2 3** сэпэток **3 6 7** – butterfly вэвэ'нч (pl.) **2 8** сэпэтока'н **6** – butterflies

Ии

и'нақ **3** и'ноқ **2 6** и'ноқэчҳ **5** – ermine и'нақэ'н (pl.) ♦ и'ноқэ'н **2 6 8** – ermines

Йй

йайар **2 3** − drum йақйақ **1 2 5 8** йоқйоқ **3 6** − sea gull

K' K'

к'уфк'уф **6** к'ухк'ух **2 6** – nail, talon, claws қэк'ф **2 6** қэқлх **6** – chum salmon пэк'уч **1 2 6 6** пэкук **6** пэкучх **3** – ball

Кк

кив [киř] **2 3 4 5 3** кий **6** – river °ковом **2 6 3** – kazoo

Ӄӄ

қоз **2 3** қозҳэ **3** қос **3 6** – reindeer қохч **1 2 3 5** қохсқ әл **6 7** – kukhlyanka қтэп **2 5 6** – snow sheep

K' K'

°қ'эқ'әм, тэқ'әм **2 4 6** — rain bow қ'әмтқ' **2** — swamps қ'ық' **1 2 6 6 8** киқх **7** — ice-hole

Љ

лэдко́ч **1 2** лэлкучх **3 6** − mouse лэпхэ **2 8** лэпх **4 6 7** − basket woven from grasses кэлла'нч (pl.) **2 8 8** − beads



лыңәл **0 2 6 3** лынэл **6** — blueberries ләлтҳ **0 2 6 8** ләљтҳэ'н (pl.) **6** — honey suckle



дхәмдхәм, дхәммай 2 6 8 – sable
 қэдчум 2 7 8 қэдчун (pl.) 6 – mosquito
 дкзаном 2 ткзаном 6 – track

M M

массу **3**, мэт'ск'э, мэт'ск'ай **2 3** вэқањд **4 6 7** вэқањдчах **3** – bear мәсҳт **2 3** мәсҳ **7** – long-rooted onion

Њ

эњч **2 3** нэњч **6** ныњч **3 4 7** – fish эњчэ'н (pl.) **1 2 3** нэњчэ'н **4 6** ныњчэ'н **3 7** – fish (pl.) мињд, мињдай **2 6 6 7 3** – hare

Нн

нәрвин ♦ нэрвин **2 6 8** – horse-sorrel нэкст'әм **2 6 8** – sorrel нынәм **2 8** нынэ'н (pl.) **6** – willow-herb, fireweed

Н

нә'лнә'л 1 2 5 6 7 на'лнә'л 8 – caviar лынәл 1 2 5 8 – blueberries
хилын [хилтын] 2 8 вилын [тилын] 3
6 7 – fishing net

Oo

оромх **2 6** мумх **1 4 8** – rectangular birch bark dish

П'П'

птэч **2 6** – child птэ'н (pl.) **2 8** – children птахптан **2** птахптах **8** – piece of boiled fish

ПП

°пакук **2 6** – chick °пакука'н (pl.) **2 6** – chicks

Pp

рэвнэ, рэвнай **2 8** рэвнэч **1 4** рэвнэ'н (pl.) **1 6 8** – ptarmigan

C c

слэч **2 3 6 7 8** — eagle слэ'н (pl.) **2 3 8 6** слэчэ'н **7** — eagles

T' T'

т'сал, т'салай **1 5** ч'сал **2** чуал **3** тсуал **6** – fox т'ит'им **2 6** т'ит'әл **8** – smoke

Тт

°ТЭМЭК **2 6 8** — orange lily, orange lily root
ТЭЙМЭНО́Н **2 6** — paddle
ТӼТЎМ **2 6 8** ӼТЭМ **1 3 6 7** — dugout boat

Уу

учкпэн **2 6** – shovel y' **2 5 6 7** – tree, wood

Фф

фитскай, фитфит **2 3 6 3** – seal фадч **2** вадч **3 4 6 7** – knife

Xx

ҳэ'луч **2 3 5 6** — doll, puppet °қосҳ, °қсҳай **1 2 5 6 8** °қәсҳ **7** — dog °қсҳŏ'н (pl.) **2** °қсҳӑ'н **6** — dogs

X x

хәмвәм **2** тәмтәм **6** – worm хмә'н (pl.) **2** тмә'н **6** – worms чэдхчэдх **2** – feather(s), coat

Чч

қэвч **2** – pink salmon чқәпч **4** чқэпч **2** чқпәч **3 6** чқпәч **8** – spoon чқәпчэ'н (pl.) **4** чқэпчэ'н **2** чқпчэ'н **3** чқпә'н **6 8** – spoons

Y' 4'

ч'руч' **② ⑥** – fish trap ч'уч'у, ч'увай **① ② ⑤ ⑥** – king salmon ,

°a'acx **2 6 6** – nest лы'л (pl.) **1 2 6 6 7** – mittens сфу'н, сху'н (pl.) **1 2 3 4 5 6 7** – boots

Ыы

°СЫС, °СЫСАЛ **1 2 3 5 6** — grass °СЫТ **2 6** — belt



әнтнэң ♦ нтэң **2** — antlers әмч'ном ♦ мч'ән **2** — mountain ash



мэм **1235673** — balagan эфк **26** эфкэчх **3** — sarana (black lily root)

0

°стопк'ўл **2** – branch/twig of dwarf pine °касф **2 6** – axe

Greeting and Chatting

Қа'т к'олч?Кза к'олч?6You got here already?

- Э-э, тк'олкичэн. **2 6**
- Yes, I'm here.

 Хэтус к'одч? **2**

 Кза к'одч? **6**

 Oh, you're here?

- Э-э.
- Yes.

Mанкэ исч? **②** Манк пикисч? **③** Where are you going?

- Хэй хокэ. 2 Хэйину хокун. 6
- Over there.
- Охтанкэ. (Кэстанкэ. Кэванкэ.)
- To the birch woods.
 (Home. To the river.)

Тэңқ. **2** Тэ'аңқ. **6** Good-bye.

Тэңқ чин. **②** Тэ'эңқ чин. **③** Good-bye all.

Additional expressions:

1. э-э	Yes
2. қа'м, ҳэй, ҳы'њч, зақ (њиза)	No
3. фәсх	perhaps / maybe
4. лыди имҳқ'әл (Sedanka: итайэм)	certainly
5. қэдсх? / қэсх?	really? / are you sure?
б. кдзалэ! кдзалканэ'н!	what a shame!
7. қэчэл	thank you / enough
8. лыди, талфчаскичэн	You are right / I agree
9. ты'н лыди сын	That is true
10. қа'м, майасч	That is wrong / not true
11. тәнтхвачэн ты'н	I forgot that
12. әмптова (пто, птос, ивнил)	much
13. уљуқ, уључқ	little
14. әсчақ	very
15. қэчик, мэл	good
16. илфсэсхч, әӈӄа тлакичэн?	Do you understand what I am saying?
17. тилфсэзын	I understand you
18. қа'м, қықақ тысчэн	I do not understand it

19. итәнмәнсқ илфсэсч?	Do you understand Itelmen?
20. тилфсэскичэн	I understand Itelmen
21. кәмма уљуқ тилфсэскичэн	I understand Itelmen a little
22. хықақ тысчэн итәнмән'ин кәрвэдхатас	I do not understand Itelmen
23. әӈки тилфсэсчэн итәнмәнин кәрвэдҳатас	I do not yet understand Itelmen
24. кәмма уљуқ итәнмәңсқ ткәрвэдҳэтэскичэн	I speak Itelmen a little
25. кәмма нэ'н қа'м кәрвэлхаткақ итәнмәңсқ	I do not speak Itelmen any more
26. тэлвэчқ қкәрвэдхэтэсхч!	Please speak slowly!
27. кәзза чэхчэл кәрвэлхатасч	You are not speaking correctly
28. хадч хәныдк!	Let's go!
29. қтэкэйхч!	Get up!
30. қдавўлхч!	Sit down!
31. әңки зақ!	wait!
32. қкзумәӈ!	Wait for me!
33. ққолхч!	Come here!
34. т'к'нэкас	push
35. тхо'нас	pull
36. әңқа сын?	What is that?
37. ты'н	It is a
38. нух кист	There is the (a) house

39. ну'н чвизын ...

40. кәзза к'эс сыч?

41. к'нәнтхс туза сыссх?

42. кәмма итәнмән (тскичэн)

43. кәмма аввачұ / кәмма ттэхч

44. манкэс кнын хэлан?

45. кәмман ҳэлан ...

46. манкэс ин хэлан? (манканан)

47. әннан ҳэлан ...

Here is ...

Who are you?

Who are you (pl.)?

I am Itelmen

I am Russian

What is your name?

My name is ...

What is his/her name?

His/her name is ...

Kovran — Our village

```
атнўм – village
атноқол Каврал (Хањчан)
  – old Kovran (Upper)
кив Каврал – Kovran river
нэйнэ Элвэл – Elvel mountain
атнўм °Плэхэн 6
  - village Verkhnee Khairyuzovo
атнўм Ийан-°Плэхэн
  village Ust' Khairyuzovo
э'лэ Амбон 2 – Ambon cliff
Лам'ин қых – Okhotsk sea
°кэ'нэзном – municipality
әңксхэ'дном 2 − clinic
Мәзвин атнум ульулах, чинынлах. 28
Мәзвин атном ољљуљох •
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Мәзвин атном ољљуљох ①
Our village is small, beautiful.
Әнна тҳзузын тмал кивэнк Каврал.
На тҳзузын тмал кийэнк Кавралан. ⑥
It is near the Kovran river.
```

```
қтқос — road энсхэ'дном 2 — shop/store ансэ'дном 2 6 — school ткәлном 2 — garbage dump кивақәл — former river-bed эйанкэ қтқос — road to the mouth of the river ҳэқача'ин элвэнтзэном — fishing-place of the old people қудҳ — tundra дэмч — island хантай — Khantai мэмэ'ин усх Алхалалалай — balagan field Alkhalalalai
```

Hy'н итәнмә'н сунсы'н. Itelmens live here.

Кула'н ч'амзанла'н лэм ну'н сунсы'н.② ⑥ ... сунсы'н ну'н. Other people live here too.

атноқо'л ② ⑥ – old villages:
Напном – Napana
Эсхдин ② ⑥ – Sedanka (place of the former village)
Оқәл ② ⑥ – Utkholok
Каврал (Хањч'ан) ② – Kovran (Upper)
(place of the former village with the ancient name Kavral)
Мидҳ ② – Belogolovoe
А'ннава – Moroshochnoe
Сузҳ ② – Sopochnoe
Сыч ◆ Сыч ② – Icha (place of the former village)

 нэ'нан атно'н ② нэ'нэн атно'н ⑥ – contemporary villages: Самзат ♦ Сәмзат ⑥ – Tigil Эсхдин (кйайлыткнэн) – Sedanka Каврал – Kovran °Плэҳэн – Khairyuzovo (Upper) Ийан-°Плэҳэн ♦ Ийанән-°Плаҳэн ② – Ust Khairyuzovo Сыч' – Icha

Houses

```
кист – house
мәзвин кист 2 6 – our house
°плах кист ♦ °плэх кист 9
- big house
хопт кист – huge house
чәск кистэнк 6 9 – in the house
чэсх'ал кэстх'ал – from the house
Т'иТ'им 2 6 т'ит'әд 8 – smoke
Tamac ♦ тэмас 6 9 - roof
йайал ♦ йайалқ 2 8 9 йайалқ 6
- attic
нуч 6 – door
окнуч ♦ окноч 2 – window
чињэқ • чињақ 2 – entry
әнснәм ♦ ансном 2 – threshold
эмэнэн ♦ аманэн 2 – step
кич 2 3 – stairs, ladder
```

Нух °плах кист. **② ③** Нух °плэх кист. **⑤** There's a big house.
Ты'н хопт кист. — That's a huge house.
Ты'нвэн кистэнк (кэмма) тсунскичэн. **②** Ты'нун кистэнк кма тсунскичэн. **③ ⑥** I live in this house.
Нух ты'нвэн кистэнк сунсын.
Не lives in that house.
Ху кнын кист тхзузын. — Your house is there.
Ну'н кэзза сунсч. — You live here.



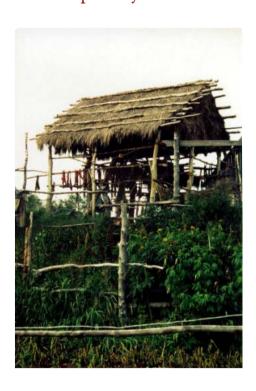
мэм **1 2 3 6 6 7 8**, мэмэ'н (pl.)

– balagan(s)

хилын – net

нэлп – drying rack

нозэ'н (pl.) – yukola



Қәнт'энӊах нәлпэнк нозэ'н. Hang the yukola on the drying rack.

Ma' йақ нәлп? **2 6 8** Where is the drying rack?

Ӽы, кнэзак. ♦ Ӽый, кнызэк. **②** Over there, on the riverbank.

Ma' нозэ'н сы'н? Where is the yukola?

Мэмэнк т'энӊэзэ'н. ♦ ... т'эназэ'н. **②** It is hanging under the balagan.

Мэмэнк °ңыкдқзузы'н? ②
Мэмэнк йилқақзузы'н? ③ ... йилқытқзузы'н? ⑥
Do they sleep in the balagan?

Э, °нык дкзузы'н, лам д йа жа. Yes, they sleep there, especially during the summer.

Муза'н қа'т ит' нух нонк нсуњ дқзук. Муза'н ит' нух нонк нсуњ дқзукич н. 2 It was a long time ago that we lived that way.

соњунэм (йуртэ') ♦ соњуном ② — hut, yurt уч'ынэм — plank flooring (in a balagan) мэм (ламу'ан кист) — balagan, summer house сăнзэм — pole тымкнэм, ктымкнэм ♦ ктыми'м ② — covering, roofing милвўн — place under a balagan for keeping of sleds, barrels ...



"Kamchadals" Dima Toropov, Milkovo, 9 years old Ит'энан итәнмән'ин тхәмрачҳ. ②
Ит'эан итәнмэан тҳэмрачҳ. ⑥
ancient Itelmen semi-subterranean type
dwelling

Ma' ч'эном сын?
Where is the entrance?
Ma' ч'эном чизвин?
Where is the entrance located?
Ху ч'эном укзувэн. 2
The entrance was there.
Куч'эхч! 2 кч'эсхч! 3 ч'эйэхч! 6
Go on in!

ит'энан ҳанклэ'ан кист
 — Itelmen winter dwelling
 ч'эном — entrance
 чирэ'л ◆ ч'ирэ'л ② ⑥ — grass mat
 ойэлотном ◆ уйэрэтном ② ⑥ — fire-place



Ханклэ итәнмә'н тхәмрачҳа'нк суњҳқзувэ'н.Itelmens lived in semi-subterranean dwellings in the winter.Ӽопт кӊалосаҳ итҳ суњҳқзувэ'н ҳу.They lived there in big families.Ламҳ итҳ мэмэ'нк суњҳқзувэ'н, тэвут ктхҳэнкэ.In the summer they lived in balagans, even into the fall.

Қскахсх мәм!2Қскәсх мәм!6Build a balagan!

Қсатуссх ч'а'а'ктанак хқо'н!Қсатоссх ч'а'а'ктанак хқу'н!Dig (holes for) nine posts!

Қәнтҳзуссх ч'а'а'ктанак ҳқо'н! Put up nine posts!

Hyx ӈонкэ: Like this:

Мэкст кэлвук – этуктунук хқо'н. Or six or seven.

Kacҳ ҳқо'н ивлаҳа'н. **②** Two of the posts are long.

Итҳ аслаҳа'н, ка'ннэнк сы'н. They are high, in the middle.

мэк'дхэн — ridge piece
рач'влнэн — tie beam

ҳкоч ② ⑥ — post
нанхэм — twig (fresh willow)
°сысал — grass, thatch
қэспәм — rafter
ананәмч — beam
санзәм — pole
отс — plank
упэв ♦ упув ② ⑥ — timber
кич — stairs, ladder
эмэнэн — step

учкпэн **2 6** – shovel

Итҳэнк тамәс әзутэҳзузэ'н. – The roof is laid on them.

