A Lushootseed Analysis of a 1877 Dictionary by George Gibbs

(Analysis and Commentary by Zalmai ʔəswəli Zahir)
IN LOVING MEMORY

In loving memory of Vi taqʷšəblu Hilbert (1918-2008) who was our relative, friend and teacher. Her life was dedicated to the preservation and revitalization of Lushootseed language and culture. She was a constant supporter of all efforts to preserve indigenous languages through research, teaching and sharing. Her memory lives on in our hearts and continues to inspire us. She will be dearly missed.

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FOREWORD

The 1877 publication of the Department of the Interior, Contributions to North American Ethnology, included a large section entitled A Dictionary of the Nisqwalli which had been compiled some years earlier by the lawyer and ethnographer George Gibbs. This work is a treasure trove of information unknown to the modern day Nisqually\(^1\). And in its present form, this work is not readily available to them. Furthermore, those scholars involved in the study of Northwest languages and cultures would also welcome a more easily accessible format particularly because we have devoted much effort to updating the transcription system used in the original, and because we have been able to correct a number of unintentional errors Gibbs made resulting from an English speaker’s difficulty in hearing many significant sound distinctions in Nisqually. (See below.) In this day of intense language revival efforts, a more readily available and updated edition of Gibbs’ dictionary would be a boon to everyone and particularly to students and teachers.

Strictly speaking, Nisqually in the state of Washington is the southern most of a chain of mutually intelligible dialects. In general terms these extend from the southern shores of Puget Sound and its estuaries northward to include the Skagit River Valley. The Cascade Mountain Range forms the eastern boundary of this language while the western limits are the lands draining into Puget Sound from the west but excluding the area draining into Hood Canal.

In Gibbs’ usage Niskwalli designated this entire linguistic area. For him, it was a language name, not a dialect name. It is apparently the case, nonetheless, that Gibbs’ principal language consultant was a speaker of the southernmost variant of the language. Consequently, most of the vocabulary in his dictionary reflects that southern usage.

Most speakers today tend to refer to their speech by regional names such as Nisqually, Puyallup, Duwamish, Muckleshoot and the like. In spite of this current parochialism, there is an ancient name which designates the whole language, namely \(dxw’lo\,šucic\). The root of this name, \(lo\,š\), is a geographical name referring to the Puget Sound, or more specifically, to the inland waterways south of Georgia.

1 in the modern spelling
2 This name minus its prefix can be rendered in English orthography as lu-shootseed. The prefix is more difficult for English speakers to pronounce except in the alternate form of the word, twhal-shoot-seed (where the initial d has been assimilated to a voiceless t and the l plus first vowel sequence has metathesized to vowel + l. In both cases the vowel is a schwa.)
Strait and Juan de Fuca. The suffix –ucid has a variety of translations but major among them is *language*, especially when accompanied by the prefix dxʷ- which here has the effect of limiting the semantic range of -ucid to just *language*.

Long after Gibbs’ day, the very few scholars who investigated the language - albeit ever so briefly -- often referred to it as *Puget Sound Salish* or the *Puget Sound Language*. The rendering of the name as *Lushootseed* in English did not begin until the 1970s. This is the native name minus its prefix which is difficult for English speakers to pronounce. All serious and informed work on the language since has called the language Lushootseed except for language learning materials prepared for local use where typically the dialect name is employed in its native pronunciation with or without the suffix –ucid added.

It should be noted that most dictionary efforts made in the mid nineteenth century dealing with North American native languages are usually little more than glossaries of one or two word equivalents between a native term and English. Gibbs’ work, however, is much more than a mere glossary. In the English to Nisqually (Lushootseed) section he has grouped forms into semantic domains, provided example sentences in Lushootseed, and given, where he could, word analyses by root and affix, etymological information and, especially, ethnological commentary.

We in turn, have attempted more than a mere reissuing of Gibbs’ work. Beside his original transcriptions we have presented the equivalent symbols used today by the Lushootseed speakers themselves. By and large these match those employed by contemporary linguistic field researchers throughout the Northwest.

Secondly, we have been able to add considerably to his remarks on the composition of words. (In technical terms, we have augmented Gibbs’ morpheme by morpheme analyses.) Further, we have also added to many entries various observations of our own. These are set off by brackets, { }³, to distinguish our remarks from those of Gibbs himself.

We are sorry to admit that often more explicit commentary has not been possible. There are two reasons for this failure: On the one hand, a number of morphemes in use 150 years ago can no longer be recognized by today’s speakers. On the other, Gibbs had difficulties hearing many of the sound distinctions made by Lushootseed speakers. Although Lushootseed and English have approximately the same number of significant sounds, their inventories are quite different. For

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³ [ ] square brackets are all ready used by Gibbs.
example, Lushootseed has thirteen distinctive sounds articulated in the back region of the mouth (what linguists refer to as the velar and uvular regions). These are k, ƛ, kʷ, ƛʷ, q, qʷ, x, xʷ, x̌, and x̌ʷ. Here English has only four, namely k, q, ŋ (=ng) and x (=wh) and of these four only three are similar between the two languages. (See the Sound Equivalency Chart.) Examples of Gibbs’ rendition of these sound distinctions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gibbs’ Orthography</th>
<th>Today’s</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kot</td>
<td>kʷuʔt</td>
<td>small cattail mat use sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k’po’-sud</td>
<td>ƛ(a)pusəd</td>
<td>flatten the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>qa</td>
<td>many, a lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka’-bai</td>
<td>ʔəbəʔʔ?</td>
<td>teenage girl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our knowledge of Lushootseed today is from the information shared by Earnest Barr of Snoqualmie, Billy Frank, Sr. of Nisqually, Eva Jerry of Muckleshoot, Nellie Ramirez of Squaxin Island, Ellen Williams of Snoqualmie, material gathered by Harriet Turner, material gathered by Gene Sanders of Nisqually, and Vi taqʷšəblu Hilbert of Upper Skagit.

In particular we would like to thank Dr. Vi Hilbert for her truly outstanding contributions to the preservation and revitalization efforts of Lushootseed in general and her painstaking care and help with this manuscript. Since 1967 she has devoted all her indefatigable energy to tape recording, transcribing, translating, and teaching the language. Thanks to her much more is known about Lushootseed than we had any right to hope for.
GEORGE GIBBS

1815-1873

George Gibbs was born on July 17, 1815, the oldest son of Colonel George and Laura Wilcott Gibbs. After he graduated from the preparatory school, Round Hill School in Northampton, Massachusetts, he entered Harvard Law school and completed his law degree in 1838. He then joined a law firm in New York City. While living in New York, he belonged to the New York Historical Society becoming its librarian in 1843.

In March of 1849 Gibbs headed west ending up in Astoria of the former Oregon Territory where he practiced law and later became an assistant collector of customs. He joined the treaty commission set up for the Willamette Valley Tribes of Oregon in 1850. This was the beginning of his long association with the First Peoples of the Pacific Northwest.

In January 1854 Isaac Stevens, the first Governor of Washington Territory, hired Gibbs to prepare a topological report on Puget Sound. The following year, during the treaty negotiations of 1855, Gibbs saw to it that clauses were included to protect native rights to salmon and shellfish.

In this period, specifically May 17, 1854, Gibbs was given a homestead near Fort Steilacoom which he named Chetlah. He hired a native Nisqually to help him tend his fields at Chetlah. This man’s English name was Jack Cook. It is probable that much of A Dictionary of the Niskwalli comes from information supplied by Cook.

Throughout this period Gibbs also maintained correspondence with many knowledgeable missionaries, traders and military personal in the area. These included such historically prominent people as William Tomie at Fort Nisqually and James Swan at Shoalwater Bay.

All of this information was eventually sent to the Smithsonian Institution to which Gibbs himself went to take part in writing up the copious materials collected.

1 This information on the life of George Gibbs has been extracted from a fuller biography kindly prepared for us by Dr. Jay Miller.
2 This name derives from the Lushootseed word for rock, čəʔəʔ. One wonders if the name is Gibbs’ wry comment on the suitability of the land for farming.
3 Included among the materials sent to the Smithsonian was the taxidermied body of Gibbs’ pet dog, Mutton. This dog was one of a special breed prized for its ‘wooly’ hair which the native women kept apart from all other dogs in precontact times. From this breed’s special hair they wove elaborate blankets.
in the West. He died on April 9th 1873, four years before *A Dictionary of the Niskwalli* was published.
INTRODUCTION

Gibbs’ Orthography

As mentioned above, Gibbs had difficulty distinguishing (and selecting symbols for) a number of Lushootseed sounds that do not occur in English. He failed to distinguish consistently those consonants with glottal closure from those without it. The exception to this statement is that he usually did record the glottalized lateral affricate, /XML/, by writing kl or tl. Unfortunately, he often used the same letter sequences to represent the lateral fricative, 1, although at times he used just l for the same purpose.

