

Western Abenaki Radio: Greeting and Health audio: .../mp3s/greetingandhealth.mp3
orig. trscript: westernabenaki.com/greetingandhealth.php

Kwai! Hello!

= a greeting shared among most Northeastern-area Algonquian languages, even Mohawk: kwe kwe

Paakwinôgwzian! You're such a welcome sight!

= a lovely and common greeting

paakwinôgwzi- = be a welcome sight
paakw- = [mainly only used in this expression, seems to mean 'welcome because missed']
-nôgwzi = NA look, appear, seem... [wlinôgwzo na = NA looks good]
-an = -an for YOU, bc focusing on just HOW MUCH you're a welcome sight, you're SO...

N'wigôdam namiholan I am happy to see you. [lit. 'happy that I see you']
N'wigôdam namiholan, mina. I am happy to see you again.

wigôdam- = happy
wig- = like, enjoy [anciently meant 'sweet', e.g. Mi'kmaw wikk 'NI is sweet']
-ôdam = think, feel (about NI)

namiholan = that I see you
k'namihi = you see me
k'namihol = I see you [-ol rather than -el (of k'milelen, etc.) after H]

= namiholan: -el for YOU ... then also -an for YOU
= same as k'namihol: -el (-ol) for YOU ...then also k' for YOU

= note stress as NAMiholan, not naMIholan
= this is bc -i(h)o-, is treated like just one vowel; same too for most cases of two vowels in a row

mina = again [tacking mina on the end may be an effect of Eg translation]
= notice the really high pitch at the end of a phrase = Northeastern language norm
= notice the really dragged out miiiiiii-na = Northeastern language norm
= so basically, try to say your words like "miiiiiii-NA", and you'll sound more like a speaker

= notice no N here, since no tôni question; instead, there is B, which is dropped if at the end
= pronounced [n'wô wlô wzi]

ni = then, so

tôni = WHICH, understood as short for tôni el- WHICH WAY = HOW

Kwina-tta n'wôwlôwzi. I am really well.

Pita n'wôwlôwzi. I am very well.

N'wôwlôwzi pita. I am very well.

kwina = really [with -tta = intensifies the meaning]

pita = very [can come before or after: Pita n'wôwlôwzi OR n'wôwlôwzi pita]
= can hear the H in piHta slightly here

Nd'akwamalsi papmalokamga I was sick last week.

akw-amalsi = be sick

akw- = harsh, extreme

-amalsi = feel (physically)

papmalokamga = last week

[a]- = [used with kagwi waji forms: like waji itself, from w(e)ji]

pm- = going ALONG

papm- = reduplicated pm- [not sure what reduplication actually means]

-aloka = work

-m(e)g = k. waji form for 'one, people in general

-a = NI thing that is no longer

= 'week' = pamalokamek = 'when/as one works along'

= notice the rhythm: PAPmaLOkamga

Askwa n'mamadamalsi I feel sick yet. [= I still feel sick.]

askwa = still, yet

mad-amalsi = feel bad = be sick

mad- = bad

mamad- = reduplicated mad- [not sure what reduplication actually means]

-amalsi = feel (physically)

= notice the rhythm: [n'MAmaDAmalsi] strong pattern of FIRST plus 3-FROM-END

Askwa, askwa tagasiwi, n'mamadamalsi. I still, still feel a little sick yet.

tagasiwi = a little bit
= notice the rhythm: [TAGAsiwi] high FIRST (TA) kind of obscures high 3-FROM-END (GA)

N'mawiaamalsi pamgizgak. I'm feeling better today.

mawiaamalsi- = feel better
 mawia- = better
 -amalsi = feel (physically)
= nice double aa, actually even split with almost a pause, once; otherse a long vowel
= notice how many -amalsi words we have now:
 akwamalsi-, (ma)madamalsi-, mawiaamalsi-...plus the wlamalsi- word we already know

Tôni, tôni wd'ôhlôwzin k'ma(h)ôm. How is your grandfather?

tôni + el- = HOW?
tôni wd'ôh(e)lôwzin = how is s/he living? [see earlier for breakdown]

k'ma(h)ôm = your grandfather [H hard to hear, but there]
= k'maaaa 'ÔM = high on FIRST meets the high at the end of any utterance
= makes it sound like both syllables have some kind of stress

Ôpchi, ôpchi sazmihla. He is getting weaker.
Alemi, alemi nolsano. He is getting weaker.
Alemi nolha. He is getting weaker.

ôpt- = in the process of...
sazmihlô- = get weak [?]
 sazm- = [hard to define, kind of like 'unable to handle situation/thing']
 -hlô = go, become [here -ô becomes -a for 3rd person]
= because there is no sound distinction, sa here sounds like "se" as in "set"
= notice the H in HL here, too

alem- = going AWAY, ONWARD = progresssively (more so)...
nolsani- = be weak in strength

nol- = weak, indistinct
 -(a)sani = have power, strength
 = alemi- sounds like allemi-; sounds tend to get a little strengthened between weak vowels /a, e/

nolhô- = become weak in strength [?]
 [-hlô = ?go, become [here -ô becomes -a for 3rd person]
 = not really sure about this, but nolhlô- would regularly become nolhô-; no -i- is unexpected here

Askwa sôglizo. He's still strong [in good health].
 Askwa mliksano. He's still strong (in power, muscular strength).

sôglizi- = be strong, be in good firm health
 sôgl- = hard, firm, strong
 -(i)izi = be

mliksani- = be strong, powerful
 mlik- = strong, powerful
 -(a)sani = have power, strength

Askwa odanasizek losa, kôgizgaki. He walks to the village every day.

odanasizek = to/at/in the village
 odana = town, settlement
 -siz = small, little
 -ek = AT

= notice that odanasizek precedes losa, since it's the more prominent information
 = 1st rep of odanasizek sounds like oDAnasizek or actually oDANAsizek, 2nd is expected odaNASizek

losa- = walk to
 (e)l- TO
 pm- ALONG
 -osa walk

kôgizgaki = every day

giz(e)gad = NI be ... sky, weather, day [cp.pamgizgak]
 kôgizg- = reduplicated gizeg- [reduplication here means repeat/persisting]

Adio, wli nanawalmezi.

Goodbye, take good care of yourself

adio = goodbye = from French adieu

wli-nanawalmezi- = take good care of [your]self

nanawalmi = take care of me

[like mili ni = give me that]

nanawalma = take care of h/her/them [NA]

[like mila ni = give h/her/them that]

nanawalmezi = take care of yourself

[like milzi ni = give yourself that]

n'nanawalmezi = I take care of myself

-(e)zi = acting on/pertaining to SELF

= again, sounds a bit more lik wli-naNAWAlmezi than just nanaWAlmezi

= as if the high pitch of WA is stretching back a syllable