Мид хқо'н ханк касҳ касоӊанкэ әмпҳэқзузэ'н. Мид хқу'н ханк касҳ касоӊанк нәмпҳэқзузчэ'н.
Мид пара'н ванк қасҳ'эн касоӊанк нәмпҳаатысчэ'н.
All the upper poles on both sides are cut off.

Йаәм мәк'дхән әззутэс. – In order to lay the topbeam.

Қэспэ'н рач'влңэ'н, мил әңқа санзэ'н қа'м гвозделкақ.

The rafters, connecting poles across the rafters, and various cross poles are not nailed together.

Итх эм омтқзузнэ'н нанхәмал.

- ... номтқзузчэ'н нанхәл. 2
- ... номтқзузнэ'н нанхалал. 6

They are just tied together with (soft, green) twigs.



Additional expressions:

1. қчэхч кэстанкэ! Come in (the house)!

2. қысхч! Go! / Go out!

3. қчэхч! / қчэсхч! Go in!

4. қсопх нуч! Close the door!

5. қәнқэх нуч! Open the door!



Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

балаган – structure raised on poles for summer inhabitance and storage

слепач – oil lamp

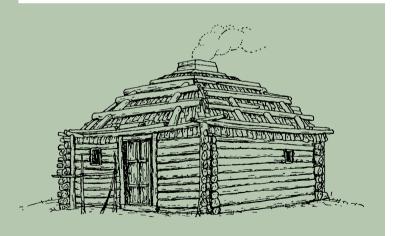
сатина – log, pole

амбар – log storage shed on piles

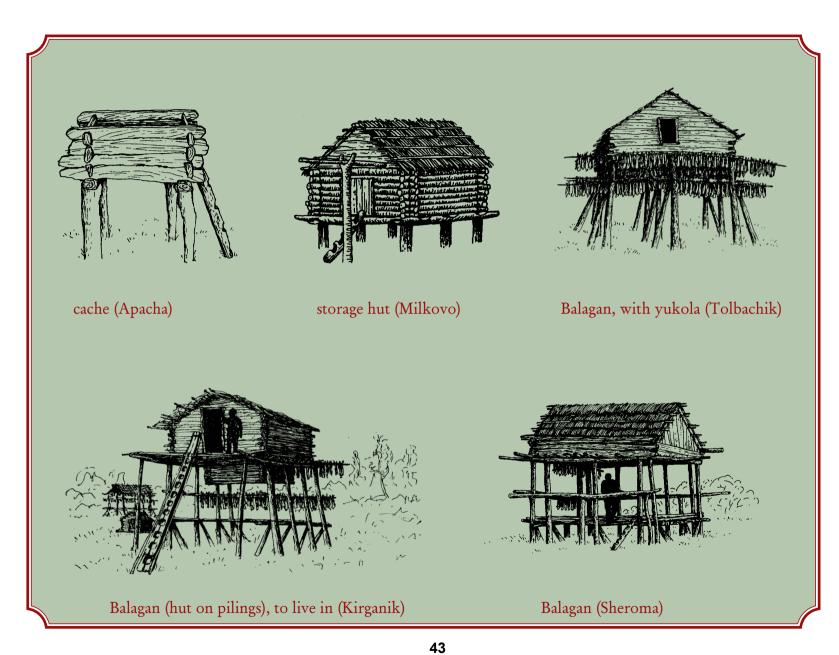
пятра – the flooring of an ambar

шайба – log frame for keeping dog food

(soured fish was also kept)



house, funnel shaped (Shchapina)



Our relatives

Ты'н мил кәмман тыну'н. **②** These are all my relatives.

Кәмман исх тұтўм скәзнэн (скзознэн). 2

Кәмман исх скәзнэн тұтўм. 🗸

My father is making a dugout canoe.

Кәмман аља әннанкэ әнкзознэн (ныкзузэн).

Кәмман аља әннанкэ нык'зузэн. 2

My older brother is helping him.

Кәмман кифсх схдәңсхдәң скәзнэн.

My uncle is making a sled.

Кәмман сыллатумх (исхэн луфсх) °кэқсҳол тҳзузын.

My cousin (father's nephew) is standing with a dog.

Кәмман митх қэпх скәзнән °касфал эк фањл.

My grandfather is making a trough with an axe and knife.

Митх қ'ат хэқач.

Grandfather is already an old man.

Кәмман лаҳсҳ миљачҳ кпа'акнэн эк мсэтэнэд лқләм энҳтзознэн. Кәмман лэҳсҳ миљачҳ кпа'акнэн эк мсэтэнэд лқлам энҳтзознэн. ② My mother is carrying an infant on her back and is looking for kimchiga with a pointed tipped pole.

Кәмман њања эфкэ'н °қосқосал сатузнэн. My older sister is digging lily roots with a root digging tool.

Кәмман дисх әњч ахтэзнэн. Кәмман диҳсҳ нәњчэ'н ӑҳтэзнэн. **6 My aunt is cleaning fish.**

Әннанкэ әнкзознэн кәмман лылыхд (лақсқэн луфсх). My cousin (mother's niece) is helping her.

Кәмман митҳ сылқсылқ скәзнән. ♦ ... сказнән. **②** My grandmother is making tolkusha.

Мэзвин тыну'н **2** Our relatives

Мәзвин қэт'ана'ан тыну'н ит'э °плаҳал кӊалозэл суњдқзувэ'н. Our ancestors once lived in big families.

Нэ'н мэзвин тыну'н тлун сунсы'н қулан кистэнк. 2 Now our relatives live by themselves, in different houses.

кăмлон **2** – granddaughter, grandson сыллатумх ◆ слатумх **6** – sister to a sister, brother to a brother лылыхд **2 6**, лиликэ – sister to a brother луфсх **2** – niece, nephew

аља – older brother

қыткинэң ② қэткинэң ③ – brother

to a sister

исх ② – father

кифсх ② – uncle

митх ② – grandfather

кања ② – older sister

инпуњух ♦ ўмпуњух ② – husbands of sisters

лахсх ♦ лэхсх ② – mother

уисх – aunt

митх ② – grandfather

```
К'э к'анкэ дқзахэн? ♦ ... дқзаадэн? 6 – Who's who?
п'эч 2 6 – child
п'э'н (pl.) 2 8 – children
миљачх 3 миљачу 5 миља'њч (pl.) 1 5 – baby, infant
њэњсхч'э'н (pl.) ♦ њэ'схч'э'н 2 њэњэкэ'њч 3 њињикэ'њч 4 6 7 – children
ыэыэкэчх 3 ынынкэчх 4 7 − toddler, preschooler
ихдх'ин п'эч 8 – son, boy (male child)
пэ'ай – naughty son
хољачх 2 − воу
хоља – guy
қамзан 9 – husband
хэкач 2 – old man
мимсх'ин (нымсх'ин) п'эч ♦ йымсх'ин п'эч 9 – girl (female child)
экэчх ♦ экэчх ② экучх ③ – (young) girl
љанэ – girl, young woman
ныч – wife
TXAOCX ♦ TXAOYX 2 8 – old woman
```

Additional expressions:

- 1. итх тыну'н
- 2. муза тыну'н
- 3. муза пдха'н
- 4. ты'н кәмман лаҳсҳ ты'н кәмман исх
- 5. ты'н кәмман силлатумх? (лиликэ, лылыхд)
- б. кәзза кны'ин? (ныч чвизын)
- 7. кәмма кны'ин (ныч чвизын)
- 8. әнна қа'м ныки
- 9. кнын п'э'н чвизы'н?
- 10. кәмман касҳа'н п'э'н
- 11. қа'м, кәмма қа'м п'этэкин

They are related (to each other)

We are related

We are friends

This is my mother

This is my father

Is this your sister?

Are you married?

I am married

He is not married

Do you have any children?

I have two children

No, I have no children

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

кека – godmother

Human Body

```
ч'амзањдх 2 6 — human being, person ихдх 2 — man мимсх 2 йимсх 7 — woman ктхэн 2 3 — head (of a person) т'к'лом — braid (pony tail) т'к'ло'н ↑ тқло'н 2 — braids хэйтэн ♦ хыйэн 3 хайтэн 6 — neck энтнэн ♦ этнэн 2 — shoulder хк'эч 2 3 9 — arm лот'ил — elbow к'авач 3 9 — back рсэ'н — shoulder кумх — seat, bottom
```

```
файартэр ♦ вайартэр 6 (лхә'н) — thorax 
љуљључҳ — nipple, teat 
қэӆтқ — stomach 
љэ'ӊэчҳ — navel 
хч'энмиң (тӆқ'э'н) — thigh, hip 
эфк (ањњучҳ, ањча') — vagina 
кәдҳ ♦ қәдҳ 2 (пиљључҳ, пиркэ) — penis 
ска'н (pl.) 2 — testicles 
қтҳӑң 2 — leg 
сэзэӊ 3 сэза'н (pl.) 6 — knee(s) 
қадҳтәң — heel 
манзәӊ ♦ мэнзәң 6 — palm, sole
```

Кәмманк касҳ ҳк'ә'н, касҳ тәӆқэ'н. 2 I have two arms, two fists.

Хк'әчэнк кувумнук лфди'н. There are five fingers on a hand.

Kacҳ ҳк'ә'нк товасса лфди'н. Қасҳа'н ҳк'ә'нк товасса луфди'н. **6** There are ten fingers on two hands.

Hyx ты'н увик. **②** – Look, this is a body. Hyx ты'н ктхән. – Look, this is a head. Hyx ты'н хк'әч. – Look, this is a arm. Hyx ты'н қтҳӑӈ. – Look, this is a leg. тәмк'ч **2** тәмқч **8** – thumb ањдодкнэн – pointing finger садкидк'ачҳ – little finger манзән – palm (of hand) тәдқ – fist лфдич, луфдич ◆ луфдч **6 9**, лфди'н (pl.) **2** – finger(s) љопачҳ, љопа'њч (pl.) – knuckles к'уфк'уф **6** к'уҳк'уҳ **2 8** – nail (talon, claws)

Кәмман ктхән – My head кәмман қамт'қ'ол 6 7 к'ими'н ♦ к'имә'н 2 8 – hair фэван – face тылтәлнән, тылтэ'н (р1.) ♦ тылтәлнэ'н **2** – eyebrows $\Lambda y' \Lambda (pl.) - eyes$ мзэ'н (pl.) – tears и'л (pl.) – ears шэлхэ'н (pl.) **2** шэлха'н **6** - cheeks қнасэ'н (pl.) **2** – nostrils к'элфдэ'н (pl.) **2** – lips қәсҳ ♦ кчич **8** кчәч **9** – mouth лу'в әл – beard, moustache ктхэн – human head

чақол – head of an animal

хэвлыч – fish head

°Қниң кәрвэдхэтэзэн. One says. °Қның ... 🛭 °Қниң крвәљатызын. 🜀 Two look. Касҳ әдчкүзэ'н. Касҳ әдчкзузэ'н. 2 Касх илфсэзэ'н. Two listen. Қасҳа'н илфсызы'н. 6 Әңқа сы'н? What's this? - Кәмман ктхән. My head. – Кәмман кчәч. My forehead. - Кәмман увик. My body. This is an arm. Нух ты'н хк'эч.

Kacҳ лу'л, касҳ и'л, касҳ тәлтэ'н, касҳ п'әлҳэ'н. Two eyes, two ears, two eyebrows, two cheeks.

Кәмман кәсҳэнк касҳ к'элфҳэ'н, әмптова кпә'н. Кәмман касҳанк касҳ к'элфҳэ'н, әмптова кпә'н. Ә Кәмман қәсҳэнк қасҳа'н к'элфҳэ'н, нычэҳ кпкә'н. Ө Му mouth has two lips, many teeth.

Лу'лх'ал мзэ'н фиқзузэ'н. Tears are falling from his/her eye.

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Чәск увикэнк чизвин: 6 – Inside the body:
айувай ♦ а'йва 2 – brain
                                                   Кәмман ктхәнэнк:
эрмэчх – Adam's apple
                                                   On my head:
мадав ♦ маљав 2 – thorax
                                                   °Қниң суч, °қниң кчәч.
линч ♦ фурксчах 2 řылřыч 9 – heart
                                                   a back part (of the head), a forehead.
сивэс, сивэ'н (pl.) ♦ сивэс ② зивэс ⑨ – intestine(s)
                                                   °Қниң қэқәң, °қниң қәсҳ. 🕜
понтапон 2 – liver
                                                   a nose, a mouth.
рсэ'н 2 – lungs
мдим 2 – blood
                                                   кчэч – forehead
тхэзтхэз 2 – urine
                                                   суч – back part (of the head)
кәпкәп ♦ кўпкўп 6 – tooth
                                                   тылтыл ♦ тылтым 8 – eyebrow
ктуам – bone
                                                   ладчэ'н (pl.) – eyelashes
к'авапк'әл – spine
                                                   лон 2 љанучх 9 – еуе
кчк'он – pelvis
                                                   M∂3M∂C – tear
килвидх – skin
                                                   т'изымч – temple
мизәм – stomach
                                                   қэқән - поѕе
нанқ – animal stomach
                                                   элвалән – ear
сэ'нэк – bird stomach
                                                   пълхан • пълх 8 – cheek
                                                   ЛЧЭЛ ♦ ЛЭЧЭЛ 6 – tongue
Сэ'нэк тлфталаскичэн. – I love bird stomach
                                                   к'имкч 2 – chin
(to eat).
                                                   °х'авәм, °ф'авәм 2 – jaw
Мизәм әңксхәзын. – My stomach aches.
                                                   к'ик' 2 – throat
```

Additional expressions:

 1. ласт сунсч?
 How are you?

 2. чинэнк технекичэн
 Lam fine

 2. чинэнк тсунскичэн
 I am tine

 3. әңқан тутускичэн
 I am sick / feel sick / bad

ан тутускичэн тапг ыск / теет ыск / рас кәмма т'әңксхәскичэн

4. кәмма тилпхэлкичэн I have hurt myself

б. кәмма тқэ'ныкичэн I am tired

. кәмма кнанкэ тмақо'скичэн I miss you

7. да'дқ кнанкэ инхтэ'н? How old are you?

3. кәмманкэ товасса инхтэ'н I am 10 years old

9. ла'лқ әннанкэ инхтэ'н? How old is he/she?

10. әннанкэ чоқ товасса'н инхтэ'н He/she is 30 years old

11. әнна аслақ / љви хэ'аслақ He/she is tall; He/she is very tall

12. әнна ктырвиткнэн He/she is big

13. әнна құэқатықнэн He/she is old; He/she has aged

14. әнна ҳоллаҳ He/she is young

15. әнна чинэнлах He/she is beautiful

16. әннанк қа'м әӈқан скинэн He/she is poor

17. птос әннанк әңқа чвизкинэн He/she is rich

18. әнна кныталан

19. әнна қа'м нытакин

20. энна риватысч

21. әнна мақо'сэн

22. энна фињњату сунсын

23. әнна чивизлах

24. әнна эч'қ'элах

25. әнна пәнлах

26. әннанк ктвэлаха'н к'имэ'н

27. кнынк ктвэлаха'н лу'л

28. қ'эсхлисхч!

29. қтэкэйэсхч!

30. халч кәмма малчкичэн

31. әнки зақ идкақ!

He/she is intelligent

He/she is stupid

He/she is satisfied

He/she is sad

He/she is lonely

He/she is friendly / nice

He/she is unfriendly

He/she has grey hair

He/she has black hair

You have brown eyes

Wake up!

Get up!

I am going to bed

Do not go to bed yet!

Garments

Кәмма тқомаскичэн. – I'm getting dressed. Кәмма тқумаскичэн. **②** Кма тқомаскичэн. **③**

Урвақ рэтэмх'ал чиннэқзувэ'н.

Урйақ рэтэмт'эл'ин. 6

They made the shirt from leather.

Қува ламд'ин лэм рэтэмх'ал скәзқзувэ'н. Қува ламд'ин лэм рэтэм'ин нскқзозчэн. ② They also made summer trousers from leather.

Кавэљу' – ты'н қохч сапт'әл'ин кскнэн. ♦ ... кскан. ② They made the robe (kukhlanka) of reindeer hides.

сап 6 - reindeer hide

рэтэм ♦ рэт'ам **6** – reindeer skin, leather (smoked hide without fur)

луднән – anorak (protective clothing, for snow)



урвақ 2 – men's rovduga or cloth shirt

- 1. увик урвақэ'ан ♦ уйик урйақа'н **6** body part of the shirt
- 2. сплән **sleeve**
- 3. к'ик' **20** collar
- 4. часх **6** neck with buttonholes

қохч **0 2 3 б** к'охсқ'әл **6 7** – kukhlyanka

- 1. увик, кдфэњч'ан front body part
- 2. сал'ан, к'авач back body part
- 3. сплән **2 8** сплан **6** sleeve
- 4. тэмптэмп edging
- 5. пыхихэч neck flap
- б. кзыхч ♦ қзыхч **6** top of hood
- 7. °х'авэм side of hood, and head part of a man's hood
- 8. кукуњән **2 8** hood

қохч кносҳчом ♦ қохч кносҳачом 2 — kukhlyanka with tail носҳ 2 6 — tail

мимсх'ин (нымсх'ин) пакэл – women's fur trousers of summer reindeer fur ихлх'ин чопакэ 2 – men's fur trousers of winter reindeer fur

қува ♦ қуваск'эл **②** қваск'эл **③** – trousers

- 1. қтҳэвзән trouser leg
- 2. кыманымт waist band
- 3. акэвәм ♦ экэвәм **6** cuff
- 4. фазач **6** fly
- 5. ковэрвэн calf

навкэрачх / калнакэрэчх – baby suit

- 1. к'авач back
- 2. увик ♦ уйик **6** body, fur/hide of animal
- 3. қтҳэвзән trouser leg

пэт – bottom diaper

нэнэкэч'ин пэҳэл, мимсх'ин (нымсх'ин) пэҳэл ♦ ... паҳэл 8 ♦ йимсх'ин п'эҳал 6 – dual, child's and woman's hat from reindeer calves

- 1. тилитил front of woman's hat
- 2. элваләң **6** ear flap, side part of a woman's cap
- 3. кондэр visor of woman's hat
- 4. ныкилэ'нәң rear edge
- 5. °пак'адачх ♦ °пак'алачх **6** fur ball, sewn to the bottom end of a woman's hat flaps, to tie the flaps like a scarf when it's cold
- 6. °пак'алачх fur ball for decoration

- ихдх'ин пэхэл **2** ивхд'ин пэхал **6** man's hat, two types: from thin summer reindeer shin fur and from calves
- 1. °х'авәм ♦ ҳаван **6** ear flaps covering ears and cheeks
- 2. чзихч long central part
- 3. ир'ирич top, visor



сфу'н, сху'н **1 2 3 4 5 6 7** − boots пәнзатдэ'н (сфу'н) **8** − winter fur boots

- 1. сэзэн куфэњчан **6** front part
- 2. ксо'н ♦ ксо'н 6, касэн'ан side part
- 3. сал'ан **6** back part
- 4. лэлут welt
- 5. фэ'эчх front wedge in winter and summer clothing
- б. ачанәм, эчэнэлнәм sole
- 7. акэвэм **6** band, collar
- 8. пәнснәм, энсон laces

пәнзатдэ'н, пәнсапэднән ♦ пансапәдка'н (pl.) **6** — shanks, shank

хисхэ'н, фисхэ'н — spring-fall boots сҳнәӈ'а'н пәнзатдэ'н — fur shanks ивлаҳә'н сфу'н ❸, пәнзатдэ'н — long winter boots икумпљаҳа'н пәнзатдэ'н ♦ икумпљаҳа'н сху'н ❻ — short winter boots



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сарэ'н (pl.) 6 – summer reindeer hide boots without fur, embroidered, ceremonial
алэ'н (pl.) – everyday boots of rovduga (for good weather)
энмэда'н сфу'н (pl.) – daily fur boots made from blackened reindeer fur (for good weather)
алачика'н (pl.) – a kind of ceremonial footwear from black rovduga (the same cut as summer,
  everyday boots)
чқатдэ'н (pl.) 6 – everyday, summer boots of reindeer and seal skin (for all weather)
ивэлсхэ'н (pl.) 6 – long work boots from reindeer leather smoked with grease
схунқэзвэкэ'н (pl.) – household footwear (any light footwear, often old boots)
пэкэ'нч (pl.) – children's boots from heavy material
икэмпликэ'н (pl.) 6 – work boots with short calves
т'озмән – vamp
чунән – insole
ийалән – foot wrap of soft thin grass (мәнхчал), grown on a damp hillock
панйа'н (pl.; sing. панйалнэн) 2 – winter, fur inner boots
1. схнэн – calf
2. yym – toe piece
3. ачанәм – sole
```