He wrote h for both the glottal fricative h as in English and the uvular fricative 2. Sometimes, however, he used kh for the latter. Similarly, he wrote w for the velar resonant as in English and he also used w, hw, or khw for the Lushootseed sounds x w and x w. There is no consistent distinction made among these three sounds.

Uvular stops were not distinguished from velar stops. Neither were strictured (glottalized) resonants recorded differently from the non-strictured resonants.

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1 1 is a soft sound made by holding the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth and blowing air around it, creating a lateral air flow.
2 As in a number of other native languages in the Northwest, so too in Lushootseed, many linguists and native writing systems use x and x w for the more common Americanist – and 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUSH</th>
<th>GIBBS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>’</td>
<td></td>
<td>glottal stop, throat gate closed, like pause in uh-oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, α, o¹</td>
<td>a as in father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>ts, ls</td>
<td>ts as in cats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>č</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>glottalized ts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>č</td>
<td>ch,</td>
<td>ch as in church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>č̣</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>glottalized ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dz</td>
<td></td>
<td>ds as in rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ø</td>
<td>a, e¹, ǁ, u¹, \</td>
<td>u as in nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>as in get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw</td>
<td></td>
<td>gw as in the name Gwendolyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i¹, ǁ, e², ε, \</td>
<td>e as in seed, or a as in bake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĵ</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g as in Skagit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḳ</td>
<td></td>
<td>glottalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td></td>
<td>qu as in queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʷ̣</td>
<td>kw</td>
<td>glottalized kw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ł</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>like 11 of Wellyn, said out the sides of the lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l̄</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>like ll of Welsh sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t̄</td>
<td>kl, tl, l</td>
<td>tl as in night light said deep in the throat with tongue flattened against the roof of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R̄</td>
<td>kl, tl</td>
<td>like k but with back of the tongue raised against the back roof of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̣</td>
<td></td>
<td>glottalized p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>like k but with back of the tongue raised against the back roof of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q̣</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>glottalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qʷ̄</td>
<td>kw</td>
<td>like I but with back of the tongue raised against the back roof of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qʷ̣</td>
<td>kw</td>
<td>glottalized qw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ When followed by a consonant
² When not followed by a consonant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>u₃, o₃, o⁴</td>
<td>u as in blue or o as in boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>same as English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʻw</td>
<td></td>
<td>glottalized w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>h, kh</td>
<td>ch like German ich, said deep in the throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xʷ</td>
<td>hw, khw</td>
<td>wh like whew but with more breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũxʷ</td>
<td>hw</td>
<td>ũ and w said together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y as in yell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʻy</td>
<td></td>
<td>glottalized y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ay</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>y as in my</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ When not followed by a consonant
⁴ When followed by a consonant
**Abbreviations and Punctuation Conventions**

* When */* precedes a word, it indicates the word is reconstructed into its most likely form and meaning, and has not been confirmed by a fluent speaker or known source.

adj. adjective

Ch Upper Chehalis
dim. diminutive. A diminutive is a form of a word that makes the object, action or condition minimized. In Lushootseed most of the time this is done by reduplication of the first consonant-vowel (CV). If the vowel is /a/, /o/ or /u/, it is often replaced with /i/, e.g., bədəəb lie, fib becomes bədəəbə tell a small lie, fib a bit.
fem. feminine

GG George Gibbs

Kl Klallam

plur. plural. In Lushootseed, the plural form is almost always marked through reduplication of a part of the word. It is usually indicated by reduplicating the first Consonant-Vowel-Consonant (CVC): e.g., bədəə? one’s own child becomes bədədəə? one’s own children.

imp. imperative. Imperative sentences are statements of command, e.g., gʷaadil ḥi you folks sit down.
lit. literal

n. noun

Nisk/Niskw. Nisqually, Southern Lushootseed

NL Northern Lushootseed/Northern Puget Salish

plur. plural

redup. reduplication. Reduplication of vowels and consonants are used within words to indicate plural or diminutive states of an object, action or condition. See *diminutive* and *plural* above.
sing. singular

SL Southern Lushootseed/Southern Puget Salish

Snoh. Snohomish, Northern Lushootseed

Sp species

Tw Twana

v. verb

Qu. quasi, almost *(Latin)*

&c etcetera, etc.

q.v. Quod Vide *(Latin)*, which see, see also

vir. possibly virile

ZZ Zalmaj (?)əswəli) Zahir
CHAPTER 1: LUSHOOTSEED - ENGLISH

Chapter 1 is a compilation of all of the vocabulary covered by George Gibbs that we were able to recognize. Unknown or unrecognized words were moved to Chapter 3, titled Words Unknown Today. Our analysis involved transposing each of Gibbs’ entry into the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) system, which is today’s standard for writing Lushootseed. When known we presented the syllable stress with an apostrophe above the vowel. We then provided the English translation and an etymological analysis. All of our commentary, which is not part of the original text, is in bolded, italic brackets /{ }/. An asterisk /*/ before a word signifies that we were not able to confirm the word from a Lushootseed speaker or other source, but it is its most likely reconstruction. Citations are included for words not included within the Lushootseed Dictionary (Bates. et al. 1994).

Lushootseed is an agglutinative language, meaning its vocabulary consists of roots and several affixes. Affixes are parts of a word that go before and after the root. The standard for listing Lushootseed words is to enter them under the root, and not the first letter of the word.

There are several entries where Gibbs only recorded words with the nasal sounds of /m/ and /n/. There are other entries where words are recorded with both /m/ and /n/, and /b/ and /d/, whereby /b/ and /d/ replace the /m/ and /n/ sounds respectively. These entries are evidence of the beginning of what’s called a sound shift change that began upon contact with English. Today’s Lushootseed rarely uses /m/ and /n/, and has almost replaced all with /b/ and /d/. Because of this, this chapter lists roots beginning with /m/ under /b/, and roots beginning with /n/ under /d/.

The International Phonetic Alphabet letters for Lushootseed is as follows:

? a b c č č è d đ e g g w h i j k k w k w l ķ Ĺ ķ m n p q q w q w s š t î u w w x w x w y ý
The structure for this chapter is as follows:

{Lushootseed root *English translation* (citation if applicable)}:
- Gibbs’ word, *Gibbs’ translation*
  - {Lushootseed word ‘*English translation*’ (citation if applicable) < etymological break down of the word}.

**Example:**

{šxʷáxʷad *basket* (Barr 1992-93)}:
- Swa'-hwad, *a bag*
  - {šxʷáxʷad ‘*basket*, ‘small, twine open cedar-root basket with no handle used in the canoe for bait or storage’ (Waterman 1973:8) < šxʷ (pervasive) + áxʷad (root)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

1. {ʔa to be located, to exist}:
   1. At-suds, at-suts, present or existing (used as a verb), to be, to have
      {ʔáac ‘be there’, ‘specifically there’; ‘there exists’ < ʔa (root) be there, be
       in existence}

   2. A-ok, present or existing, used as the verbs to be and to have
      {ʔʔʔu kwi(i)… ‘is there any…’ < ʔa be there, be in existence ʔu (question
       marker) kwi a, an}

2. {ʔáʔšød siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender, friendship term
   used by men (Snyder 1968:180)}:
   1. A’-shid, a’-shud, a friend (speaking to a man)
      {ʔáʔšød ‘siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender,
       ‘friendship term used by men’}

   2. He-a’-shud, thank you (by one man to another)
      {ʔɪ ‘expression of thanks’ (to siblings/cousins/persons of same
       gender and generation) < h(ʔ)yes + ʔáʔšød siblings, cousins and persons
       of same generation and gender}

3. As’-shud-dikh, the placenta
   {ʔʔʔáʔdiʔt ‘placenta’ < ʔaʔšød (root) siblings, cousins and persons of same
    generation and gender + -iʔt (lexical suffix for) infant, child}

3. {ʔáʔkwal wattles, lattice of a fish weir (Ballard 1957:51)}:
   1. A’-a-kwul, the lattices of a fish weir
      {ʔáʔkwal ‘wattles’, ‘lattice of a fish weir’}

4. {ʔab reach, extend arms/legs} arms/legs}:
   1. Ab-ɑk, carry (imp.)
      {ʔáʔbɑq ‘return something’ (borrowed) < ʔab (root) reach, extend arms
       or legs + -aq (suffix that adds purpose/focus)}

   2. Ab-balts-ts’t, give, make a present of (imp.)
      {ʔabalc ‘gift’, ‘give a specific item’ < ʔab (root) reach, extend + -alc (the
       manipulation or construction of something)}

   3. Ab-shits, give a present of (imp.)
      {ʔábśic ‘give it to me’ < ʔab (root) reach, extend arms or legs + -śi- (dative)
       + -t (transitive) + -s (patient oriented suffix for) me}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