лы'л (pl.) **1 2 5 6 7** – mittens

- 1. манзән palm
- 2. калың back part
- 3. чирэвэнэн section of a mitten covering part of the palm from the fourth finger

Additional expressions:

- 1. (кәмма) тт'фскичэн (қохч) I am wearing (a fur robe)
- 2. (кәмма) тдчэн (қохч) I put on (a fur robe)
- 3. кмәлвин тзәлчэн (қохч) І gave away (a fur robe)

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маск'эл 2 – women's bag for handicrafts
сэрванŏн – small bag for needles and thread
сис 8 – needle
схытл – thread
8 – thimble 8 [хәҳҳҳҳ] 8 – thimble
дәлкнэн фадч – knife used for cutting pieces of hide for clothing
қањчсҳ – scraper for preparing hides
авўт – handle for scraper
фивўс – board
Тплэз. 2 – It is necessary to scrape (the hide).
Ктплых! 2 − Scrape!
ктплы'ин – scraped
чирақәл – reindeer leather
чнылэ'нәң – a board for stretching prepared boot tops of fur boots
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Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

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трудоношка — a bag for handicrafts
гагагля — outer clothing made of leather (hide)
кабарушка — clothing made of reindeer hide
дымлёнки — light, seasonal fur boots, decorated with alder and metal (worn only for receiving guests)
олачики — footware made of reindeer hide
отопка — hole-filled sole from reindeer boots
крипотки — cloth household booties
капоротки — old, worn out footware
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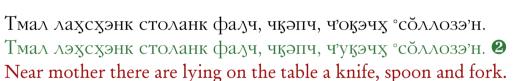
A family having a meal

Кналос нузэ'н. ♦ Қналос ... **6** The family is eating.

Исх тҳӑлтҳӑл фањҳ әмпҳэзнэн. **②** Исх ваљчэҳ тҳӑҳтҳӑл әмпҳэзнэн. **⑥** Father is cutting meat with a knife.

Лаҳсҳ хкалаҳ иӆқ пайузнэн °плаҳ кукэх'ал. Mother is pouring hot soup from a large pot.

П'э'н чқәпчэл нузэ'н. ♦ ... нузи'н. **6** The children are eating with spoons.



Столанк лэм тҳзузын кувшин, часка. **② 6** On the table there are also a pitcher and a cup.

Кналос эмқ'эл, тэлнол нузэ'н. The family is eating bullion soup with fried patties.



даном – chair, stool, bench

"Ксолхэнк ҳәмдҳ ңэтэзнэ'н. "Ксолхэнк ҳәмдҳ нңытэзнэ'н. **②** Fat is stored in a stomach pouch. Чайник кокач'аныңк т'энӊэзын. The teapot is hanging on a hook. Акынсханк и' тәмпдқзувэн. They carried water in this vessel.

Қдавўлхч, қ'нусхч! — Sit and eat! Кдавўлхч, к'нусхч! **6** Идқ ккукэх! ◆ идқ ккоказох! **6** — Make soup! Қ'лынсх! ◆ к'лынсх! **6** — Pour! Кискнэн? — Is it cooked? Кқэвэкнэн? **2** — Did it boil? Қэвэзын. ◆ қэвузын. **6** — It's boiling.

Т'ноз'аскичэн кҳәмҳҳаҳ! ♦ ... -эҳ! **2** I want yukola with grease! Тҳи'ҳэскичэн! – I want kirilka (Itelmen dish)! Тқаватаскичэн! – I want smelt (koryushka)! кокачанын — hook for hanging pots over a fire қа'нанта'нŏң — hook for getting fat or grease from a seal stomach bag °ксолх **6** — bubble эмқ' ◆ эмқ **6** — broth идқ — soup хкалаҳ — hot

хэхкалах – very hot

Тсылқатаскичэн! ♦ Тсылқ'аскичэн! ② Тсылқэтаскичэн! ⑥ I want Kamchatkan pemmican!

Қуих қ'әсхукнэн ч'у'ин нә'лнә'л! ♦ ... к'әсхукнин ... **6** Have some king salmon caviar!

Қуих ҳӑмуҳ, нынәм, қэпҳ, спэ'! **②** ... нэнәм ... **⑥** Take some grease, willow-herb, a trough, a pestle!

Қсках сылқсылқ! Make Kamchatkan pemmican!

сэсҳэл ♦ сэсҳал ② — scraping tool for scooping out willow-herb pith и'нхп — small knife for splitting willow-herb stems алхп ♦ алпх ③ — mass of willow-herb pith ормайолнын — special storage place for smoking piles of willow-herb pith (алхп) твара — a hut for smoking willow-herb

Нынэ'н ламд чилқзузнэ'н. ♦ ... нчилқзузнэ'н. **②** They gather willow-herb in summer.

Схлэ палла'н ткәлқзузнэн. ♦ ... па'лла'н ... **6** They throw away the leaves then.

Ӽэ упсҳ и'нхпэҳ итҳхэӊқзузнэн. But the stem they cut with a knife along the side.

Лам сэсҳалал хәлҡомтэқзузнэн. Then with a scraper they collect the willow-herb pith.

Әњчск'айолнэнкэ әззутқзузнэн – алхп скәзқзузнэн. They place the pith on a board for preparation.

Нэ'н ӑлхп әнк'эзвэқзузнэ'н т'ит'әмэнк, спланк. Нэ'н ӑлхп нәнк'эзвақзузнэ'н т'ит'әмэнк, спланк. 2 Нэ'н ӑлпх нәнк'извэқзузчэ'н т'ит'әмэнк, спланк. 6 Now the willow-herb pith is dried in smoke, in the wind.

нынэм, нынэ'н (pl.) – willow-herb or fireweed



соранэсхк 2 – dishes сэт'к'э – pounding stick for making tolkusha қамана – plate хәмдхйодхән – grease bowl қэпх **2 6 8** – trough анәс **0 2 3 4 5 6 8** – scoop, ladle чқэпч ♦ чқэпч ❷ чқпәч ❸ Ө чқпәч ❸ - spoon чқәпчэ'н (pl.) ♦ чқэпчэ'н **②** чқпчэ'н **③** чқпә'н **6 8** – spoons фадч **2** вадч **3 4 6 7** – knife чокэчх **2 6** – fork 0'yлт – pounding stone for dried salmon, smelt спэ' **♦** сп'э **6** – pestle кукэч ♦ кукич 6 — рот

Қамананк, қэпхэнк сылқ скәзқзувэ'н. They made Kamchatkan pemmican in a bowl, a trough.

Хэмдх хэмдхйодхэнк дьзувэн. Grease is kept in a trough for grease.

Сэт'к'ању к'элэқзувэ'н ҳӑмуҳ, ӈә'лӈә'л. Сэт'к'ању нынк'элатқзузнэ'н ҳӑмуҳ, ӈә'лӈә'л. ② Сэт'к'аал нанк'элатқзузнэн ҳӑмуҳ, ӈә'лӈә'л. ⑥ They stirred grease, caviar with a stick.

Ты'н °плах кукэч сын. This is a large pot.

Спэд о'ултанк қтҳмә'н нталазнэн. They crushed bones in a stone trough with rocks.

Additional expressions:

1. қол ты'н кәмманкэ!

2. қтыхи'н у'э'н!

3. қтых книгэ'!

4. нух даном

(кәзза) варҳасч?

6. (кәзза) виласч?

7. кәмма твархаскичэн

8. (кәмма) т'виласкичэн

9. қчайасхч!

10. кәмма точзосчэн муза нокас

11. хәнчайакас!

12. нэсэмқ құлынсх!

13. љви кдч'эвизэ нокас мэдқэв

Give it to me!

Bring wood!

Bring a book!

There is a chair

Are you hungry?

Are you thirsty?

I am hungry

I am thirsty

Have tea!

I invite you to supper

Let us drink tea!

Give me more tea! /Can I get more tea?

I like to eat berries

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

```
брумхчучх – fire
брумчиха – fiery
барабура – device for drying moss
барабан – mashed potatoes mixed with caviar and baked in the oven
трепущая – fresh fish
тихтер – over-cooked flour with bear fat
сушёнки – fresh fish dried in the over, they made porsha from it
порша – fish dish
шерба – fish soup
пёстрый суп – soup made with bear meat and fish together
кучина – bear meat, meat
крошва – coarsely chopped, frozen cabbage clumps (used in soup)
затуран – flour heated on a frying pan without oil to a golden color
закрывалка – a fish dish
ranga - mashed potatoes with ground or pounded, boiled fish added
пузаны – late autumn whole dried fish (used for preparation of "chuprik")
кирилка – boiled, ground or pounded fish with berries, usually with blueberries
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Time

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қлхол 2 6 – day
қухәлмақол 26 – summer day
дхэлнэ – morning
кдфиндэ ♦ кдиндэ 6 – night
тхунтхун – darkness
Қа"т тхунэзэн. ♦ ... тхунизин. 6
It's already getting dark.
Хэқоланк тк'олкичэн. 2
I arrived yesterday evening.
Құхәлмақол қа'т пињуфэзэн. 2 ... пињуфизин. 6
Summer days are already ending.
нэ'н, ты'нвэн қухлэнк ♦ ... ты'нун ... 6 – today, now
ачэњчк ♦ ачињчк 2 ачињчк 6 – yesterday
a30ck - tomorrow
қоланк – day after tomorrow
хэқоланк – day before yesterday
```

инхт **2 6** – time қунныңэн – all the time ифа **6**, инс – just

дам ♦ љам **2** – later әңки ♦ әңги **6** – meanwhile әңки зақ ♦ зақ әңги **6** – not now

ҳаӆч **2 6** – it's time

ихлту **29** — last year хэт'алананк — year before last

ҳанклэ **6** – winter анок – spring ктхлэ **6** – fall/autumn ламл – summer Ихлту ты'н кист кск'ан. Last year they built this house.

Инхт кколкнэн қтанокэ далэкас. 2 The time has come to go for berries.

Ифа (инс) исх кидкнэн. Father just left.

Additional expressions:

1. нэ'н дхэлнэ It is morning

2. нэ'н атхқ It is getting light

3. нэ'н тхунқ It is getting dark

 4. нэ'н позда
 It is late

 5. нэ'н рано
 It is early

6. дач куйччзы / омқ The sun is bright, warm

7. омэзэн / омқ лэзэн It will be warmer

8. нэ'н эззан ч'инэнлах It is good weather today

19. чхузын It is raining

10. спъллазэн It is windy

11 лқақ It is cold

12. хилқақ лэзэн It is getting cold

13. нэ'н хэкэлах эззан It is bad weather today

14. панэзэн It is snowing

15. қоллал (°соллозэн) There is snow (on the ground)

16. эззан энкан итызын The weather is changing

Our festivities

Мәзвин чахдэзэ'н 2 мәзин чахэдэзэ'н 6 – Our festivities

Мэмэ'ин усх — "Алхалалалай" ♦ Мэм'ин ... 2 balagan field – "Alkhalalalai"

Чинынлаха'н иплхэсхэ! — Туза қа'т к'олсх?

Ч'инынлаха'н иплхэ'н! — Туза қа'т к'олсх? 6

Dear friends! - You've already arrived?

Ит'э'ан итәнмән'ин чахдэс "Алхалалалай". ♦ Ит'энан ... 2

"Alkhalalalai" is an ancient Itelmen festival.



"Ten years Alkhalalalai" Maria Sarycheva, Larisa Zaporotskaya, Kovran хантай **2** – khantai, guardian of the hearth уйэрэт **2** уйрит **6** – bonfire, campfire хәмдх **2** тәмдх **6** – fire чинзусх **2** чинзусх **6** – ashes

чақол — head of an animal қайткәл — spear малэнән — wing, feather of bird тонсич — grass



Малэнал йуртэ малэқзувэ'н — әңксхэ'н айтатқзувэн. Малэнэл йуртэ нмалэқзузнэ'н — әнсхэ'н найтатқзузнэн. ② Малэнэл йуртэ нмалэқзусчэн — әңксхэ'н найтатқзусчэн. ⑤ They swept the yurt with a bird's wing to chase away illness.