5. {?ac- (prefix for) center}:
   1. It-lug-wats, the middle (of length)
      {?áçigwəs ‘waist’ < ?ac- (prefix for) center + -igwəs/-igwəs (lexical suffix for) torso, breast, chest}

   2. Sät-le-gwus, the waist
      {s?áçigwəs ‘waist’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?ac (root) middle, center + -igwəs/-igwəs (lexical suffix for) torso, breast, chest}

   3. At-si-gwus, to barter, buy, sell
      {?ácgwəs ‘middle of body’, ‘waistline’ < ?ac- (root) center + -gəs (lexical suffix for) pair}

6. {?áciťtalbiwx First People, Native American, people}:
   1. At-sil-tel’-mu, people
      {?áciťtalmixw(9) ‘First People’, ‘Native American’, ‘people’}

7. {s?ácus face}:
   1. Sät-zos, the face
      {s?ácus ‘face’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?acus (root)}

   2. Hwut-so-sat-chi, the palm of the hand
      {x=w?ócusači? ‘palm’ < x- (pervasive) + ?acus/?acus (root) face + -ači?
      (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}

8. {?áďaąq turn around (Snyder 1968:139)}:
   1. O-őd-za-kad, to turn anything round or over
      {?u?áďaąqad ‘something was turned around’ < ?u- (stative) + ?áďaąq (root)
      turn around + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

9. {?ágwələb yawn}:
   1. O-gwa’-lab, to gape or yawn
      {?ágwələb ‘yawn’}

10. {?a1 on, at, in (for space or time)}:
    1. Al, ul, at, to
       {?a1 ‘on’, ‘at’, ‘in’ (for space or time)}

    2. Twul, to
       {txwəl ‘to, ‘towards’, ‘for’ < dxw- (prefix for) to, towards + ?a1 (root) on, at, in}

    3. Twul’-te, hither, to this place
       {txwəl ti... ‘towards it...’, ‘for the...’, ‘to the...’ < dxw- (prefix for) to,
       towards + ?a1 (root) on, at, in ti this, the}

(9) said ?áciťtalbiwx today
Key (root):
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

4. Sul-la-gwup, the stamp of a tree
   {s?olágʷəˈp ‘stump’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?əl/?əl (root) on, at, in, by + -agʷəp/-agʷap (lexical suffix for) base of}

5. Sluk-a-but-shid, the heel
   {s?olágʷapšəd ‘heel’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?əl/?əl (root) on, at, in + -agʷap (lexical suffix for) base of + -əd (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}

11. {ʔəlʔəl house, home}:
   1. A’-lal, a house
      {ʔəlʔəl ‘house’, ‘home’}

12. {-alap (lexical suffix for) at the base}:
   1. Sa-laap, the thigh
      {s?álap ‘thigh’ < s- (nominalizer) + -alap (lexical suffix for) at the base}

13. {ʔələšək turtle}:
   1. Al’-a-shik, a tortoise
      {ʔələšək ‘turtle’}

14. {ʔəlš cross-sex siblings, cross-sex cousin}:
   1. Alsh, brother or cousin
      {ʔəlš ‘cross-sex sibling’, ‘cross-sex cousin’}

   2. A’-lash (plur.), brother or cousin
      {ʔələlš ‘cross-sex siblings’, ‘cross-sex cousins’ < ʔəl- (redup.) + (ʔ)əlš (root)
       cross-sex sibling, cross-sex cousin}

15. {ʔət fast, quickly}:
   1. Alkh, hurry, come quick
      {ʔət ‘fast, quickly’}

16. {ʔətʃəxəd located downstream}:
   1. Alkh-had, down stream
      {ʔətʃəxəd ‘located downstream’}

   2. To-wətł-had’, down stream
      {dxʷʔətʃəxəd ‘downstream’, ‘north’< dxʷ- (prefix for) toward, to +
      ʔətʃəxəd (root) located downstream}

   3. At-hlan-ol-gwun’-hu, the west, the country on the sun’s road to the west
      {ʔətʃəxənalgʷənxʷ ‘land to the north’ (see footnote 10), ‘waters beyond
      the mouth of a river’ < ʔətʃənʔətʃəxəd (root) located downstream + -}

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(10) dxʷʔətʃəxəd is designated as north by most Lushoosteed speakers because nearly all of the rivers within Puget Sound flow from the south to the north. However, Nisqually and some other southern Puget Sound speakers designate dxʷʔətʃəxəd as south because of the southerly flow of some of the other rivers, such as the Nisqually (Frank:1979).
Key (root):

GG word, definition  
{ZZ word-definition}

\text{algw}^\text{anxw}/\text{algw}^\text{adxw} (lexical suffix for ) land beyond ( See "East," Chapter 2)}

17. \{\text{*aná ?alá interjection}\}:
   1. a-ha! (as in English. Denotes deprecation, remonstrance against mischief, &c.)
   \{\text{*aná ?alá interjection}\}

18. \{\text{asxw} hair seal, harbor seal\}:
   1. As-hu, a seal
   \{\text{asxw} ‘hair seal’, ‘harbor seal’\}

19. \{\text{átobod die (human)}\}:
   1. At-a-bud, dead (of persons only)
      \{\text{átobod ‘die’ (human)}\}

   2. O-at-a-bud, o-a'-ta-bud, to die (used of persons only)
      \{\text{u?átobod ‘someone died’ < \text{u-} (stative) + \text{átobod (root) die (human)}\}

20. \{\text{awTikw's calf of leg (Mcleary 1886)}\}:
   1. Au-teks, calf of the leg
      \{\text{awTikw’s ‘calf of leg’}\}

21. \{\text{*sxw?axw (land, rock, snow) slide (Kuipers gives \text{*axw ( 2002:21)})\}:
   1. Shwukhw, a slide of rocks from a mountain
      \{\text{*s}^\text{xw}-\text{axw ‘rock slide’ < \text{s}^\text{xw-} (pervasive) + \text{axw (land, rock, snow) slide}}\}

22. \{\text{sxw?axwad basket (Barr 1992-93), small, twine open cedar-root basket with no handle used in the canoe for bait or storage (Waterman 1973:8)}\}:
   1. Swa'-hwad, a bag
      \{\text{sxw?axwad ‘basket’, ‘small, twine open cedar-root basket with no handle used in the canoe for bait or storage’ < \text{sxw-} (pervasive) + \text{axwad (root)}\}

23. \{\text{axw?u clam, clamming}\}:
   1. Sokh'-ho, clams, mussels, &c
      \{\text{s?axw?u ‘clams’ < s- (nominalizer) + \text{axw?u (root) clam, clamming}}\}

   2. O-akh-ho, to dig clams, to clam
      \{\text{u?axwub ‘someone dug/is digging clams’ < \text{u-} (stative) + \text{axw?u (root) clam, clamming + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}}\}

24. \{\text{ay/øy find}\}:
   1. O-aid’-hu, to find
      \{\text{u?aydxw ‘someone found someone/something’ < \text{u-} (stative) + \text{ay (root) find + -dxw (transitive)}}\}

   2. O-ød hu, to find

\(^{11}\) said \text{a}^\text{t}^\text{xa}^\text{dal}^\text{Gw}^\text{adxw} today
Key (root):
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition

  {u?eydxw ‘someone found someone/something’ < u- (stative) + ey (root)
    find + -dxw (transitive)}

25. {ay? change}:
   1. Ai'-gwus, exchange, barter
       (lexical suffix for) pair}

26. {ayoyâš incompetent, clumsy}:
   1. Ai-ai'-ash, ai'-yi-ash, grave, serious
      {ayoyâš ‘incompetent’, ‘clumsy’}

27. {e?útXs Nootka style canoe}:
   1. O-ot-hus, a canoe (Makah pattern)
      {e?útXs ‘Nootka style canoe’ (also called Chinook canoe and family
canoes)}

28. {e?bîl perhaps, if; whenever; either…or, whether…or}:
   1. A-bel, if
      {e?bîl ‘perhaps’, ‘if’; ‘whenever’; ‘either…or’, ‘whether…or’}

   2. A mel, if
      {e?mîl[12] ‘perhaps’, ‘if’; ‘whenever’; ‘either…or’, ‘whether…or’}

29. {éce I, me}:
   1. At'-sa, ut-sa, I
      {éce ‘I’, ‘me’}

30. {écoládi? site of Utsalady, north shore of Camano Island}:
   1. UT-SA-LA-DI, Utsalady
      {écoládi? ‘site of Utsalady’, ‘north shore of Camano Island’}

31. {e?cidá interjection of surprise}:
   1. At-shi-da, an interjection of surprise
      {e?cidá ‘interjection of surprise’}

   2. At-chi-da'-chi-du, an interjection of surprise
      {e?cidácidá ‘interjection of surprise’ < e?cid- (redup.) + e?ida (root)
       interjection of surprise}

32. {e?didá interjection of surprise}:
   1. Ad-di-da, alas!
      {e?didá ‘interjection of surprise’}

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[12] said e?bîl today
**Key (root):**