Нысыла'н охтанкэ кқайткэлал мэт'ск'энтэнокэ исы'н. Hunters go after bears in the forest with spears.

Қат'эвун ктхлэ нәнтҳзузнэн хантай. Қат'эвун ктхлэ муза нәнтҳзулҳзузчэ'н хантай. Уат'эвун ктхлэ муза нтәнҳулҳузэн хантай. Еvery fall we set up khantai.

Чахдэсэнк "Алхалалалай" мәзвинк чизвин қэт'ана'ан ма'дэзэ'н. At the festival "Alkhalalalai" we have ancient games.

Hтхунэзнэ'н ич' - к'энк нәңхчасэн. They tug on a birch tree — who wins.

Пэскої кузузэн чәск °кмэсэмэнк. Пэскэкзузэн чәск °кмэсэм(энк). **6** Passing through the birch circle — purification.

Схчзэтэзнэн сузчай. Нәмпҳэқзузнэн сузчай. **2 6** They cut a newt to pieces.

сузч – newt кылх – birch маскэ' кутхан – Kutkh mask кылх'ин °кмэсэм – birch ring Калхэл остэзнэн хывнэ-хэ'луч.

Калхэл нустэзнэн хэйвнэ-хэ'луч. 2

Калхэл нустатысчэн хайэнын-хэ'луч. 6

They shoot the wolf figure with arrows.

Схч'зэтэзнэн йунйучҳ-ҳэ'луч.

Нсхчзатэзнэн йунйучх-хэ'луч. 2

They break apart the whale figure.

Њэњсхч'э'н уйэрэтэнкэ ткәллэзнэ'н камуда'н.

Children throw kamudi into the fire.

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лосх (сайдак) — bow
кадх, кадха'н (pl.) — arrow(s)
камуда — kamuda string of amulets
йунйучх — (young) whale
ҳывнэ — wolf
кутх ② — Kutkh
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Songs and Dances

Чақа'дэс эк эстэлэс К'әңрэписх к'әлхсхинысх **6** Singing and dancing (lit. to sing and to dance)

Халч қистэлэсхч!

Халч к'истәлхч! 2

Халч к'әлхсхэнқэс! 6

Let's dance!

Қ'истэлэзсх! **2** − Dance!

Тукэнэу (кумхэу) қынчувих! They shook their braids (behinds)!

Истэлызын. – S/he dances, is dancing.

 Қчақа'дхч!
 2 к'әңрэпхч!
 6

 Sing! (singular)

 Қчақа'дсх!
 2 к'әңрэпсх!
 6

 Sing!
 (plural)





йайар **2 3** — drum йайарчокас beat a drum Йайарчозэн. **2** (He) is beating a drum.



кыжим ♦ қэзум **6** – Itelmen instrument тәңк'эл – Itelmen instrument байан – bayan (button accordion) Байан – ты'н ттэ'ан май'анŏң. The bayan is a Russian instrument.

°ковом **2 6 3** – kazoo (traditional instrument made from dried cold puchki) °Ковом – ты'н мәзвин фифсэл сын. °Ковом – ты'н мәз(в)ин утфсэл сын. **2 6** Kovom is our kazoo.

Additional expression:

1. (Кәмма) тлфталаскичэн чақа'дкас. I love to sing.

қэнэљу — мәзвин итәнмән'ин эстэлэс — our Itelmen dance

хэхмэ 6 – throat singing with one's own melody (may include dance movements)

бакийу – эстэлэс мэт'ск'энк – dance of the bear (with songs and bear movements)

хайутэли – ит'э'ан итәнмән'ин эстэлэс – ancient Itelmen dance

ходила' – чақа'дэс қа'м лэрвэтэлад – chant with one's own words or melody without words

ҳамух – итәнмән'ин эстэлэс **② 6** – "Narochno"—an Itelmen song-chant жёлтенький песочек – old folk song (performed in both Russian and Itelmen with accompanying dance)

норгали – traditional dance of the peoples of Kamchatka; contemporary variation from a women's traditional love song



Два весельчака

Нынче праздник на селе, Нынче радостно вдвойне; Будем петь и веселиться, Никому здесь не сидится Тут на празднике большом, Мы станцуем и споём. С нами будут как всегда Два веселых мужичка. Лёвка, в круг всех заводи! Бабу, Лёвку не держи ...! Делай круг ему скорей, Дедю, ног ты не жалей! Ты, Григорий, – брат родной, Ты погромче песню пой: О Морошке – о горе; И о Сузвае – реке. Эти два весельчака Всех побьют наверняка, Как Григорий запоёт – Лёвка вновь плясать идёт. Ох, и весело у нас: Стар и мал вступают в пляс, Урвак мокрая уже ..., Ну и танцы – Эху-хэ!

А. Левковский (автор и композитор)

The two happy guys

Soon a festival in the village Soon happiness for the two We'll sing and make merry No one sit still. Here at the big festival We will dance and sing As always there will be with us Two happy men, Leo, get everyone into a circle Lady, don't hold Leo back, Circle around him quickly. Don't worry about your feet. You, Grigorii, my brother, Sing louder, About Moroshka, about the mountains And about Suzvai, the river. These two merry gentlemen, They'll impress everyone. How Grigorii sings — Leo goes to dance again Oh, there is joy among us, old and young go to dance. Our shirts are sweaty already. Dances — whoo! A. Levkovsky (author and composer)

"Хамух"

- Кәзза ҳамух мәт'ск'ай Стовалах'ал кәскнән, Стовалах'ал кәскнән.
 Э—ҳэ! Э—ҳэ!
- 2. Қуимух манкэ кивчэнк Нэка'уқзаунэ'н әњчэ'н,

Нэка'дқзаднэ'н әњчэ'н.

$$3-x_{9}!$$

- 3. Кәзза ҳамух құлайо Қтоктоназхән әњчэін, Қтоктоназхән әњчэін.
 - Kpp—Kpp—Kpp!
- 4. Манх'ал ксфэзкнэн йақйақ Лэм кдавулкнэн к'алэк, Лэм кдавулкнэн к'алэк. "Ийанк! Ийанк! "Қтақэқос!"

"Narochno"

You pretend to be a bear Emerging from the pine bush, Emerging from the pine bush.

Imitating as if in the river You'll catch fish, You'll catch fish.

You pretend to be a raven You peck at a fish, You peck at a fish.

A seagull appeared from somewhere It landed nearby.
It landed nearby.
"To the coast! to the coast!
Pray! Pray!"

- 5. Чақол кәнтс'ин фитфит Кәдчкуқзу'ин ч'ахдном, Кәдчкуқзу'ин ч'ахдном.
 - $9-x_{9}!$
- б. Қэйэх хтэзэн эскас Тә'мзазознэн луә'л, Тә'мзазознэн луә'л,
 - $3-x_{9}!$ $3-x_{9}!$
- 7. Схәлан тқми'ай кк'олкнэн Чириқзузнэн әњчэ'н, Чириқзузнэн әњчэ'н.
 - $3-x_9!$
- 8. Құзқэнэкнэн мэт'ск'ай Чахдадкила'н кпэнскнэн, Чахдадкила'н кпэнскнэн. Э—хэ! Э—хэ!

A seal poked its head out It looks at those celebrating, It looks at those celebrating.

The coward is afraid to come out It licks its whiskers, It licks its whiskers.

A wolverine came running He is stealing fish, He is stealing fish.

The bear became upset He went after those celebrating, He went after those celebrating.

Games

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Мәзвин ма'дэзэ'н ♦ Мәзвин ма'дно'н ② мәзин ма'дэзэ'н ⑥ – Our games
Нвэнк қэлза'нк, қэ'мэ'њчк, қаплу'нк әмптова њэњсхч'э'н схәллақзувэ'н –
қ'эфсэтқзувэ'н.
In these games: "Dirty feet," "Pits," "Field hockey" children ran a lot—they got stronger.
Пэкдхәмх'ал пэк'үч скәзқзувэ'н.
Пэкдхәм'ин пэк'үч нскәзонэ'н.
They made a ball from tree fungus.
пэкдхэм 2 – white, tree fungus, balls
пэкуч \mathbf{0} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{5} \mathbf{8} пэкук \mathbf{6} пэкучх \mathbf{3} — a ball cut from fresh tree fungus (пэкдхэм) or
   rolled up from a mixture of mud and fur
v' – wood, stick
қаплу'н (pl.; sing. қаплунэм) – game like hockey; the "puck" was hit with feet or sticks
қэлза'н (pl.) – frozen cow pies or horse dung used in place of a "puck" for a hockey-like
  game
қэмэ'њч (pl.) ♦ қэ'мэ'њч 2 – pits (a game) (sing. қэмэчх)
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Нвэнк умулкэнк кистэнк њэњсхчэ н ма лкзувэ н кунэнэ н ит чфукзувэн, фйалкзувэн, халч дханокэ.

Children played with sticks like these at home whenever it rained or snowed and at night before going to bed.

Хэ'лучэлкас.

Playing with dolls.

Экэ'њч хэ'лучэсы'н.

The girls are playing with dolls.

Хоља'њч дэтэзэ'н. ♦ ... дитэзэ'н. ② ... лэтэзы'н. ⑥

The boys are wrestling.

Хәнма'ск умудк'эд? ♦ Хәнма'дк ... 2

Let's play sticks?

∕уэтэзэ'н.

They are wrestling.

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

пупки – a game like gorodki пуруки – a hiding game

ҳэ'луч **② ③ ⑥ ⑥**, ҳэ'лу'н (pl.) – doll, puppet умудк'эн (pl.) ♦ умулк'эн **⑥** – stick (a game) пупки – a game involving a balanced target and a throwing stick ҳэтэкас ♦ ҳитэкас **②** – to wrestle

Nature

әззан **2 6**nature

Әсчақ әззан әӈқанэзэн?! **2** What's happening outdoors?

Мэкст лач ичзын, мэкст чхузын, мэкст мэйим спэллазын. Sometimes the sun shines, or it rains, or it's very windy.

Ит'э ңонкэ дқзузэн? — Ктхлэ. **2** Ит'э вонкәң дқзузин? — Ктхлэ. **6** When does that happen? — In the fall.

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

мигичка – light snowfall

и' 2 — water
чуфчуф 6 чухчух 2 — rain
"қ'эқ'әм, "Тэқ'әм 2 4 6 — rain bow
таҳтаҳ ◆ тоҳтоҳ 2 — snowfall
қәллал 2 6 — snow
ктхым 2 ктхам 6 — earth, soil
чқэ'чқ 2 — dampness, humidity;
a damp place
ињдәм — edge, rim, brink
лэ'лум ◆ лэ'лўм 2 6 — dew
тсатсәм — hoar frost
спәл — wind

- 1. қысұчах **6** sky
- 2. лач **2 6** sun
- 3. ййэ'алнын, флынэлан лач moon
- 4. **нэззэчх ♦** энэззэчх **2** starlet
- 6. ныззал **2** − cloudiness
- 7. йайан rain cloud, storm cloud
- 8. нэйнал, нэйнэ'н (pl.)
 mountain(s)
- 9. нэйнэ **2** mountain
- 10. эскп hill, mound
- 11. одхэн top, peak
- 12. yxt birch forest
- 13. ycx **② ⑥** − glade, clearing
- 14. утэйнэн ◆ утэйном 2– edge of a forest
- 15. қудҳ tundra

- 16. қ'әмтқ' **2** swamps
- 17. °ка́лф **2** lake
- 18. дэмч island
- 19. қудұ фәлқ'лақ wet tundra
- 20. °физвал **②** °визвал **⑥** bushes, shrubs
- 21. °физвўм **②** °визвўм **⑤** bush (sing.)
- 22. кив, кивэ'н (pl.)
 river(s)
- 23. әнтаном ♦ әнтатном **2** crossing
- 24. KTXOC **2** KTXOC **6** road, way
- 25. қтҳŏсҳчаҳ **2 6**, далэном trail, path
- 26. чкалхан **②** чклэхан **⑥** − spring

- 27. киввэчх ♦ кийэчх **2 6** creek
- 28. к'извизвэч shallows, ford
- 29. эпэрэном shoal, shallows
- 30. аваном ♦ аанўм **6** river branch
- 31. Tocx sandy bank, shore
- 32. анхс **②** ансх **⑥** − mouth of the river
- 33. кнызым **2** кнэзэм **6** shore
- 34. қых sea
- 35. мумву'н (pl.) waves
- 36. эрвэн sea spit
- 37. э'лэ bluff

Toponyms



Оқәл – Utkholok

Каврал – Kovran

Милх – Belogolovoe

A'ннава – Moroshechnoe

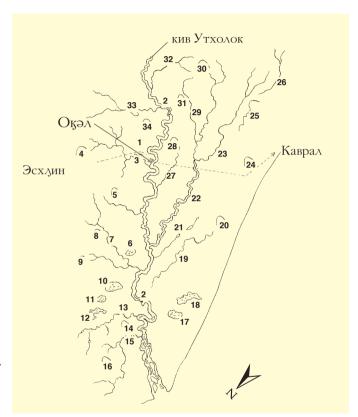
Cy3x - Sopochnoe

Уэролатын – Milkovo

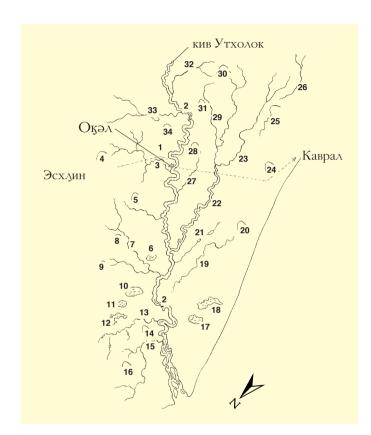


Utkholok

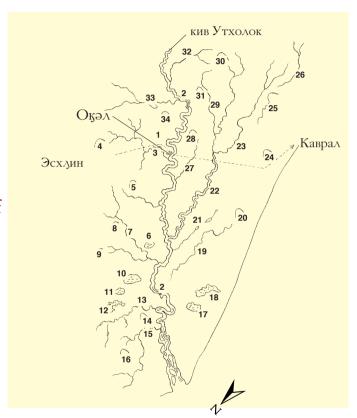
- 1. Оқәл the village Utkholok on the right bank of the river Utkholok
- 2. Утхолок river
- 3. Оқламч stream, tributary to the river Utkholok, enters near the village Utkholok
- 4. Оқдамч mountain at the source of the river Оқдамч
- 5. Лесная mountain to the right of the river Utkholok, downriver from the village Utkholok
- Гусиное lake to the right of the river Utkholok, downriver from the village Utkholok (wildlife habitat)
- 7. Μишкин stream, right tributary to the river Utkholok below Γусиное lake
- 8. Утхолок mountain at the upper reaches of the river Мишкин
- 9. Лисья mountain at the source of the right tributary to the river Мишкин



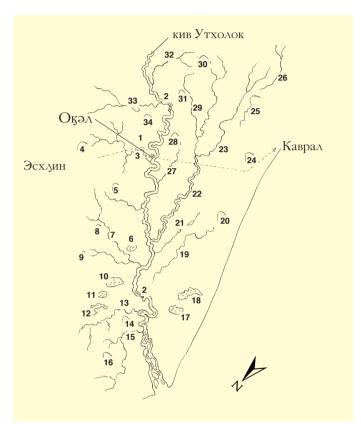
- 10. Мэ'энто lake below the tributary Мишкин (wildlife habitat)
- 11. Ключэкэн lake north of Lake Мэ'энто
- 12. Фигурное lake west of lake Ключэкэн
- 13. Қңҳч stream, right tributary to the Utkholok river; enters in the lower course (goose and other bird habitat)
- 14. Қӈҳч mountain at the lower course of the river Қӈҳч, to the right
- 15. Алхэн river, right tributary to the river Utkholok, enters in the lower course
- 16. Алхэн mountain at the upper reaches of the river Алхэн, right tributary to the river Utkholok
- 17. Северное lake along the left bank of the river Utkholok, not far from the sea coast
- 18. Ичкэвэйэм lake, south of lake Северныи, not far from the sea coast
- 19. Озёрный brook on the left bank of the river Utkholok (wildlife habitat)