GG word, definition

ZZ word-definition

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33. \{sʔolqʷágʷapač/sqʷágʷapač nape, lower back part of head\}:

1. Sul-kwa'-gwa-pusht, back of the head
   
   \{sʔolqʷágʷapač/sqʷágʷapač ‘nape’, ‘lower back part of head’ < s- (nominalizer) + sʔolqʷ (root) + -agʷap (lexical suffix for) base of + -ač (lexical suffix for) head\}

34. \{ʔéO eat\}:

1. O-atld, o-utld, to eat
   
   \{ʔuʔéO ‘someone ate’, ‘someone is eating’, ‘he ate’, ‘she is eating’ < ʔu- (stative) + ʔéO (root) eat\}

2. Sctld, sutld, setld, food
   
   \{sʔéO ‘food’ < s- (nominalizer) + ʔéO (root) eat\}

3. Kla'-dap, to feed, give to eat
   
   \{*ʔéOádab ‘feed’, ‘give to eat’ < ʔéO (root) + -ab (method used to do something)\}

35. \{ʔéO come, bring\}:

1. At’-la, ut’-la, to come, bring, , hurry, come quick
   
   \{ʔéOex ‘come now’, ‘bring it now’ < ʔéO (root) come, bring + -exw (suffix for) now\}

2. Ai-ut’-la, hai-et’-la, come quick, hurry (imp.)
   
   \{hay ʔéOex ‘now come’ < hay now and ʔéO (root) come, bring + -exw (suffix for) now\}

3. Ut-lat-li, come (imp.)
   
   \{ʔéOex Ti ‘you folks come here now’ (imperative) < ʔéO (root) come, bring + -exw (suffix for) now Ti you folks\}

4. At-tel-gwitl, on this side
   
   \{ʔéOílGiA ‘this side of the water’ < ʔéO (root) come, bring + -ilGiA (lexical suffix for) shore, edge of water\}

5. Utl-ko’-shids, hand to, bring (imp.)
   
   \{ʔéOúsc ‘hand it to me’, ‘give it to me’ < ʔéO (root) come, bring + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -t (transitive) + -s (lexical suffix for) me\}

6. Yati’-shids, hand to bring (imp.)
   
   \{ʔéOúsc ‘bring it here for me’ < ʔéO (root) come, bring + -e- (infix) + -ši- (dative) + -t (transitive) + -s (lexical suffix for) me\}

7. Ka-hat-la-hu, often, many times
   
   \{qa ʔéOex ‘it comes often’ < qa (root) many, a lot ʔéO (root) come + -exw (suffix for) now\}

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10
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

36. {?epús aunt (NL), pus aunt (SL)}:
   1. Sap-pus, aunt
      {s?epús (NL) ‘aunt’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?opus (root) aunt}

37. {?exwádpad drag net}:
   1. Akh-hwed’-zad, a seine, net
      {?exwádpad ‘drag net’}

38. {?i yes}:
   1. E-e’, e-ékh’, yes
      {?i ‘yes’}
   2. E’-si-áb, an expression of flattery; "yes, chief."
      {?i si?áb ‘yes honorable person, chief, boss’ (an expression of
         acknowledgement) <?i yes s- (nominalizer) + ?i?ab (root) wealth}

39. {?i?áb wealth}:
   1. Si-áb’, a chief
      {si?áb ‘of nobility’, ‘high-class’, ‘an honorable person’ < s- (nominalizer) +
         (?i)áb (root) wealth}
   2. Si-ám’, a chief
      {si?ám{13} ‘of nobility’, ‘high-class’, ‘an honorable person’ < s-
         (nominalizer) + (?i)ám/(?)i?áb (root) wealth}
   3. shuk-si-áb, The Deity (the Above Chief)
      {šq si?áb ‘Above Honorable One’, ‘God’ < šq above, high in the air  si?ab
        of nobility, high-class, an honorable person}

40. {?íbac grandchild}:
   1. E’-bats, grandchild
      {?íbac ‘grandchild’}
   2. E’-muts, grandchild
      {?ímac{14} ‘grandchild’}

41. {?íbeš walk, travel by land}:
   1. E’-bash, to walk
      {?íbeš ‘walk’, ‘travel by land’}
   2. O-e’-bash, to walk
      {?u?íbeš ‘someone is walking’, ‘someone walked’ < ?u- (stative) + ?íbeš
         (root) walk, travel by land}

{13} said si?áb today
{14} said ?íbac today
Key [root]:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

3. E'-ba-shab, on foot
{?ibəš (root) walk, travel by land + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

4. E'-ba-bash, on foot
{?ibəš ‘wonder’, ‘slight walk’ < ?ib- (redup.) +(?)ibəš (root) walk, travel by land}

42. {?ičəb blanketed, clothed, covered}:
1. As sit'-sum, clothed, dressed
{?es?ičəm ‘someone is wearing a blanket’, ‘someone is covered or clothed’ < ?es- (stative) + ?ičəm (root) blanketed, clothed, covered}

43. {?idigʷat say something}:
1. As-ed-i-gwut?, what is said?
{?es?idigʷat ‘what is he/she saying?’ < ?es- (stative) + ?idigʷat (root) say something}

2. O-ed-i-gwut, What is it? What is said?
{?u?idigʷat ‘What did he/she say?’ < ?u- (stative) + ?idigʷat (root) what say}

44. {?ihil stink, bad smell, bad odor}:
1. O-e'-hil, o-e'-hul, to smell something
{?u?ihil ‘someone/something smelled bad’ < ?u- (stative) + ?ihil (root) smell bad, stink, bad odor}

45. {?ikw wipe}:
1. Hu-kwas’-sud, a towel
{?ikwusəd ‘towel’, ‘washcloth’, ‘rag’ < ?ikw (root) wipe + us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -ə- (infix) + -ə (transitive)}

2. T’kwe’-kwus-sub, to wipe
{dxʷ?ikwusəb ‘wipe own face’ < dxʷ- (pervasive) + ?ikw (root) wipe + us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -ə (reflexive)}

46. {?il- lean against, prop up; edge, side, end}:
1. Hwe’-lad-i, the cheeks
{xʷ?ilədi? ‘side of head’, ‘cheeks’ < xʷ- (pervasive) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -ədi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

2. E’-lak, the stern of a canoe
{?ilaq ‘stern’ < ?il (root) lean against, prop up; edge, side, end + -aq (suffix that adds purpose/focus)}

(15) said ?as?ičəb today
3. E’-la-had, border or edge of anything, the horizon
   {?ilaxad ‘edge’, ‘side’ < ?il (root) lean against, prop up; edge, side, end + -axad (lexical suffix for) arm, wing, side appendage; edge}

4. Se’-la-huds, the edge of a knife
   Se-la’-had, side-fins of halibut, &c
   Si-la-had, common people
   {s?ilaXad ‘edge’, ‘side’; ‘hired hand’, ‘employee’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -axad (lexical suffix for) arm, wing, side appendage; edge}

5. Litl-e’-la-had, Border, edge of anything
   {liXilaXad ‘along the side’, ‘along the edge/border’ < liX- (prefix for) by what route, located where; by what means + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; edge, side, end + -axad (lexical suffix for) arm, wing, side appendage; edge}

6. E’-lot-sid, the outlet of a river
   {?ilucid ‘mouth of river’ < ?il (root) lean against, prop up; edge, side, end + -ucid (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway; opening in general; eat}

7. Sil-ai-yu-sid, the pudenda
   {s?iláyucid ‘labia’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -ay- (infix) + -ucid (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway; opening in general; eat}

8. Se-lelts, sil-els, the forehead
   {s?ililc ‘forehead’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock}

9. Sil-us, the forehead
   {s?ilus ‘forehead’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -us (lexical suffix for) face, surface}

10. Se-led-gwus, the breast or chest
    {s?ilidgws ‘chest’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -idgws (lexical suffix for) torso, chest, breast}

11. E’-luks, the end or point of anything
    {?ilqs ‘end or point of something’ < ?il (root) lean against, prop up; edge, side, end + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}

12. Selks, the nipples
    {s?ilqs ‘nipple’, ‘tip’, ‘end of something’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -qs (lexical suffix for) point}

13. E’-la-hus, the end or point of anything
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

{*ilayus ‘end of something’ (e.g. table) < il (root) lean against, prop up; edge, side, end + -ay- (infix) + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

14. Se'-luks, the end or point of anything
{s?ilqs ‘nipple’, ‘tip’, ‘end of something’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}

15. Si-la'-lo-bid, the shoulder
{s?ilálubid ‘shoulder’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -al- (affix for) on, at, by + -u- (infix) + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

16. Lit’l-gwitl, a little way off
{lít?ilgwitl ‘shoreline’, ‘very edge of water’ < lít- (prefix) by what route, located where + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -gwitl (lexical suffix for) canoe, waterway; curved side; narrow passage way}

17. O-cl-i-kwit, to copulate
{*u?ilgwa’d ‘someone is copulating/has copulated’, ‘someone was up against someone’ < ?u- (stative) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -igwa’d (lexical suffix for) inside human or animal body, the insides; mental processes; inside small, tight-fitting area; side of body}

18. As-i-la-kwit, lecherous
{*os?ilgwa’d ‘lecherous’ < ?os- (stative) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -igwa’d (lexical suffix for) inside human or animal body, the insides; mental processes; inside small, tight-fitting area; side of body}

19. Se’-la-chid, back
{s?iličwa’d ‘back’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?il (root) lean against, prop up; side, edge, end + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

47. {?i-?