- 20. Командная mountain at the upper reaches of the Озёрный river
- 21. Фэтаран river flowing from a lake, left tributary to the Utkholok river
- 22. Калкавэйэм river, right tributary to the Utkholok
- 23. Моховой brook, left tributary to the Калкавэйэм
- 24. Морская mountain along the left bank of the river Моховой, not far from the sea
- 25. Охэнхэн mountain left of the river Моховой, extending along the sea
- 26. Хэљ'эвэйэм river, source
- 27. Алэ'ңқ left tributary to the Utkholok
- 28. Круглая mountain at the upper reaches of the river Алэ'ңқ on the left bank of the river Utkholok
- 29. Мэнсмытэн stream, right tributary to the river Калкавэйэм
- 30. Мэнсмытэн mountain at the source of the Калкавэйэм river

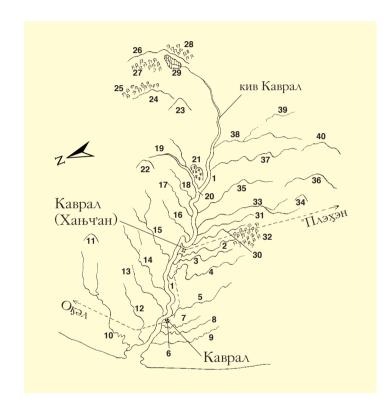


- 31. Kameнушка mountain between the left bank of the Utkholok and the right bank of the Мэнсмытэн river
- 32. Майский brook, left tributary to the Utkholok, beginning at Мэнсмытэн
- 33. Kyвсэс brook, right tributary to the Utkholok, entering below the Майский river
- 34. YBAA mountain on the right bank of the Utkholok, below the entrance of the Kybcэc river

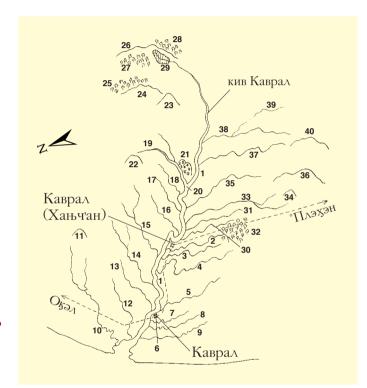


Kovran

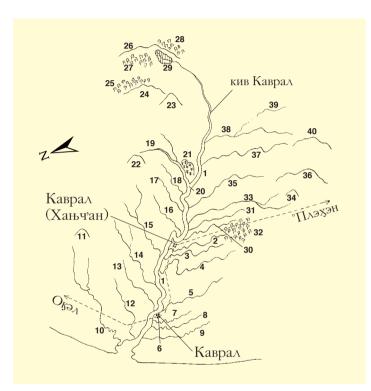
- 1. Каврал river
- 2. Тқљажочҳ brook below the former village Kavral, left tributary to the Kavral river
- 3. Лапқ'ола'эм (Гремучий) brook below the river Тқљажочҳ, tributary to the Kavral river
- 4. Клытхаваэм brook below the river Лапқола'эм, left tributary to the Kavral river
- 5. Пилылэ'н brook below the river Клытхаваэм, left tributary to the river Kavral
- 6. Kaвpaл Kovran new village
- 7. Лэвээм brook below the new village Kovran, left tributary to the Kavral river
- 8. Пьяный ключ brook below the river Лэвээм, left tributary to the river Kavral
- 9. Тэткэвзэм brook below the river Пьяный ключ, left tributary to the river Kavral
- 10. Лылвич stream, right tributary to the Kavral river, enters at its mouth



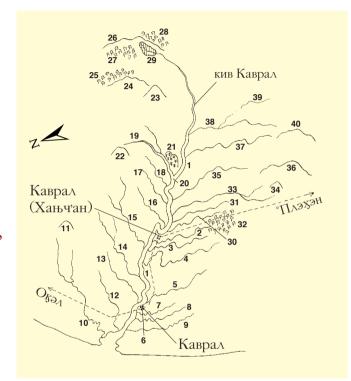
- 11. Лулупай mountain at the source of the river Лылвич
- 12. Клытхаэм brook above the river Лылвич, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 13. К'эйпэсак brook above the new village Kovran, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 14. Чэйчнэн brook above the river К'эйпэсак, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 15. Рэккаваэм brook above the river Чэйчнэн, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 16. Айвачан brook above the former village Kavral, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 17. Мсхнән brook above the river Айвачан, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 18. Амкэвичх brook above the river Мсхнэн, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 19. Кэтхэн brook above the river Амкэвичх, right tributary to the river Kavral
- 20. Факраэтном confluence of left and right tributaries of the river Kavral



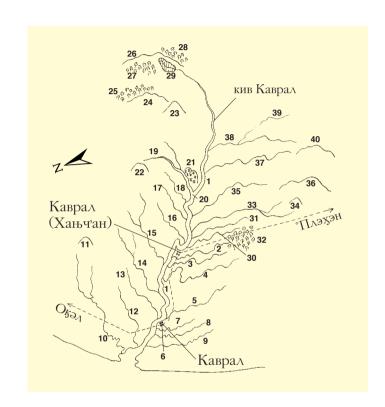
- 21. Кынгээч volcanic cone covered by dwarf pine, above the confluence of the tributaries, (on the right)
- 22. Тамнара mountain at the source of the Кэтхэн right tributary to the Kavral
- 23. Схжэњч high mountain to the right of the source of the Kavral
- 24. Схләң mountain range to the north of the mountain Схжэњч
- 25. Кәпҳлэн ухт a birch forest on the north side of the mountain range Схлэн
- 26. Пэнсэтавээм mountain range east of the mountain range Схлэн, stretches from south to north
- 27. Кэйэный birch forest on the west side of the mountain range Пэнсэтавээм
- 28. Kaлayc birch forest on the east side of the mountain range Пэнсэтавээм, a place without dwarf pines, (sable were hunted here)



- 29. Созант source of the Kavral in the mountain range Пэнсэтавээм
- 30. Мээм кэтысмыч (Тальничный) first brook on the right, above the former village, left tributary to the Kavral
- 31. Чачавач (цветной) brook above the river Мæm кэтысмыч, tributary to the Kavral (from the left)
- 32. Высокий березник first birch forest above the former village Kavral, on the way to the mountain, Элвалән
- 33. Русская stream above the river Чачавач, navigable beginning under Элвалән, left tributary to the Kavral
- 34. Элвалән Элвалән mountain (sable and bear were hunted here)
- 35. Безымянный brook above the river Russkaya, left tributary to the river Kavral (on the oppposite side of the influx of the brook Мсхнэн)

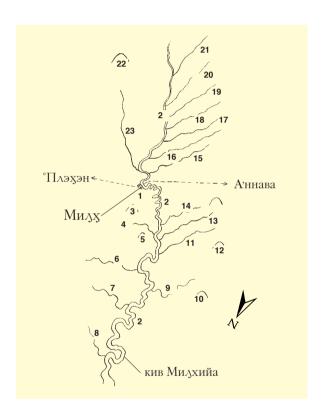


- 36. Йанқсанәл a mountain range east of Элвалэн, extends in the direction of the village °Плэҳэн, (sable and bear were hunted here)
- 37. Ичуваэм brook above the river Безымянный, left tributary to the Kavral, navigable beginning at the mountain range Ктэпганэн
- 38. Хлебная stream above ther river Ичуваэм, left tributary to the Kavral, navigable beginning at the mountain range Ктэпганэн
- 39. Орулатнэм right tributary to the river Хлебная
- 40. Қтэпанән mountain range to the east of the mountain range Йанқсанәд (snow sheep, bear and sable were hunted here)

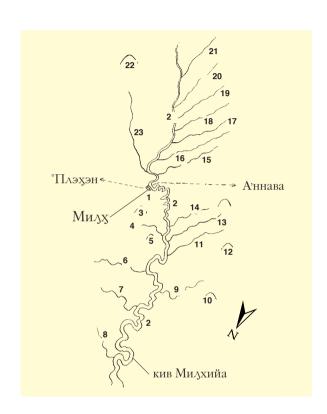


Belogolovoe

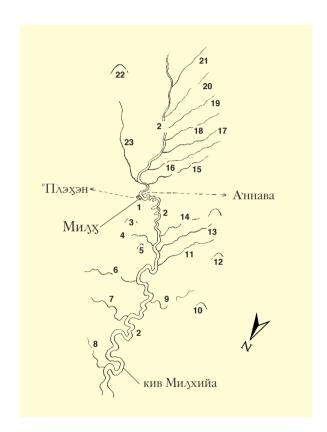
- 1. Мидхийа / Мидх the village Belogolovoe on the right bank of the river Belogolovaya
- 2. Мидхийа the river Belogolovaya, navigable from the mountain Йан-Йан
- 3. Белоголовая mountain downstream from the village along the river
- 4. Эн-Эн stream, right tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 5. Эн-Эн mountain below the river Эн-Эн on the right side along the river Belogolovaya
- 6. Тройной brook right tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 7. Зайачий brook, right tributary to the river Belogolovaya, below the river Тройной
- 8. Топкий brook, right tributary to the river Belogolovaya in its lower course
- 9. ΓHyc stream, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya



- 10. ΓHyc mountain, at the upper reaches of the river ΓHyC
- 11. Кэнгувэйэм stream, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 12. Кэнгувэйэм mountain at the upper reaches of the river Кэнгувэйэм
- 13. Комаквэйэм stream, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya, above the river Кэнгувээм
- 14. Калавайам stream, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya, above the river Комаквайам
- 15. Кйулавайам stream above the village Мидх, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 16. Катьивайам stream above the river Кйулавайам, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya



- 17. Войампиль stream above the river Катьивайам, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 18. Науквайам stream above the river Войампиль, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 19. Йункэтвайам stream above the river Науквайам, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 20. Тымъэчинивайам stream above the river Йункэтвайам, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 21. 2-й Кэкук stream, left tributary to the river Belogolovaya
- 22. Йумовынатоноп mountain to the right of the river Мидхийа in its upper course
- 23. Axь right tributary to the river Belogolovaya above the village Belogolovoe

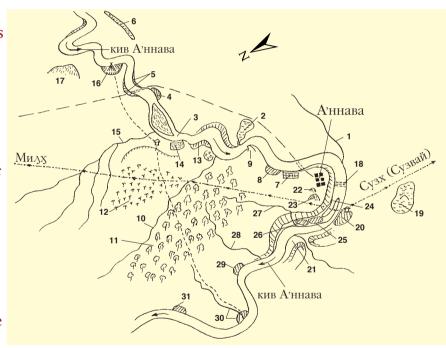


Moroshechnoe

A'ннава – Moroshechnoe

Upriver from the village A'nnava (Moroshechnoe), right bank, upstream, A'nnava river

- 1. Калнэт (Калнито) stream (clay was dug at the mouth for making bricks)
- 2. Скрипкэ[,] lake
- 3. Ча́чайэч part of the river A'nnava in front of an island, near the confluence of two of its branches (it turns red from the fish at the time of the salmon run)
- 4. y_{cx} a field, place of an old settlement
- 5. Карпачәлном high banks with thick brush (below goose habitat)
- 6. T'йастаном long, narrow lake above the village A'nnava



Upriver from the village A'nnava (Moroshechnoe),

left bank, upstream, A'nnava river

7. Aryhycx – place of an ancient settlement

8. Cypyπ – place of an ancient settlement

9. Қэқэнай – cape, cliff, resembles a nose

10. Хатпчан – stream (according to legend, the upper reaches were used for healing eye illnesses, glaucoma and so on)

11. Қулақәлх – birch forest (at the upper reaches of the river Хатпчан, on the left, upriver)

12. Қулақәдҳч – a small area of tundra in the shape of a wedge (on the right side of the river Хатпчан, upriver)

13. Айпра – place by the river, fishing

14. Атноқәл – place of a former village

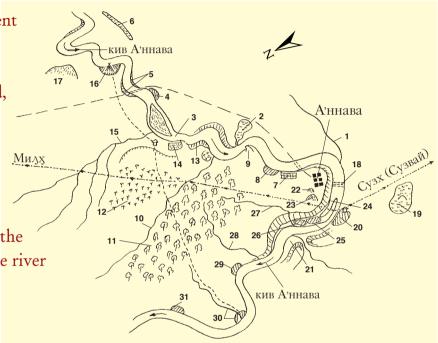
15. Кипхсисэн – river

а. Копэн – tributary

b. Хэкэлнэн – tributary

с. Kcoзва – tributary

d Кәпән – Polovinka



16. Kaйкpa – camp with yurts (Koryak summer camp)

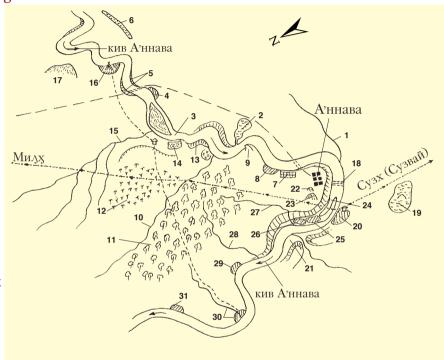
17. Фсхнэн (вшхнын) – a small volcanic peak

Left bank, downstream, A'nnava river

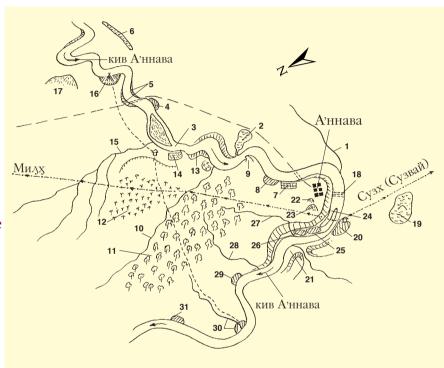
- 18. Коња 'антатном ford, horse crossing
- 19. Кочзимсхан large lake with an island (a large number of duck, goose and sea gull eggs were gathered there)
- 20. Қәзва'ан ford, place for crossing the firver, summer camp (from the word қазвум "stinging nettle")
- 21. Скота'а swampy, berry-rich place, where a waterfall falls between two steep banks (goose habitat)

Right bank, downstream, A'nnava river

- 22. Ачхк'умч a small volcanic hill right by the village
- 23. Ачхк'ай a higher volcanic mountain, right near Ачхк'умч
- 24. Y'Bam wildlife habitat
- 25. Кэчэнэлзин habitat for a large number of wildlife
- Кочанахса (24. + 25.)
- 26. Кулэчх boggy place (old course of the river A'nnava)



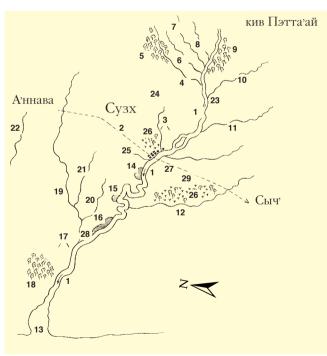
- 27. Меланья stream (deposit of white, leaden clay used to plaster cracks between logs in houses, and to whiten)
- 28. Сэманнэ'н stream (spring beauty was gathered in the upper reaches)
- 29. Қ'мәәч fishing place (smelt), summer camp
- 30. Қэқэәч stream (spring beauty roots were gathered at the upper reaches, there was a fishing site at the mouth, a summer camp), taken from the word қэқуқ "cuckoo"
- 31. Остманом fishing site (was an animal farm), ringed seals swam upriver to this point