48. particle of increase):}

1. Ek’-ke, ik’-ki a particle of increase
{?i-? (prefix for a particle of increase)}

49. {?iq wipe, clean}:

1. O-e’-ku, it is clearing up (of the weather)
{?u?iq ‘(The sky) has cleared’, ‘something was cleared/cleaned’ < ?u- (stative) + ?iq (root) wipe, clean}

2. E’-kwia, e’-kwac, to wipe
{?iqwa’d ‘wipe it’, ‘clean it’ < ?iq (root) wipe, clean + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive suffix)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

3. Duk-e-k’k-sud, to wipe the nose
   \{dx\textsuperscript{w}?i?q\textsuperscript{w}qs\textsubscript{a}d ‘wipe someone’s nose’ < dx\textsuperscript{w} (pervasive) + ?i?q\textsuperscript{w} (root) wipe, clean + -qs (lexical suffix for) nose, point + -s- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

4. Twe’-koltsh, to clean
   \{dx\textsuperscript{w}?i?q\textsuperscript{w}ul\textsubscript{c} ‘wipe dishes’, ‘clean containers’ < dx\textsuperscript{w} (pervasive) + ?i?q\textsuperscript{w} (root) wipe, clean + -ul\textsubscript{c} (lexical suffix for) container, belly\}

5. O-e’-a-kwud-dop, to clean up, sweep
   \{\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsubscript{i}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{w}idup ‘someone swept/cleaned/mopped the floor’ < \textasciitilde{u} (stative) + ?i?q\textsuperscript{w} (root) wipe, clean + -i (infix) + -dup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor\}

50. {\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{e}s\textsuperscript{t}\textsubscript{e}\textsuperscript{b}\textsuperscript{e} like, as}:
   1. As-is’-ta, so, as, like
      \{\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{e}s\textsuperscript{t}\textsubscript{e}\textsuperscript{b}\textsuperscript{e} ‘it is like that’, ‘it is like this’ < \textasciitilde{u}s- (stative) + \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{e}s\textsuperscript{t}\textsubscript{e}\textsuperscript{b}\textsuperscript{e} (root) like, as\}
   2. Kwas-is’-tus, is this way, thus
      \{\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{e}s\textsuperscript{t}\textsubscript{e}\textsuperscript{b}\textsuperscript{e}\textsuperscript{[16]} ‘It is like that’, ‘it is like this < \textasciitilde{u}s- (stative) + \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{e}s\textsuperscript{t}\textsubscript{e}\textsuperscript{b}\textsuperscript{e} (root) like, as\}

51. {\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{i}tut sleep}:
   1. O-e’-tut, to sleep
      \{\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{i}tut ‘someone/something was sleeping’ < \textasciitilde{u}- (stative) + \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}itut (root) sleep\}
   2. It-sa’-li-tut-tub, to tell one’s dream
      \{\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}\textsuperscript{i}litut\textsuperscript{b} ‘he/she is telling his/her dream’ < \textasciitilde{u}s- (stative) + \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{q}il sing, repeat, interpret + (?)itut (root) sleep + -t\textsuperscript{b} (middle voice)\}
   3. Hwal’-i-tut, to snore, to purr
      \{\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{x}\textasciitilde{w}álitut ‘snore’, ‘purr’ < \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{x}\textasciitilde{w}al + (?)itut (root) sleep\}

52. {s\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{b}di? a hunter of big game}:
   1. So-ob-de, a hunter
      \{s\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{b}di? ‘a hunter of big game’ < s- (nominalizer) + \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{b}di? (root)\}
   2. Sa’-me-na (Skagit), people living by hunting
      \{* s\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{m}oni?\textsuperscript{[17]} ‘hunter’ < s- (nominalizer) + \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{m}oni?/\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{b}di? (root)\}

53. {\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{d}d\textsuperscript{a}g\textsuperscript{w}[01]}- (prefix for) middle:
   1. So-di gwa’-bats, the middle section of a fish
      \{s\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{d}d\textsuperscript{a}g\textsuperscript{w}\textasciitilde{w}ábac ‘middle section of a fish’, ‘middle of a room or field’, ‘middle of some unit of measure’ < s- (nominalizer) + \textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{d}d\textsuperscript{a}g\textsuperscript{w}- (prefix for) middle + -abac (lexical suffix for) solid object\}

\footnotesize{(16) Gibbs appears to have taken this word from … k\textasciitilde{w}(i) ?as?\textsuperscript{e}s\textsuperscript{t}\textsubscript{e}\textsuperscript{b}\textsuperscript{e} s-.}
\footnotesize{(17) said s\textasciitilde{u}\textsuperscript{b}di? today}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. Litl-o-dug’witsh, round the middle
{litlúdögʷič ‘around the middle’ < litl- (prefix for) by what route, located
where + ?údögʷ- (prefix for) middle + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing),
surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

54. {?úgwus show, advise, give directions, demonstrate}:
1. O-gu’sid, to tell, relate
{?úgwusd ‘show something’ < ?úgwus show, advise, give directions, 
\demonstrate + -o- (infix) + -d (transitive) }

55. {?úkw’s chiton}:
1. Okh-kus, the chiton
{?úkw’s ‘chiton’}

56. {?úlal cattail, Typha latifolia}:
1. O-lal, the cat-tail rush
{?úlal ‘cattail’, ‘Typha latifolia’}

57. {?úləx gather}:
1. So-ləkh, so-lukh, the smaller sizes of dentalium shells
{s?úləx ‘dentalium’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?úləx (root) gather}

2. So-lukh-ti slug-wa’-di, pendants of dentalium shells
{s?úləx ti s?úgwádi? ‘the earrings are dentalium’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?úləx
(root) gather s- (nominalizer) + ?úgw/ʔakʷ (root) stitch; make cattail
mat(s) with needle + -adi? (lexical suffix for) (lexical suffix for) side; ear,
side of head (see ʔakʷ)}

58. {?úlub ten (NL)}:
1. O’-pun {O’-lum}, ten (Skagit)
{?úlum ‘ten’ (NL)}

59. {?úlul’ travel by water}:
1. O-lotl, to go in a canoe
{?úlul’ ‘travel by water’}

60. {?u̱p sit on lap}:
1. O-o’-pil, the lap
{?u̱p ‘someone sat on someone’s lap’, ‘he is on his lap’, ‘she is on her
lap’, ‘something is on someone’s lap’ < ?u- (stative) + ?u̱p (root) sit on lap
+ -il (suffix for) become}

61. {?u̱s dive}:
1. O-o’-sil, to dive
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
ZZ word-definition

 {?u?úsil ‘someone dove into the water’, ‘something dove into the water’, ‘he
dove’, ‘she dove’, ‘it dove’ < ?u- (stative) + ?us (root) dive + -il (suffix for)
become}

62. {?uXw go}:
1. O’-hwa, go (imp.)
   {?úXwéXw ‘go now’ < ?uXw (root) go + -éXw (suffix for) now}

2. O-hwékhw, go (imp.)
   {?u?úXwéXw ‘someone went now’, ‘it went now’ < ?u- (stative) + ?uXw (root)
go + -éXw (suffix for) now}

3. Hai-uk’-lo, quick, let us go
   {hay ?úXwéXw ‘now, go’ (imperative) < hay now +?uXw (root) go + -éXw
   (suffix for) now}

4. O-okh, to go
   {?u?úXw ‘someone went’, ‘someone is going’, ‘he went’, ‘she is going’, ‘it
went’ < ?u- (stative) + ?uXw (root) go}

5. Okh-hot, o’-hot, okht-shid, go (imp.)
   {?uXwéXw ‘take it’ < ?uXw go + -éXw (causative)}

6. Okh-tu-shid, carry (imp.)
   {?uXwéXw’éshid ‘take it for someone’, ‘take it for him’, ‘take it for her’ < ?uXw
   go + -éXw (causative) + -éi- (dative) + -d (transitive)}

7. O-hob, o-hwob, to go
   {?uXwééb ‘want to go’ (e.g., ?uXwééb ?éXw ‘do you want to go?’) < ?uXw go +
   -éb (experiencer and middle voice ?éXw- [stem] + -éb want to. ?uXw go
does not require the prefix ?éXw-.)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

63. {—aṭ (suffix for) number of times}:
   1. At-la'-hu, “times”; the number of times anything has been done
      {—aṭ(əxʷ) ‘number of times now’ < —aṭ (suffix for) number of times + -əxʷ
       (suffix for) now}

64. {—abš (lexical suffix for) people, people of}:
   1. Mish, bish, suffix meaning “people,” added to local name
      {-amš₁₈ (lexical suffix for) ‘people’, ‘people of’.

      -abš (lexical suffix for) ‘people’, ‘people of’)

(18) said -abš today
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

65. {ba? father, sir}:
   1. Ish’i-ba, an interjection denoting content
      {hišeba? ‘expression of gratitude to a male’, ‘yes sir’ < (h)i yes + ťe
       (particle) + ba? father, sir}
   2. Sha’-ba, my father (spoken by both sexes)
      {še ba? ‘father’, ‘sir’ < še (particle) ba? father, sir}

66. {bára?ba?ad many, much, lots of}:
   1. Ba’-ba-ad, offspring, young
      {bára?ba?ad ‘many’, ‘much’, ‘lots of’}

67. {ba?s stationary}:
   1. As-bas, stationary
      {?esba?s ‘someone or something is stationary’ < ?es- (stative) + ba?s (root)
       stationary}

68. {bác̓ad testicles}:
   1. Ba’-chid, the testicles
      {bác̓ad, ‘testicles’}
   2. Ma’-chin, the testicles
      {máwich19 ‘testicles’}

69. {bad father}:
   1. Bad, father
      {bad ‘father’}
   2. Man, father (used by both sexes)
      {man20 ‘father’}
   3. Shitl-ba’-dab, a step-father
      {čəťbádaś ‘step-father’ < čəť- (prefix for) step-relative + bad (root) father
       + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

70. {bádaś smoke tobacco}:
   1. Sma’nash, tobacco
      {smánaś21 ‘tobacco’ < s- (nominalizer) + mánaś/bádaś (root) smoke
       tobacco}

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(19) said bác̓ad today
(20) said bad today
(21) said sbádaś today
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

71. {sbádil hill}:
1. Sma'-del, a hill
   {smádil(22) ‘hill’ < s- (nominalizer) + mádil/bádil (root)}

72. {bák move rapidly}:
1. Be'-a-kwait'-sut, to shake, tremble
   {bák{cut ‘move self rapidly about’ < bák (root) move rapidly + -a- (infix) + -cut (reflexive)}}
2. Bēb'-o- kwād, to dandle
   {*bībák{ad ‘dandle’, ‘kind of move something/someone rapidly in a small area’ < bi- (redup. + bák (root) move rapidly + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}}

73. {bal mix, mess up, entangle, confuse}:
1. As-bal, mixed, confused
   {?esbál ‘something is mixed’, ‘messed up’, ‘entangled’, ‘confused’ < ?es- (stative) + bal (root) mixed up, messed up, entangled, confused}
2. O-bal-bal, to mix, to mistake one for another
   {?ubálbal ‘something is mixed’; ‘someone had mistaken one for another’ < ?u- (stative) + bal (redup.) + bal (root) mix}
3. Ba-lot'-sid-dub, to marry brother’s widow
   {balúcidēb ‘to marry sibling in-law when link is deceased’ < bal (root) mixing + -ucid (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat + -ēb (experiencer and middle voice)}
4. Sma-lot-sid, relative of a deceased wife
   {smálicēd(23) ‘surviving sibling-in-law when link is deceased’ < s- (nominalizer) + mál/bal (root) mixing + -ucid (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat}

74. {bálbali? bait for fishing}:
1. Bal-bul-le', bait for fishing
   {bálbali? ‘fish bait’}

75. {*bátq[wu? menstruate, Thompson gives as-bá=qt=lu-l a menstrual period (Tw) (1979:118)}:
1. As-batl-kwo-chid, I menstruate
   {*?esbátq[wu? čad ‘I am menstruating’, Thompson gives as-bá=qt=lu-l a menstrual period (Tw) (1979:118)}

76. {báq[wab meadow, prairie land}:
1. Ba’-kwob, a prairie
   {báq[wab ‘meadow’, ‘prairie land’}

(22) said smádil today
(23) said sbálucid today
**Key {root}:**

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

2. Ma-kwom, a prairie, meadow
   
   {máqʷam{superscript}24} ‘meadow’, ‘prairie land’

3. Báb-a-kom, a small one {prairie, meadow}
   
   {bábəqʷam{superscript}25} ‘small prairie’, ‘small meadow’ < ba- (redup.) + bąqʷam/bąqʷab meadow, prairie land

77. {báqʷu? snow (v.)}:
   1. Ba’-ko, snow
      
      {báqʷu? ‘snow’ (v.)}

2. Ma’-ko, snow
   
   {máqʷu?{superscript}26} ‘snow’ (v.)

78. {báyʔszəb first menstrual period}:
   1. As-bais’-hub, the first menstrual period
      
      {ʔəsbáyʔszəb ‘she is having her first menstrual period’ < ʔəs- (stative) + báyʔszəb first menstrual period}

2. O-bais’-hub, to menstruate the first time
      
      {ʔubáyʔszəb ‘someone is having/had her first menstruation’ < ʔu- (stative) + báyʔszəb first menstruation}

3. O-bais-ho-bil, to menstruate the first time
      
      {ʔubáyʔszəbil ‘someone is beginning/has begun her first menstruation’ < ʔu- (stative) + báyʔszəb first menstruation + -il (suffix for) becoming}

79. {báyac/báyəc meat, flesh}:
   1. Be’-yet, the flesh of animals and birds
      
      {báyac/báyəc ‘meat’, ‘flesh’}

2. Mai-ets, a buck elk
   
   {máyac/máyəc{superscript}27} ‘meat’, ‘flesh’

80. {bəbʔi? play sbəbʔi?}:
   1. Smub-be’, the game of rings and arrows
      
      {sməbʔi?{superscript}28} ‘hoop and arrow game’, ‘hoop used to play sbəbʔi?’ < s- (nominalizer) + məbʔi/bəbʔi? (root) play sbəbʔi?

81. {bəc pay (Snyder 1968:140) (Barr 1992-93)}:
   1. But-lits, to pay

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{superscript}24 said báqʷab today
{superscript}25 said bábəqʷab today
{superscript}26 said báqʷu? today
{superscript}27 said báyac or báyəc today
{superscript}28 said sbəbʔi today
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

{béced 'pay someone' < b̄c(root) 'pay' + -e- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

82. {béčc snake}:
   1. Bat-suts, bet'-suts, a snake
      {béčc ‘snake’}

   2. Mut-sets' da-lett, a variety of smilax
      {məčcddalitəd (29) ‘baneberry’, ‘Solomon’s seal’ (Ballard, Plants) <
      məčc/béčc (root) snake + -dalitəd (lexical suffix for) food}

83. {bəč fall down, put down, sink}:
   1. O-but-shus, to put down, lay down
      {?ubóčč ‘someone put something down’ < ?u- (stative) + bəč (root) fall
      down, put down, sink + -e- (infix) + -§ (transitive)}

84. {bəčlúlə? ant}:
   1. Mit-chi-lo' la, the ant
      {məčlúlə? (30) ‘ant’}

85. {bədč lie, fib}:
   1. Budsh, a lie, it is a lie
      {bədč ‘lie’, ‘fib’}

   2. O-bud-chub, to lie
      {?ubódčč ‘someone is lying’, ‘someone has lied’ < ?u- (stative) + bədč
      (root) lie, fib + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

   3. Tus-budsh, a liar
      {dxw̃bədč ‘liar’ < dxw̃- (pervasive) + bədč (root) lie, fib}

   4. Tus-be’-budsh, one who tells fibs, little lies
      {dxw̃b̃bədč ‘one who tells fibs’, ‘little lies’ < dxw̃- (pervasive) + bi-
      (redup.) + bədč (root) lie, fib}

86. {bədə? one’s own child}:
   1. O-be-dəb, to give birth
      {?ubədáb ‘someone had a child’ < ?u- (stative) + bədə/?bədə? (root) one’s
      own child + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

   2. M’dab, to give birth, bring forth
      {mədəb (31) ‘give birth’, ‘have a child’ < mədə/?bədə? one’s own child + -b
      (experiencer and middle voice)}

   3. Beb’-da, a doll

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(29) said bəcddalitəd today
(30) said bəčlúlə? today
(31) said bodáb today
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

{bib(a)da? ‘doll’, ‘one’s favorite child’ < bi- (redup.) + b(a)da? (root) one’s own child}

4. Hub-da’-ad, the womb
   {*xb(e)dá?ad ‘womb’, ‘place where the child is’ < < dxw- (pervasive) + b(a)da? (root) one’s own child + -ad}