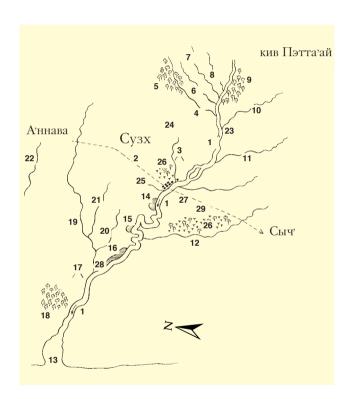
Sopochnoe

Cy3x - Sopochnoe

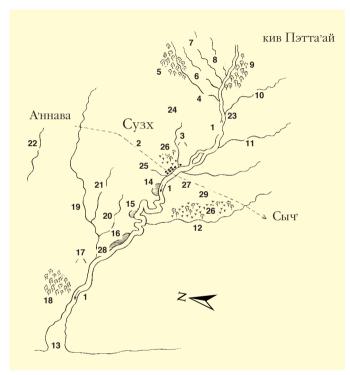
- 1. Пэтта'ай river Sopochnaya
- 2. Acxma dry tundra behind the village (above, to the left)
- 3. Сивкичх "grandfather", a small volcanic mountain above the village
- 4. Паљара stream, flows into the river Sopochnaya above the village (from the right)
- 5. Қознаухт birch forest at the upper reaches of the river Паљара
- 6. Кочпоковэн –stream, flows into the river Sopochnaya above the river Паљара (from the right)
- 7. Кудкнутнухан stream, flows into the river Sopochnaya above the river Кочпокоган (from the left)
- 8. Кы'ахан stream, flows into the river Sopochnaya above the river Кулкнутнухан (from the left)
- 9. Кыннухт birch forest along the Sopochnaya above the influx of the river Тхонма



- 10. Тхонма stream, flows into the river Sopochnaya below the river Паљара (from the left)
- 11. Кичэкэн stream, flows into the river Sopochnaya below the river Тхонма (from the left)
- 12. Химныч stream, flows into the river Sopochnaya below the village (from the left)
- 13. Ийан mouth of the river Sopochnaya, 52 km. to the village Сузх (Сузвай)
- 14. Tocx sandy bank of the river Sopochnaya, 3 km. below the village (on the right)
- 15. Kəcx place by the river Sopochnaya, 5 km. below the Tocx (on the right)
- 16. ATXภลx อ'ภอ 6-7 km. below the Kəcx, along the river Sopochnaya (on the right)
- 17. Тхло'ай "grandmother", volcanic moutain, 12-19 km. downstream on the Sopochnaya (from the right)
- 18. Т'вымэнк birch forest beneath the volcanic cone Тхло'ай on the river Sopochnaya (to the right)

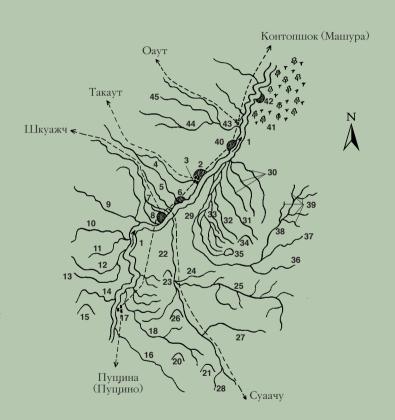


- 19. Хикивэн river Рассошина, flows into the river Sopochnaya above the volcanic cone Тхло'ай (from the right)
- 20. Хэпэл small stream, entering at the Рассошина otter-rich (from the right)
- 21. Конака'ач stream, flows into the river Хикивэн above the river Хэпэл (from the right)
- 22. Қақа'дном stream after the river Хикивэн, turned up nose on a fish (in the direction of the village A'nnava)
- 23. Хањчан Ламьном upper summer camp
- 24. Хањч'ан кивэчх upper brook
- 25. Тнум'ин кивэчх lower brook
- 26. Yxt birch forest, birch forested hillock
- 27. Энтаном ford, crossing
- 28. Тнум'им Λ а'мъном lower summer camp
- 29. Қулу wet tundra

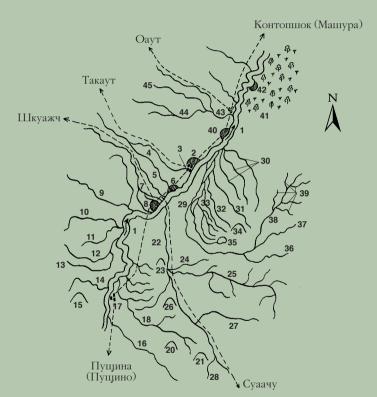


Milkovo

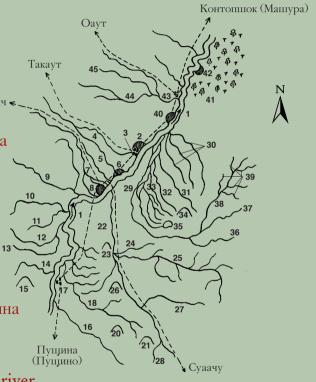
- 1. Уйкоаль Kamchatka river
- 2. Уэролатын site of an ancient settlement (near the village of Milkovo)
- 3. Мильково (Милькова) a village on the left bank of the Уйкоаль river
- 4. Шигачик the Milkovo river, left branch of the Жупанка river (left branch of the Уйкоаль river)
- 5. Жупанка river, left tributary to the Уйкоаль river
- 6. Иромлин site of an ancient settlement
- 7. Андриановка river, left tributary to the river Уйкоаль
- 8. Верхне-Камчатск Upper Kamchatsk site of an ancient settlement (Russian post)
- 9. Халнин river, left tributary to the Уйкоаль river
- 10. Кувагдач river, left tributary to the Уйкоаль river



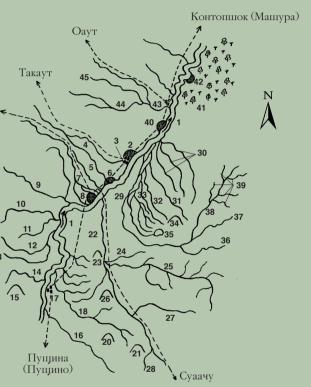
- 11. Колычев right tributary to the Кувагдач river
- 12. Правый Вызит river, left tributary to the Уйкоаль river
- 13. Левый Вызит river, right tributary to the river Правый Вызит
- 14. Kehcoл river, left tributary to the Уйкоаль river
- 15. Kehcoa mountain in the upper reaches of the Kehcoa
- 16. Эстребокос river, right tributary to the river Уйкоаль
- 17. Дунат the village Sheroma/Sharomy (a village on the right bank of the river Уйкоаль)
- 18. Черевакош river, right tributary to the
- 19. Малая Клюквенная river, right tributary to the river Черевакош
- 20. Ченкоч a mountain on the left from the upper part of the river Черевакош
- 21. Эстребокос a mountain at the source of the river Черевакош



- 22. Кавыча river, left tributary to the Уйкоаль river
- 23. Шеромский Мыс a mountain on the left bank of the river Кавыча
- 24. Дудина river, right tributary to the river Кавыча
- 25. Корниловская river, right tributary to the river Кавыча
- 26. Узкое место (Narrow Place) mountain on the left bank of the Кавыча river
- 27. Толманская river, right tributary to the river Кавыча
- 28. Copaнва river, left tributary to the Кавыча river
- 29. Вахвина river, right tributary to the Уйкоаль river
- 30. Белая (White) river, right tributary to the river Вахвина
- 31. Валагина river, right tributary to the river Вахвина
- 32. Ветловая river, right tributary to the river Вахвина
- 33. Ветловушка river, right tributary to the river Вахвина
- 34. Ветловая mountain in the upper reaches of the Ветловушка river
- 35. Сева a lake from which come a few tributaries to the river Вахвина
- 36. Правая brook, source of the Вахвина river



- 37. Серёдочная stream, source of the Вахвина river
- 38. Левая stream, source of the Вахвина river
- 39. Пять братьев (Five Brothers) five streams which make of the source of a tributary to the Вахвина river
- 40. Кахитка site of a former village on the left bank of the river Уйкоаль
- 41. Урочище Едома forest tundra locality on the right bank of the Уйкоаль river, downstream from the village Кыргэн
- 42. Халючев site of an ancient settlement on the right bank of the Уйкоаль river, downstream from the village Кыргэн
- 43. Кыргэн the village Kirganik at the confluence of the river Kirganik and Уйкоаль
- 44. Кирганик left tributary to the Уйкоаль river
- 45. Моховая river, left tributary to the Kirganik river



The River

кив [киř] **2 3 4 5 3** кий **6** – river мәзвин кив **2** мәзин кий **6 7** – our river

Мәзвин кив нэйнэн'ин. Our river is from the mountains.

Ит'э әнна к'извәлаҳ – тэлвэчқ физин.

... к'изәлақ ... **2**

Ит'э на к'изәлаҳ — тэлвэчқ виқзузин. **6** When it is shallow it flows peacefully.



К'извәлаҳ кив ламҳ ҳалан саланқзузэ'н (әнтақзузэ'н). К'извәлаҳ кив ламҳ ҳалан саланкэ нәнтатқзузнэ'н. **②** In the summer shallow rivers are crossed on foot.

K'авакнэн кив – лодкал салаңқзузэ'н. When the river is swollen, it is crossed by boat.

Ит'э авазэн чухчух'ал, мэкст анок пэскокзувэн кэтволх'ал

– схлэ љви кхарварва'ан нықэлах.

When it is swollen by rain, or in the spring when the ice goes out—then it is loud and fast.

Охпэд хилэн омтқзузнэ'н. Охпэд хилэн номтатқзузнэ'н. ②
Охпэд řилэн номтқзузчэ'н. ③
They are weaving the net with a needle.

Пхаљэ'њч хилэнэнк лэм охпэд омтқзузнэ'н. Пхаљэ'њч хилэнэнк лэм охпэд нноңқзузчэ'н. ② Пхаљэ'њч řилэнэнк лэм охпэд номтқзузчэ'н. ⑥ They also are tying up holes in the net with a needle.

Oxп – ты'н сис хилэн омтнокэ. An okhp is a needle for weaving nets.

пэхпэх ♦ пэхпэх ② пэхпэх ⑥ – net float хилын [хилтын] ② ③ вилын [тилын] ③ ⑥ ⑦ – fishing net вач – stone чэмкэчх ♦ чэмкэчх ② – rack for nets охп ② ⑥ – needle for knitting nets хилхч ② ⑥ – needle for knitting nets упкал – rainbow trout [Salmo penshinensis]

кәзвәз 2 – coho [Oncorhynchus kisutch]



"Papa on a Fishing Trip" Nastya Kurkutskaya Ust Khairyuzovo, 11 years old

мудқфэай – cherry salmon [Oncorhynchus masu] қавач ♦ каач **6** – smelt [Osmerus mordax dentex] хариус – grayling [Thymallus arcticus] Кивэнк Каврал чизвин тқапэз. **2** Каврал'ан кивэнк чизин тқэп. **6** There is a weir on the Kovran river.

Тқапэзэнк птос әњчэ'н. There are many fish in the weir.

Чизвин тәзвин кивэнк тқапэз? 2 Is there a weir on your river?

тқапэз **2** – fish weir чруч **2 6** – fish trap омтсх **2 6** – knot фасҳт **2** – cord, rope

фидик'эч **2** виљик'эч **6** – trout [Salvelinus malma] ч'увай, ч'уч'у **1 2 5 6** – king salmon [Oncorhynchus tschawytscha] қэвч, қэвуч **2** – pink salmon (humpback) [Oncorhynchus gorbuscha]



Әмзатынәң – ты'н у'чаҳ әњчә'н айтатэс. ♦ Әмзатанәң ... 2 A stick used to scare fish (into a weir, a net).

қасқ 2 — a wooden hammer for pounding stakes in the river барец — a wooden hammer for pounding stakes in the river эмзатынән — beating stick to scare fish бреуль — device for driving fish into a closed fish trap марэк, марик 2 — hook on the end of a pole for spearing fish



Пэтта'айанк қаназэ'н чизвин. In our river Pettai there are river lampreys.

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қэқ'ф ② ③ қэқлх ⑥ – chum salmon [Oncorhynchus keta] ксус ⑥ – sockeye [Oncorhynchus nerka ] мәл'арақ ② – steelhead [Salmo mykiss] кунжэ – white spotted char [Salvelinus leucomaenis] қаназэ'н (pl.) – river lampreys [Lampreta fluvitilis L.] кэт'ал ② ⑥ – chum fry фачқ ② вачсҳ ⑥ – black, fall trout к'қлыкнэн – male (fish) қа'ақ ② – female (fish) мтқла'ай ♦ нтқлаай ② – dying fish мтқлач ◆ нтқлач ② – dead fish
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Ӈә'лӊә'л к'әсҳҳаҳэн, қнаң қӑзуҳ мэмэнк! For the caviar to dry, you should get it to the balagan right away!

Ч'у'ин нә'лнә'л °плаҳ. Chinook salmon roe is large.

Нозэ'н т'энӊэзэ'н, к'әсхдсы'н. ♦ ... к'әсхсы'н. 6

Hозэ'н т'энӊазэ'н, к'әсхсы'н. **2** The yukola are hanging, drying.

Қава'н лэм т'энңэзэ'н спланк. Қава'н лэм т'энңазэ'н спланк. **②** The smelts are also drying in the wind.

Hoээ'н сказқзузнэ'н дванан әњчх'ал: Yukola is made from various types of fish: фидик'эх'ал, қэвчэх'ал, ч'увах'ал. from trout, from pink salmon, from king salmon.







Тахтэскичэн. ♦ Тхтэскичэн. **2** – I cut fish.

Кма т'эхтэскичэн. 6

Қхтŏх! ❷ − Cut/clean!

K'axтax! – Clean the/a fish!

Ахтэзэн. ♦ Хтэзэн. **2** – He cleans fish.

Хэвлых'ал клч'лэ'н скәзқзузэ'н.

Хэвэлэ'ин клч'лэ'н нскзознэ'н. 2

Klchlen is made from fermented fish heads (stinkheads).

Қсатох хилвўланкэ қэ'м. – Dig a hole for stinkheads.

Қ'ањчсх чәск әнна °сысал. – Line its interior with grass.

Қтҳнух әњчэӆ қэм. 2 – Fill the hole with fish.

Қ'эйпх қэ'м °сысал, ктхмэл. – Cover the hole with grass and dirt.

хткнан фадч – knife for cutting fish

хткн'ин фалч 2 эхткн'ин валч 6

хтэс ♦ хткас **2** – cut, clean

хилвэл 2 вилвил 6 – soured fish

ахтнәм ♦ хтаном 2 әхтәном 6 — site for cutting fish

қэ'м **2 8** к'эм **6** − pit





қхтэх әњч фању **2** clean the fish with a knife

- 1. хэвлыч fish head
- 2. к'ухк'ух, к'фә'н (pl.) bony part of a fish mouth
- 3. кы'мтхәм bony part of fish head
- 4. кәчхч ♦ кәчхч **②**, сэқсэқ back of the fish
- 5. увик body
- 6. к'инк'ин belly pieces of fish
- 7. тэнзэсх back fin of fish
- 8. тҳлочҳэч, ҳчэлчаҳ rear dorsal fin
- 9. пипэ'лэч tail fin
- 10. мэлк'эч', схисхч **2** fish scales к'ава'н (sing. к'авач) **2** каа'н **6** back bone

Қдих чамчам, лқилқэ'н, нә'лнә'л, сивэ'н! Take the gills, milt, caviar (roe), intestines

Қсках клч'лэ'н! ♦ Кскфу'н ... **2** Кскфэ'н ... **6** – Make stinkheads! Қҳэвлы'зҳч! **2** – Eat fish heads! Қӆч'лэзҳч! – Eat stinkheads! Қа'м тскичэн. **2** – I don't want to. Әӊқанкит? **2** – Why? Қа'т әсчақ тӊэйукичэн. – I'm full.

fish heads:

ҳэвлыч **2 6** – fish head лылык'эч – boiled fish head кҳч'лэч – stinkheads (fermented fish head) лэк'əл – dried fish head

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

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ажабач – winter coho
хайко – chum salmon
ханойка – spawning female pink salmon
микижа – trout
хахелки – little spiny fish
микиляшка – young fish, fry
прутёная рыба (прутёнка) – unsalted fish, cut into strips and dried
пузаны – whole fish dried in late fall (used for making "chuprik")
юкола – dried fish
юхала – unsalted dried fish
вачкуч – a thin river trout (a large head, while long and thin)
кибар(ь) – a fish with white fins, after spawning (of little use for food)
сараная рыба – abcess-infected fish (inedible)
снёнка – dying fish
кимуч – dead fish
```

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

```
барец, моксель — a large wooden mallet for pounding stakes use for a fishing weir бреуль — an instrument for chasing fish into the "muzzle" trap (of a weir) шаёк — an instrument for tossing fish out of the "muzzle" trap (of a weir) чируч — a fishing lure for trout марик — an instrument for fishing аглички — metal, machine made fish hooks шаглы — cheeks, schools of fish кумешка — fish neck кислая — fermented, unsalted fish for dogs
```

The Tundra