5. De-bód-da, an infant, son
   {dbóda? ‘my child’ < d- (prefix for) my, mine + bóda? (root) one’s own child}

6. De-be’-ba-da, an infant, son
   {dbíbóda? ‘my favorite child’, ‘my little child’, ‘my doll’ < d- (prefix for) my, mine + bi- (redup.) + bóda? (root) one’s favorite child, little child}

7. Sud-di-be’-ba-da, daughter
   {tsi dbíbóda? ‘my favorite daughter’, ‘my beloved little daughter’, ‘my doll’ < tsi the, this (feminine) + d- (prefix for) my bi- (redup.) + bóda? (root) one’s own child}

87. {bédú redup whitefish}:
   1. Bi-dolt, the white-fish, coregonus
      {bédú ‘whitefish’}

88. {sbék whitefish ball, small wooden ball for shinny game}:
   1. S’bo-kwâlts, fine or small shot
      {*sbékalc ‘shot for rifle/gun’ < s- (nominalizer) + bek (root) + -alc (the manipulation or construction of something)}

89. {bék redup all}:
   1. Bokwk, all
      {bék ‘all’}

   2. Mukw, all
      {mek ‘all’}

   3. Bo’kwi châd, everywhere
      {bék chad ‘everywhere’ < bék all chad where}

   4. Beb-kwu-châd, everywhere
      {bib(e)ké kwad ‘kind of everywhere’ < bi- (redup.) + b(e)ké (root) all chad where}

   5. Bokw-det’, all of them
      {bék dit ‘all of them’ < bék all dit the one that, the thing that, that which}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

6. Bo-kwi sa’le, both
   {bækʷáli? ‘both’ < bækʷ all áli? two}

7. Bëb-kwo, all
   {bib(ə)kʷ ‘kind of all of it’, ‘a little bit of all of it’ < bi- (redup.) + b(ə)kʷ (root) all}

8. Sum-kwa-chi, 100
   {sməkʷáči? (32) ‘hundred’ < s- (nominalizer) + bækʷ (root) all + -áči? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}

90. {bækʷ2 take what one finds}:
   1. Bëb-kod, to pick or gather nuts
      {bib(ə)kʷud ‘kind of take what one finds’, ‘take small items’ < bi- (redup.) + b(ə)kʷ (root) take what one finds + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

91. {belI return}:
   1. Bel’-kwu, back, come back
      {bækʷ ‘return’}

2. Bul-kut-shed, to return, come back
   {ubækʷed čad ‘I returned it’ < ?u- (stative) + bækʷ (root) return + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive) čad I, me}

92. {balúps raccoon}:
   1. Blops, a raccoon
      {bálúps ‘raccoon’}

93. {bëf full (stomach)}:
   1. As-bat, full, satisfied
      {?esbëf ‘someone is full’ < ?es- (stative) + bëf (root) full (stomach)}

   2. As-metl, full, satisfied
      {?esmetl(33) ‘someone is full’ < ?es- (stative) + metl (root) full (stomach)}

94. {bæk/pæk feel}:
   1. O-pat-tid, to feel
      {ubækʷed/upækʷed ‘someone felt something’, ‘he felt it’, ‘she felt it’ < ?u- (stative) + bæk/pæk (root) feel + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

95. {báqsed nose}:
   1. Muk-s’n, the nose
      {máqson(34) ‘nose’}

(32) said sbækʷáči? today
(33) said ?esbëf today
(34) said báqsed today
**Key {root}:**

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

96. {bóq swallow, put in mouth}:

1. O-mi-ka'-lekw, to swallow

{?umáqálíkw\(^{35}\)} ‘someone swallowed something’, ‘someone put something in their mouth’, ‘he swallowed it’, ‘she put it in her mouth’ < ?u- (stative) + maq/bəq (root) swallow, put in mouth + -álíkw (continuative action)}

97. {bəq\(^{\wedge}\) fat, heavy set, big}:

1. Muk’hw, fat (of a person)

{maq\(^{36}\)} ‘fat’, ‘heavy set’, ‘big’

2. Muk-kwät-hu, large round, stout

{maq\(^{\wedge}\)tx\(^{37}\)} ‘made fat/big’ (in the belly) < maq\(^{\wedge}\)/bəq\(^{\wedge}\) (root) fat, heavy set, big + -tx\(^{\wedge}\) (causative)}

3. As-mi'-a-kob, wrinkled, flabby (as in age)

{\*əsmaq\(^{\wedge}\)əb\(^{38}\)} ‘someone is wrinkled and flabby’ < < maq\(^{\wedge}\)/bəq\(^{\wedge}\) (root) fat, heavy set, big + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

4. Muk-kwät'-sa, to carry on the shoulder

{maq\(^{\wedge}\)iča\(^{39}\)} ‘carry on shoulder’ < maq\(^{\wedge}\)/bəq\(^{\wedge}\) (root) fat, heavy set, big + -iča? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder}

98. {bósád grow dark (evening)}:

1. As-bi-sä’, dark

{?əsbósád ‘it is growing dark’ < ?əs- (stative) + bósád (root) grow dark (evening)}

99. {bósčəd lice, louse}:

1. Beskh-chad, lice

{bósčəd ‘lice’, ‘louse’}

100. {bəsq\(^{\wedge}\) crab}:

1. Besk’-hu, bes’-kwu, the edible crab

{bəsq\(^{\wedge}\) ‘crab’}

101. {sbiáw coyote}:

1. Smi’-au, a mythological person

{\*smiáw\(^{40}\)} ‘coyote’ < s- (nominalizer) + miaw/biaw (root)}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

   1. De bád, small, a child
      {bíbad/bi?bad ‘small’}
   2. Me-mán, small, a child
      {míman/mi?man ‘small’}

103. {biláleb kneel}:
   1. Bil-ál-áhab, bil-a’-la-hab, to kneel
      {biláleb ‘kneel’}

104. {bi?x smash, crush}:
   1. Es-mét’-lin, soft, pliable, limber
      {' ?esmiñ[41] ‘it is crumbled’, ‘it is smashed or squashed’ < ?s- (stative) +
      mi?x/bi?x (root) + -i- (infix) + -n/-d (transitive)}
   2. As-bet’-lie, soft, pliable, limber
      {' ?esbi*X{l} (l) ‘it is crumbling’, ‘it is becoming smashed or squashed’
      (Ramirez 1994-98) < ?s- (stative) + bi?x (root) smash, crush + -i(l) (suffix
      for) becoming}
   3. O-bet-lil, to soften as grease, melt
      {' ?ubi?X{il} ‘something was smashed up/crumbled/softened’ (as mashed
      potatoes) (Ramirez 1994-98) < ?u- (stative) + bi?x (root) smash, crush + -il
      (suffix for) becoming}
   4. O-bet-la-lekw’, to grind (as in a mill)
      {' ?ubi?X{alikw} ‘something is grinding’, ‘something has been ground down’ <
      ?u- (stative) + bi?x (root) smash, crush + -alikw (continuative action)}

105. {bitali/bítala gamble, play sbítalap/sbítalap (a woman’s gambling game) (see footnote 188)}:
   1. Me’-ta-la, a game of dice, a game played with beavers’ teeth for dice
      {mi?talap[42] ‘play sbítalap /sbítalap’, ‘gamble’}
   2. Sme’-la-li, a game of dice, a game played with beavers’ teeth for dice
      {smítalap[43] ‘a game played with dice made from beaver’s teeth’ < s-
      (nominalizer) + mi?talap/bítalap (root) play sbítalap, gamble}

106. {*sbólisap tail, Gus gives sbólisap/p}:
   1. Smut-ti-sup, the tail of an animal
      {' *sbólisap[44] ‘tail’ < s- (nominalizer) + bolisap}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

107. {bix\(^w\)} (lexical suffix for) *homogenous group or cluster, life force, person(s), animals, world, land, breast*:
   1. Miukh, suffix denoting locality
      {-mix\(^w\)} (lexical suffix for) ‘homogenous group or cluster’, ‘life force’, ‘person(s)’, ‘animals’, ‘world’, ‘land’, ‘breast’

108. {blálg\(^w\)ə? navel}:
   1. Blal’-gwa, the navel
      {blálg\(^w\)ə? ‘navel’}

109. {búlac spring of water}:
   1. Mo-lats, *spring of water rising under saltwater*
      {múlac\(^w\)} ‘spring of fresh water’

110. {sbuləb thistle (Ballard, Plants)}:
    1. S’bolb, the prairie-thistle
       {sbuləb ‘thistle’ < s- (nominalizer) + bulab (root)}