```
қудқ 2 — tundra
мәзвин қудқ 3 мәзин кудқ 6 — our tundra
Манкэнаң қудқ дқзузэн?
```

Мэнкэнан кулх ... **6** What kinds of tundra are there?

Ханклэ әнна қәллању кэйпин.

In winter it's covered with snow.

Анок энна кэлылан сын.

In spring it is many colored.

 Λ амд әнна ф $_{\Lambda}$ лах $_{\Pi}$ ины $_{\Pi}$ лах $_{\Lambda}$ қ $_{\Pi}$ х $_{\Pi}$ з $_{\Pi}$ н.

In summer it is green and beautiful.

Ктхлэ чачақзузэн. 26

In the fall it turns golden (reddens).

Ма' лыңәл әсҳтэзэн? — Қудҳэнк.

Where do blueberries grow? — On the tundra.

вапқ ♦ řәпқ **6** – fly agaric [Amanita muscaria]

```
қпоном ♦ қпон ②, қăпқăп ② ③ — mushroom
ләлтҳ ① ② ⑤ ③ ләљтҳэ'н (pl.) ⑥
— honey suckle [Lonicera kamtschatica (Sevast.) Pojak]
лынәл ① ② ⑥ ③ лынэл ⑥ — blueberries [Vaccinium uligonosum L.]
ч'ик'мәң — cranberry [Охусоссия
```

```
мэдкэвэ'н – berries
ийаночх – Arctic bramble [Rubus articus L.]
квэзәм – dogrose [Rosa spec.]
қэтҳэл – bird cherry [Padus asiatica Kom.]
мророт – currrant [Ribes dikuscha Fisch. ex Turcz.]
қәлласнон ♦ қәлласном 2 — hawthorn [Crataegus chlorosarca Maxim.]
°қақор – unripe berry
эчхалквэзәм – raspberry [Rubus sachalinensis Lévl.]
сночх 2 – cloudberry [Rubus chamaemorus L.]
Эмч'ном ♦ мч'ән 2 — mountain ash [Sorbus sambucifolia (Cham. et Schlecht.) M. Roem.]
мчэмч 2 – ashberry [Sorbus kamtschatcensis Kom.]
\LambdaӘМ\LambdaӘМ \bigcirc 6 — moss
лы'л 2 6 – crowberry [Empetrum androgynum V. Vassil]
Анок қзы'нк қэйу'н ахсқзузэ'н. ♦ ... қзо'нк ... 2
Reindeer calves are born in the spring.
қоз 2 8 қозҳэ 3 қос 3 6; қзи'н (pl.) ♦ қзŏ'н 2 қзә'н 6 – reindeer
°кич'э – male reindeer
қэйуч 2 қэйучх 6 қотзачх 8 – calf
әнтнэң ♦ нтэң 2 – antlers
```

нчилқзуск ♦ нчиләзкичэн ② инчилызын ③ – We gather, collect

Ољва °қосқосал эфкэ'н, °тэмэкэ'н, ускў'н сатузнэн. Olya is digging sarana, lily root, with a digging tool.

Йэњча мсэтэнэд лқлам энҳтзознэн.

Йэњча сэтэнэл лқлам энхтзознэн. 2

жэня сэтэнэл лыклам энхтзознэн. 6

Zhenya is looking for springbeauty with a pointed stick.

мсэтэнəң ♦ сэтэнəм ② сэтанŏм ⑥ — stick with point for finding stores of sarana collected by mice
°қŏсқŏс ② ⑥ ⑧ — digging tool for digging sarana



ускў'н (pl.) 2 эскў'н 6 – roots эфк 2 6 эфкэчх 3 – sarana (black lily root) [Fritillaria camschatcensis (L.) Ker-Gawl.]

лқлам 2 3 — Siberian springbeauty [Claytonia tuberosa Pall. ex Schult] °ТЭМЭК 2 6 3 — orange lily, orange lily root [Lilium debile Kittlitz Synonym: (Lilium medeoloides auct.)]

```
лэпхэ 2 3 лэпх 4 6 7 — basket woven from grasses
қазвум ♦ қазвум 2 қэзвум 6 — stinging nettle [Urtica angustifolia Fisch. ex Hornem.]
нынэм 2 3 нынэ'н (pl.) 6 — willow-herb, fireweed [Chamerion angustifolium]
нәрвин ♦ нэрвин 2 6 3 — horse-sorrel
нэкст'әм 2 6 3 — sorrel
мәсҳт 2 8 мәсҳ 7 — long-rooted onion [Allium ochotense Prokh.]
лэдк'ŏч 1 2 лэлк'учҳ 3 6 — mouse [Microtus oeconomus kamtschaticus Pall.]
тудно'н (pl.) — pack mouse, that gathers sarana (black lily root) and kimchiga (springbeauty)
°сыс 1 2 3 6 6 — grass
```

Љэпхэ'н °сысах'ал, тувэйк скәзқзузнэ'н (омтқзузнэн). Љэпхэ'н °сысах'ин, тувэйка'ан нсқзознэ'н. **②** They make baskets from grass, coastal grass.

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

```
сарана кудрявая – round sarana
тульчи (тульцы) – lily root gathered by mice for the winter
кругляшка – black lily
рябчик – sarana, black lily
никошомые – mice
```

Анок љви чивэсқ тҳаллас (нукас) сәнмә'н, °қәлҳэ'н, эӊэ'н. In the spring it is good to eat puchki (use for food): cold puchki, hot puchki.

Ламд қа'т ускў'н к'искнэ'н дэм. **2** In summer the roots ripened too.

сәнмән 2 – cold puchki, from stems dried in the fall they make musical pipes, kazoos °қәлҳ 2 қэлҳ 6 – the edible puchki from one stem is carefully peeled, like cold puchki, ripe ones are used in food along with caviar

эӊэ'н (pl.) ♦ эӊу'н **② ⑥** – hot puchki [Heracleum dulce Fisch.] are edible, but are difficult to prepare; they are first cut open with a knife and then the pulp is scraped out

Әӈқ'сҳ'ал. ♦ Әӈқ'сҳ'ин. **②** Әӈқсҳ'ин. **ઉ** – from birch bark

энк'сх 2 энксх 6 — birch bark
тувэйк — grass that grows along the sea coast
пнылпныл 2 — thin soft roots of an alder
ачал 2 6 8 °0чол 5 — small birch bark
container for gathering berries
бэток 2 баток 6 — rectangular birch bark
container for gathering berries
оромх 2 6 мумх 1 4 8 — rectangular birch
bark dish



Ач'а'л, бэтока'н, оромхэ'н, чаййодхэ'н, схзэмхэ'н, акынсхэ'н, мумхэ'н әңк'сҳ'ал скәзқзузнэ'н. Achals, betoks, oromkhs, tea containers and skhemkhs are made from birch bark.

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

оромец – form of birch basket without a single side wall (for gathering berries by shaking)

чуман – basket

чукач – rectangular birch bark container for gathering berries

```
мэсху 2 6 – swan [Cygnus cygnus]

қсас 2 6 – goose [Branta canadensis]

аз'аз 2 6 – duck [Somateria mollissima L.]

тлавэтла 2 клавэтла 6 – Far Eastern curlew [Numenius madagascariensis]

тувақ 2 тувиқ 6 – purple sand piper [Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus]

сузч 2 6 – newt [Salamandrella keyserlingii]
```

Қа'т тлавәтлачҳ тлавэтлазэн. The marsh bird is calling already.

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

```
шипижняк – a thicket of dogrose
арлуч – red dogrose
хахальки – dogrose berry
кутхелики – long dogrose berry
харем – hawthorn (crataegus oxycantha)
крыношник – forest geranium
жабрей – field weed
цинакли – swan weed
хунараечки – very small potato
```

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

чевичилка – stink beetle метляк – butterfly будуница – bumblebee

The Forest

```
ухт 2 6 – (birch) forest
мэзвин ухт 2 6 – our forest
у' 2 6 6 7 – tree, wood
пэкдхэм 2 пэкдх 6 – white tree fungus on birches
чкэп 2 чкпэч 6 – birch tree fungus dried
эңк'сх 2 эңқсх 6 – birch bark
кэйук – (black) birch tree fungus
```

Тҳтў'н муза нскасчэн дивумчч'ин. We make dugout canoes from poplar.

Нарта'н муза н'скасчэн ич'и'н. We make sleds from stone birch.

Кэйук нт'зәлқзускичэн чайакэ.

Кэйук нт'зәлқзузчэн чай'акнэн. 2

Кэйук нт'зәлқзузчэн ча'йакнэн. 6

Keiuk (tree fungus) is used for making tea.

Ачал муза н'скасчэн әнк'сҳ'ин. 2 We make an achal from birch bark.

Ку'н әсҳтэзэ'н °сто'нк. ②
Cones grow on the pines (Siberian dwarf pine, "kedr").
Ктҳҳэ нчиҳқзускичэ'н ку'н. ②
Ктҳҳэ муза нчиҳқзузнэ'н куњэ'њч. ⑥
We gather cones in the fall.
Тҳи'ин куњҳэ'ҳ кҳч'ивэзы к'әсҳсыкнэн ӈә'ҳӈә'ҳаҳ тҳаҳҳас.
Pine nuts are delicious to eat with dry caviar.

кскэззал — alder thicket [Alnus kamtschatica]
°СТОПК'ЎЛ ②, °СТОТЭМ — branch/twig of dwarf pine
какач ② қақач ⑥ — kedr jay консұквал — husk
күнкүн ② ⑥, кү'н (pl.) — dwarf pine cone кадимтон — core of a pine
куњдэл ② — pine nut

дивумч ② љивумч ⑥ — poplar [Populus komarovii Ja. Vassil. ex Worosch.]
ич' ② ③ ич ⑥ — stone birch [Betula ermanii Cham.]
кылх ♦ кәлх ② ⑥ — birch [Betula kamtschatica]
кытхд ♦ кытлх ⑥ — white willow [Salix alba L.]
пәллал ♦ пәлла'н (pl.) ② — leaf(s)
сӊак ♦ снак ② — branch, twig
лы'лум ♦ лылум ② ⑥ — forest
ч'эвал ♦ ч'авал ② — willow [Salix pupurea]
у'лх ② — poplar bark
пӊылпӊыл ② — root



массу ③, мэт'ск'э, мэт'ск'ай ② ③ вэқањд ④ ⑥ 7 вэқањдчах ③

— bear [Ursus arctos piscator]
кәзмамч ② вэқањдчах ⑥ мэт'ск'ачх ③ — young bear
°стовал ② ⑥ ③ — dwarf pine shrubs [Pinus pumila]
қтэп ② ⑤ ⑥ — snow sheep [Ovis nivicola nivicola]
ҳывнэ ② ҳайэн ⑥ ҳайнэ ⑨ — wolf [Canis lupus albus Kerr.]
тқми'ай ② тқмэстас ⑥ тқәм ⑨ — wolverine [Gulo gulo albus Kerr.]
вирник — animal, beast of prey

°Стоваланк мэт'ск'ай далэзэн. 22 °Стоваланк вэқањд далэзэн. 6

A (the) bear is walking in the pine bush.

Ӽывнэ љви чинзлах вирник. ♦ ... чинэзлах ... 2Ӽайэн љви нчэнкэн вирник. 6The wolf is a very mean animal.

Тқми'ай йақ љви тэмйунлах вирник. The wolverine is a very sly animal.

Қтэп нэйнэ'нк сунсын. ② Snow sheep live in the mountains.



"Family" Vita Yesina, Milkovo, 13 years old

```
миња, мињаай 2 6 6 7 8 – hare [Lepus timidus gichganus J. All.]
слэч 2 3 6 7 8, слэ'н (pl.) 2 8 6 слэчэ'н 7 – eagle(s) [Haliaetus pelagicus]
пхақч 2 пхакч 6 – kite [Pandion haliaetus haliaetus]
ипәлак'эч ♦ иплак'эч 2 – snowy owl [Nyctea scandiaca]
чихчах 2 чихчах 6 – hawk owl [Surnia ulula ulula]
фэ'ақдх 2 – raven [Corvus corax kamtschaticus]
хакикан ♦ хакикан 2 6 – magpie [Pica pica kamtschatica]
°қунхт ② ③ – wood grouse [Tetrao parwiirostris kamtschaticus]
рэвнэ, рэвнай 2 8 рэвнэч 0 4, рэвнэ'н (pl.) 0 6 8 – ptarmigan
[Lagopus mutus kelloggae]
°пакук 2 6, °пакука'н (pl.) 2 6 – chick(s)
чэдхчэдх 2 – feather(s), coat
малэнэн – wing, feather of bird
°a'acx 2 6 6 – nest
\LambdaВИЛХ (\LambdaХЫЧ) 2 — egg
лхи'н (лвилхэ'н) (pl.) ♦ лхă'н 6 – eggs
```

кдутд **2** – hollow (in tree, trunk) ч'энқ **2** – knot (in wood) идад **♦** ида'д **2** – birch bark

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

ушкан – hare

Hunting

```
Қа'т ққзыдкнэ'н нэснокэ! Кәзза әңқад дмэч? We're already ready for hunting.What did you get (hunt)?Манкэ далэқзуч?Ду т'салай дмэч? ◆ ... дмэчэнән? Where did you go?You got a fox there?Әңқа дмэнэн?Мэт'ск'э дмэнэн? ◆ Мэт'ск'ай дмэчэнән? What did he get (hunt)?Did he kill a bear?
```

Нэснокэ мәнсхэзыкичэн!

Нэснокэ мәнсхэзэк! 2

Let's go hunting!

Қанкднок тсунскичэн, т'нысэскичэн.

I live at the winter camp and hunt.

Қанклнокә ксхэзикнән, қа'т ққзылкнән.

He left for the winter camp to hunt.

Хањчк тқанкқзукичэн. 2

I spent the winter at the upper reaches of the river.

Ху кқанккнэн. 2

He lived through the winter there.



"A Hunter" Natasha Kuznetsova, Milkovo, 11 years old

T'салай кка'кнэн. 2 Тсҳал кка'кнан. 6 A fox was caught in a/the trap.

ноч **② ⑥** – bear's den acэpa' – fox's lair нэскас – to hunt қанклном **②** – winter camp қанккас **②** – to winter илфлилэкнэн фалч ◆ илфлилкнэн ... **②** – men's knife нысылан ◆ нэсылан **⑥** – hunter лмас **②** – catch

лэна'занэм – track ч'ит **2 8** ч'эт **6** – gun

ныпқэлкнэн фалуч ♦ ныпқэлкнэн ... 2 ныпқилкнин валуч 6 – hunting knife куйнәң – handle/shaft of knife

пэкул – blade фансх – sheath капкан – trap лэқәл – snare кнал'ан **2** – skis кулх – seal skin

лэна'н ккудхтынан – covered with sealskin

нада'нәң ♦ нада'нŏң **②** – tool for bending ski tips, sled

калаус **② ③** – bag, made of seal-fur °кэӊч **② ⑤** – staff, crack йуксэ'н – ski binding

колтон 2 – tobacco box чаййодхэн – tea container



"Hunting"
Denis Fedotov, Tigil, 12 years old

Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

лемешина – mixture of makhorka ground with ash of the polyporous mushroom (tree fungus) from a birch or alder (placed under the gum in place of tobacco)

одалка – used lemeshina

калауж – a bag made from reindeer or bear skin

юкши – ski binding

```
    Дкзаном ② ткзаном ⑥ – track
    лэӊа'занэм ② – track, sled track
    °лэқэл ♦ °лэк'эл ② °лэк'эл ⑥ – in the forest, sign
    хә'мнэкас ♦ тъ'минэкэс ⑥ – to cross the mountain
    эфскас ♦ эвскэс ⑥ – climb
    ст'к'даткас – descend
    тә'мнэс ② – to climb over, to get over
    қорэмт ② – saddle bag
```

Эвун хә'мнэкас нада ңэ'ңэй. It's necessary to cross the mountains

Далан эфскас одхэнкэ эк наскас, ст'к'даткас. On foot make your way (climb) to the top (of a mountain, tree) and climb down, jump.

Ихдх тә'мнэзэн у'энк. The man is climbing over the tree.

The Sea

```
Мәзвин қыҳ 2 3 мәзин қыҳ 6

— Our sea

Мәзвин қыҳ ҳәлақзузнә'н Лам'ин қыҳ.

Our sea is called the Lamskoe sea.

°Плаҳ қыҳ, хилқлаҳ қыҳ.

It is a large sea, a cold sea.

Сақ тәзвинк қыҳ сын? ◆ Сэқ ... 2

Сақ тәзин қыҳ ? 6

What sea is there where you live?

Мәзвинк хилқлаҳ Лам'ин қыҳ.

We have the cold Lamskoe sea.
```

```
қых ♦ кых 6 — sea, ocean

эрвэн 6 — sea spit

и' 2 — water

мумвум — wave

эпном 6 — mooring, making fast

сәззам — rising tide

дэмч 2 дэмч 6 — island

әдвэнтзодан — fisherman
```

```
эпкас 2 — to go down to the beach Қ'ипхч! ◆ қипхч! 2 — head down! К'ипкнэн. ◆ кипкнин. 2 к'ипкнин. 6 — He went down.
```

```
кэтвол ♦ ктвол 6 – ice
кэтволчах ♦ қэтволчах 2 – icy chunk
қък; 1 2 6 6 8 киқх 7 – ice-hole
э'лэ 6 – precipice
вач – stone, rock
ва'ал 2 – rock area
°вапк'ол 2 [řапк'ол] 6 – (big) rock
```

йақйақ **1 2 5 3** йоқйоқ **3 6** – sea gull [Laridae] йунйуч **↑** йунйучх **2 6 3** – whale [Orcinus orca] йунйучх **2** – young whale эњч **2 8** нэњч **6** ныњч **3 4 7** – fish эњчэ'н (pl.) **1 2 8** нәњчэ'н **4 6** ныњчэ'н **3 7** – fish (pl.)

йовай **2** – loon

Энқа қыҳэнк чизкипнэн? ♦ ... чизин? **6** What is to be found on the beach?

Дэмчанкэ мәнтақзок.

 Λ эмчанкэ хнэнтак. **2** Λ эмчханк мәнтак. **6** Okay, let's head over to an island.

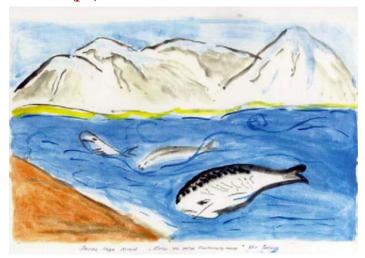
Йақйақ ханк тхи'инк сэңзозэн. **②** Йоқйоқ танк мәзинк сэңзозэн. **⑥** A seagull is flying over us.

Йуңйуч эк йуңйучҳ талқ қыҳэнк тәлчкўчэн.

Йунйучх эк йунйучх ... 2

I saw in the distance a large whale and small whale pups.

Йовай и'энк фиқзузэн. – A loon is swimming on the water.



"Whales at the mouth of the Okhotsk Sea" Liza Lasak, Tigil, 10 years old

```
Фитск'э мой'а ктволанк °соллози'н. 6
A seal sits on an ice floe with seal pups.

қыҳ'ин — walrus [Odobenus rosmarus]
фитфит, фитск'ай 2 3 6 8 — seal
фитск'э'н (pl.) — seals

кэлэла'н (sing. кэлылан) — ringed seal [Phoca hispida]

мойа — 1 year old bearded seal [Erignathus barbatus]

торэмэл — 5-6 year old bearded seal
мэч'тал — middle-sized bearded seal
сивуч — Steller sea lion [Eumetopias jubatus]

северный морской котик — Northern fur seal [Callorhinus ursinus]
```

Фитск'э эк мойа кэтволанк °соллозэ'н.

```
қайачх ♦ қай'ачх 6 – mussel [Moluske]
қэвинән – crab [Paralithodes camtschatica]
қэрвэтэнән – spiral mussel
топорок – puffin [Lundra cirrhata]
TOTOCX, T'OT'OT' 2 T'OT'OCX 6
- coastal sand piper [Limicole ...]
уйкэ'н – smelts
чирирэчх – inland sand piper [Limicole ...]
эљоқэ'н – sculpin
Қэвинән эрвэнк далхтэзын.
Кэвинән эрвэнк далхтэзын. 6
The crab creeps along the coast belt.
Әмптова уйкэ'н сэззамэнк кткәл'ин.
Many smelts washed up with the tide.
Тосханк қэрвэтэнән эк қайачх °соллозэ'н.
Conch and bi-valve shells are lying on the beach.
```

камбала – flat fish, flounder

Ихдхэ'н кқзыдкнэ'н эйандкас.

The men got together to hunt sea mammals.

Нысыла'н эйанднокэ кфикнэн.

The sea mammal hunters set off.

Ксљупкэд, кчитэд. – In a skiff, with rifles.

Қа'т °қниң нысыла'н кчкикнэн фитск'э.

One hunter already found a seal.

Нух әнна нэзвазэн. – Look, he's taking aim.

Клоткнэн. **3 6** – **He fired.**

 Λ мэнэн фитск'ай. – He killed the seal.

Қула'н иҳӆҳэ'н лэм әмптова эйанднэ'н.

Other men also killed many sea mammals.

Эвун тхи'инк ч'инынлаха'н ч'сы'н.

They have good rifles.

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лосх ♦ лосх ②, чит — bow
чит — rifle
кадх ② ⑥ — arrow
қайткэл ♦ қайтқэл ⑥ — spear, lance
трэвалка — truncheon, baton
хилың — fishing net
тэймэнŏң — paddle
байдара — skin boat
```

Ит'э хыннэн ч'сы'н дқзувэ'н. There have been those kind of rifles for a long time.

Эйандқзувэ'н эм ламд, анок. They hunted sea mammals only in the summer and spring.

Ктхлэ љви кд'ийакы эйандкас: спәл, °плах мумву'н. It's very scary to hunt at sea in the fall: wind, huge waves.

The Boat

тҳтўм **2 6 8** ҳтәм **1 3 5 7**, тҳтў'н (pl.) **2** – dugout boat(s) имҳ **2** – load, cargo

Тҳтуӆ ит'э нсч'әлқзук и'энк.

Тхтул ит'э ндалақзукичэн эх'ал. 2

At one time we travelled by water in dugout canoes.

°Қниң тұтўм љви қа'м °к'элах сын.

A single dugout canoe is very unstable.

Хынэл касх, чоқ тұтў'н омтқзувэ'н.

Хынэл касх, чоқ тұтў'н номтқзунэ'н. 2

Хынэл и касҳа'н, ч'оқ тҳтә'н номтатэсчэ'н. 6

Thus, two or three canoes were connected.

Паром скәзқзувэ'н. ♦ ... нскәзқзонэ'н. 2

They made a barge.

Паромал имдэ'н нтәмпдқзунэ'н. ♦ ... нтәмпдқзузнэ'н. 2

The barge carried cargo.

Ты'н тхтўм мэллах, °хэк'элах.

This dugout canoe is good, it's very stable.



°К'ЭЛАХ 2 — stable
ЛОДКА'Н 2 — boats
ТЫМИТЭМ 2 6 — raft
ТЭЙМЭНЎҢ 2 6 — paddle
ПЭТ 2 — bottom
И'ЛЭВЭНЎҢ — pole
НЭЛ 2 — cross-bar, spreader bar
ТӼТЎМ — dugout boat
°ТӼӉАЧ 2 — bow of dugout





Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

поторчина – a tree stuck in the river бат – a dugout boat made from poplar Тҳтўм скәзнэ'н. Тҳтўм нсказнэ'н. ②
Итҳ тҳтәм нсҳәзнэ'н. ⑥
They are making dugout boats.

қаққақ **♦** қаққақ **6** – **axe** handle °касф **2 6** – **axe**

наструга'н – tools to make dugouts тэсла'н – tools to make dugouts

°Қниң °плақ дивумх'ал тҳтўм скәзқзузэ'н. They made a dugout canoe from one large poplar.

Қа'м сңака'ин дивумч әззутазән сәмтэнкэ. The poplar is laid on the ground without branches.

Kacҳ кacэҳ'aл y'ə'ьч сәмтэнк әнна әнлознэ'н. Stakes in the ground on both sides hold it in place.

°Касфал ливумч энмэзнэ'н. Bark is removed from the poplar with an axe.

Тэслад чәск у'энк улвэзнэн сатоки. Тэслад чәск у' нсатоснэн. **2**They chop the inside of the tree with an adze.

Схлэ нәлнәл тҳтўнкэ скәзқзузэн. Схлэ нәл тҳтўманкэ нсказнэн. ②
Then they do the crossbars in the boat.

Нонкэ әнк'эзвэзнэ'н тҳтўм. Нункэ нәнк'эзвэзнэ'н тҳтўм. Вонк нәнк'эзақзузчэ'н тҳтўм. The boat is dried like that.

The Sled

мәзвин схләңсхләң – our (Itelmen) sled °кэйуҳ – musher

Қа'т ит'э эм нвэд °кэқсҳод ҳанклэ итәнмә'н сч'әлқзувэ'н. Ит'э эм °кэқсҳод итәнмә'н сч'әлқзувэ'н. ②
At one time Itelmens traveled only on dogsled in winter.

Нэснокэ, қулан атнокэ. Out hunting, to another village.

Имд тәмпдқзувэ'н. Имд нтәмпдқзунэ'н. **2** They carried cargo.

"On the Dog Sled" Sasha Korobkin Kovran, 12 years old



мсон **2**, мсо'н (pl.) **6** – stanchion °анпэнэм **2** – strap, thong схлэн **4** схлэ'н (pl.) **2** – sledge runner



Хыннэн схлэнсхлэнк чинэнк счэлказ. Хыннэн схлэнсхлэнк чинэнк счэлказ. Зыннэн нартанк ли чинанк счэлказ. Зыннэн нартанк ли чинанк счэлказ. Зыннэн нартанк ли чинанк счэлказ.

Птос имдэ'н тәмпснэ'н. – It takes a big load. Каткатэнк қэчик сч'әлкас. ② – It's good to travel on snow crust.

нарта — sled
остхлэлэн — breaking and steering pole
ч'руздэ'нэн — straps
хивуз ② — board
варзин — rail
краква' — loop handle
кулҳэм — wooden stick for connecting the
harness to the main line
мсон — stanchion
схлэн — sledge runner
исху'нэнэн — tension cord
баран — front
средна' — middle strap

мумқәл — connector тэмлйак — line °қосҳ **6** °қәсҳ **7** °қсҳай **1 2 6 8** — dog °қсҳŏ'н (pl.) **2** °қсҳӑ'н **6** — dogs сасқмәң — harness войданәң — wet piece of fur for icing runners кулхойан — mounting hole (in the stanchion)
°анпэн эм • — strap that binds the stanchion to the runner
мсон — stanchion
пирк — part of sled

вэтаткнэн фадч — work knife
элк'илэ'дкнэн фадч ② — knife for drilling holes



Kamchadal vocabulary from Milkovo:

кутарки – rawhide netting on a sled варжина – top front looping part on a dogsled

Directions

```
Ma'? 2 6 – Where?
Манх'ал? 2 Манхал? 6
- From where?
Манкэ? 2 Манк? 6 – Where to?
ийанкэ ♦ ийанкән 6
– to the river mouth
ийанк 2 6 – at the river mouth
твис – to swim
сэнкэ ② − in the forest
сэнх'ал 2 – from the forest
хањчкэ 2 ўањчкэн 6
- upstream
хањчк 2 řањчк 6 – (going)
upstream
```

Хањчх'ал °плах тымитэм ктви'ин. Хањчх'ал °плах тымитэм ктфи'ин. **②** řањчхал °плэх тымитимнэн ктви'ин. **③** He floated a large raft downstream along the river.

Хањчк ка'ннэнк кивэнк ҳопт °вапк'ул. Хањчк кә'ннэнк киэнк ҳопт °вапк'ул. 2 Look, you'll float lower down the river; higher up there is a large rock in the middle of the river.

Ийанкэ фикзусч тқарвэла, хањчкэ °әлфсэказ хэказқ. Downstream on the river (toward the mouth) you can travel quietly. It is very difficult to travel upstream.

Муза хањчх'ал нк'одкичэн фики, эйанкэ нфискичэн. Муза хањчх'ал нфикичэн, эйанкэ нфискичэн. 2 We arrived along the river from upstream; we are headed for the mouth.

Қула чамзањдұ сәнкә далан исын. Another man is walking into the forest.

Саланкэ далан кэнтакнэн. **2** He crossed to the other side of the river on foot.

Саланк мэйин кдалэзокнэн, уљуқ кқтыкнэн. He walked around for a while on the other side and gathered berries.

Саланх'ал ксљупкэ'д әнтатызын. **②** She's crossing from this side of the river on a boat.

Ихдх саланкэ энтатызын. Ихдх саланкэ энтазын. **2 6** The man is crossing to the other side of the river.

саланкэ 2 — across the river, to the other side саланк — across the river, on the other side саланх'ал — from the other side салан'ан 2 — from the other side салкэ дэмч — back of the island дэмчх'ал 2 — off the island тә'мнэс 2 тэмныс 6 — to jump over, to go over әнтатызын ♦ әнтазын 6 — cross

сичэнанкэ – to the left хтонанкэ 2 – to the right хтонанк – from the left хтонанк – from the right сичэнанх ал – from the left (side) хтонанх ал 2 – from the right (side) салк – from, behind клфэнчкэ 2 – forward, ahead

Кәмма тсхәлласкичэн нэйнэ'нкэ, клфәњчкэ лач ич'зын. Кма тсхәлласкичэн нэйанкән, йанатан лаччах ич'зын. **6** I am running to the mountain, the sun is shining up ahead.

Хтонанкэ тәнсхознакичэн – хтонанх'ал инпуњдх к'осын. I turned to the right – my cousin is coming from the right.

Сыч'эӊанкэ тлаҳҳкичэн — сыч'эӊах'ал аља схәллазын. Сыч'эӊанкэ тлэҳҳкичэн — сыч'эӊх'ал аља схәллазын. ② I looked to the left – my older brother is running from the left.

Сыч'эӊанк кифсх тҳзузын, салк сыллатумх салтэскмәӊ. Сыч'эӊанк кифсх тҳзузын, салх'ал сыллатумх ањчзэләзән. ②
My uncle is standing to the left, my brother is catching up behind me.

Айванх'ал тнумкэ.

From the North to the south.

Чамзанла'н сч'әлқзузэ'н Кавралкэ, Кавралх'ал. 2 People are traveling to Kovran, from Kovran.

Нух коњал кколкнэ'н. Хы далан косы'н. Look they arrived on horses. Look they're coming on foot.

Кула'н самољотал, вэртољотал т'алх'ал ксынкнэн. ♦ ... -эл -эл ... 2 Others by plane, by helicopter flew in from afar.

Машинал ч'амзанла'н эрвэнк сч'әллатэзэ'н. ♦ ... сч'әлқзузэ'н. **②** People travel by car along the sea coast.

Қудҳэнк, эрвэнк вэздэходад лэм сч'әлҳзузэ'н. **②** Қудҳэнк, ... **⑥** They also travel by vezdekhod (civilian, armorless tank) on the tundra and along the banks of the sea.

Ханклэ °кэқсҳол эк "Буранал" сч'әлқзузэ'н. In winter they travel on dogsled and on snowmobile.

Additional expressions:

- манкэ исч?
- 2. туза манкэ иссх?
- 3. (кәмма) тыскичэн энсхэ'лнокэ
- 4. (кәмма) тыскичэн Құхэтанкэ
- 5. әнна ачэњчк ксхэзыкнэн
- б. тэңқ, чинэңқ қсч әлкас
- 7. чинэнк, тэлвэчк ксыхч
- 8. манх'ал сфэсч?
- 9. туза манх'ал?
- 10. кәмма кавралх'ал
- 11. (муза) азозк нкодадкичэн
- 12. сыч'әнанкэ идкас!
- 13. хтонанкэ илкас!
- 14. (кәзза) ма' сунсч
- 15. әнна сунсын ...

Where are you going?

Where are you (pl.) going?

I am going to the store

I am going to Palana

She/he left yesterday

Have a good trip

Take care

Where are you coming from?

Where are you (pl.) coming from?

I am from Kovran

We arrive tomorrow

Go to the left!

Go to the right!

Where do you live?

He lives in ...

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