111. {buus four}:
    1. Bos, *four*
       {búus ‘four’}
    2. As-bos, 4
       {?əsbúus ‘it is four’ < ?əs- (stative) + buus (root) four}
    3. S’mos-at-chi, 40
       {smúusači?\(^w\)} ‘forty’ < s- (nominalizer) + muus/buus (root) four + -ači’ (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm
    4. Bos-ɛlts, *four dollars*
       {búusɛlc ‘four dollars’ < buus (root) four + -ɛlc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock}
    5. Tu-bos-al-li, 4 men
       {*dx\(^w\)búusali ‘four people’ < dx\(^w\)- (pervasive) + buus (root) four + -ali (lexical suffix for) place of}
    6. Bos-atl-dat, *four days from this*
       {búusə̀\(^\)dat ‘four days’, ‘Thursday’ < buus (root) four + -ə̀ (infix) + -dat day, 24-hour period}

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\(^{45}\) said -bix\(^w\) today
\(^{46}\) said búlac today
\(^{47}\) said sbúusači? today
Key (root):

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

7. Mūs-ατ'-la-hu, four times

{mūsαtēxʷ[48]} ‘four times’ < mūs/buus (root) four + -α (suffix for) number of times + -ēxʷ (suffix for) now}

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[48] said būsαtēxʷ today
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

c

112. {cáadit they are the ones (who)}:
   1. Tsa’-ta-dtl, they
      {cáadit ‘they are the ones (who)’}

113. {cəb- (lexical prefix for) two}:
   1. Tsa-bab’-a-hu, twice
      {cəbəbəxʷ ‘twice’ < cəb- (lexical prefix for) two + -ab (redup.) + -əxʷ
       (suffix for) now}

114. {cágwič tigerlily bulb}:
   1. Tsa’-gwitsh, the tiger-lily
      {cágwič ‘tiger lily bulb’ < cagw (root) + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing),
       surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

115. {cáleA lake}:
   1. Tsa’-lal, tsa’-lutl, a lake
      {cáleA ‘lake’}

116. {scápa? grandfather, great-uncle}:
   1. Tsa’-pa, grandfather or great-uncle
      {scápa? ‘grandfather’, ‘great-uncle’ < s- (nominalizer) + capa? (root)}

117. {caq spear, jab}:
   1. Ut-satsk’, to spear or pierce
      {?ucácQ/?ucícQ ‘act of spearing big game on saltwater’ < ?u- (stative) + ca-
       /ci- (redup.) + c(a)q (root) spear, jab}
   2. Tsa’-kad, to spear, pierce, stab
      {cáqdad ‘spear or jab something’ < caq (root) spear, jab + -a- (infix) + -d
       (transitive)}
   3. Suk-kol-chid, a spur
      {*cəqá今生 ‘spur’ < caq/caq (root) jab, spear + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by +
       -əd (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}

118. {cakhir straight, correct}:
   1. Suk’-hw, smooth, flat, level
      Tsuk-ho, true, it is true
      Tsuk’hw, flat
      {cakhir ‘straight’, ‘be right’, ‘correct’}
   2. Tsuk-kədš, true, it is true
      {cakhirəd ‘straighten it’, ‘correct it’ < cakhir (root) straight, correct + -ə-
       (infix) + -d (transitive)}
Key {root}:

3. Sets-ko, right, correct, true
   Tseds'-ku, tsits'-ku, real, actual, right
   {cičkw ‘really’, ‘very’ < ci- (redup.) + c(ǝ)k w (root) straight, correct}

4. Suk-hw'-dop, level country
   {cōk šdup ‘level’, ‘level country’, ‘level ground’ < cōk w (root) straight, be right, correct + -dup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}

5. Tsuk'-wi-dub, flat
   {cōk ŋdup ‘level’, ‘level country’, ‘level ground’ < cōk w (root) straight, be right, correct + -dup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}

119. {célác five}:
   1. Tslat-selts, five dollars
      {c(ǝ)lácilc ‘five dollars’ < célác (root) five + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock}

   2. Se-la'-chi-sa-chi, 50
      {célácāči? ‘fifty’ < célác (root) five + -či? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}

   3. Tslets-atl-dat, five days from this
      {célácatdat ‘five days’, ‘Friday’ < célác (root) five + -ť (infix) + -dat day, 24-hour period}

   4. Tslat-sōt'-la-hu, five times
      {célácatóxw ‘five times’ < célác (root) five + -ń (suffix for) number of times + -oxw (suffix for) now}

   5. Tsits-latsks', a five-shooter pistol
      {cič(ǝ)lácqs ‘five shooter pistol’ < ci- (redup.) + c(ǝ)lác (root) five + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}

120. {cōt bleed}:
   1. Sl’t-s’l-dāb, to breathe
      {cōtdalb ‘breathe’ < cōt (root) bleed + -dalb}

   2. Tsutl-dutl, to faint, swoon
      {*cōtōt ‘breath’ < cōt (root) bleed + -ōt}

121. {cēqw anus}:
   1. Tsukw, the anus
      {cēqw ‘anus’}
Key {root}:  
GG word, definition  
{ZZ word-definition}

122. \{caq\} post, stick(ing) up, erect post, tree\}:  
1. Tsuk-hwul, trees (generic)  
\{caq\ ‘post’, ‘sticking up’, ‘erect post’, ‘tree’\}

2. As-tsuk-hot, a standing tree  
\{\$ecaoq\ ‘something is sticking up’, ‘a standing tree’ < \$es- (stative) + caq\ (root) post, stick(ing) up, erect post\}

123. \{cat\} water gushing off a ledge, water gushing/falling from a bank (Snyder 1968:142) (Barr 1992-93)\}:
1. Ot-sut-hub, to trickle (as water from the rocks)  
\{\$ucat\ ‘water was/is gushing over’ (a bank), ‘water is falling off’ (the rocks), ‘water was running off’ (the roof) < \$u- (stative) + cat\ (root) water gushing off a ledge, water gushing/falling from a bank + -\$b (experiencer and middle voice)\}

124. \{c\} hungry\}:
1. As-\$a'-\$wul, ast-so'-\$wul, hungry  
\{\$esc\ ‘someone is hungry’, ‘something (animal) is hungry’ < \$es- (stative) + c\ (root) hungry\}

125. \{cik\} pinch, quiver\}:
1. O-tse'-uk’h, to squeeze (as berries in the hand)  
\{\$ucik\ ‘something was pinched’, ‘it was pinched’ < \$u- (stative) + cik\ (root) pinch\}

2. As-hat se'-kus, with half-closed or languishing eyes  
\{*\$osxcik\us ‘someone’s eyes are half-closed/languishing’ < \$es- (stative) + x\- (pervasive) + cik\ (root) pinch, quiver + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface\}

126. \{cil\} bear up, support from beneath, place on or in a receptacle; dish up\}:
1. Hut-se'-lup-id, a saddle  
\{x\w cil\lop ‘saddle’, Mcleary gives x\w cil\lop (1886) < x\w- (pervasive) + cil (root) bear up, support from beneath, place on or in a receptacle; dish up + -ap/-\$p (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks + -\$ (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

127. \{ciq\} poke, jab\}:
1. T’hut-se'-uk-ud, a ramrod  
\{tx\w ciq\ ‘ramrod’ < tx\w- (pervasive) + ciq (root) poke, jab + -\$ (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

128. \{ciq\} pound or mash with a mortar (such as berries) (Frank 1979)\}:
1. Tse'-akw, to pound in a mortar  
\{ciq\ ‘pound or mash with a mortar’ (such as berries) (Frank 1979)\}
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

129. {cáqíd (Daniels), c̄wáqíd (Jerry 1985)}, c̄qaqíd (Meeker 1951), c̄qaqíd (Young 1950) always}:
   1. Ska-k̄ed, always
      {c̄qáqíd, c̄wáqíd, c̄qaqíd, c̄qaqíd ‘always’}

130. {cq̄áps̄b neck}:
   1. Sk̄op-sub, the throat
      {cq̄áps̄b ‘neck’ < cq (root) + -aps̄b (lexical suffix for)neck, throat}

131. {cúb̄d eyebrow}:
   1. Tso'-bud, the eye-brow
      {cúb̄d ‘eyebrow’}

132. {c̄m̄c̄m̄m̄s columbine (Gunther 1981:30)}:
   1. Tsum-tsum-mus, the columbine
      {c̄m̄c̄m̄m̄s ‘columbine’}

133. {c̄w̄īf̄ pudenda, vagina}:
   1. So-wikhl, s’t-so’ witl, pudenda
      {sc̄w̄īf̄ ‘pudenda’, ‘vagina’ < s- (nominalizer) + c̄w̄īf̄ (root) pudenda, vagina}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

134. {čaal toadstools, fungi (Ballard, Plants)}:
   1. Tsɑl, toad stools, fungi
      {čaal ‘toadstools’, ‘fungi’}

135. {sčabt red elderberry}:
   1. Tsobt, red elderberry and bush; sambucus
      {sčabt ‘red elderberry’ < s- (nominalizer) + čabt (root)}
   2. Tsab-tats, red elderberry and bush; sambucus
      {sčabtac ‘elderberry bush’ < s- (nominalizer) + čabt (root) + -ac (lexical
         suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

136. {cáčus/cásus archery bow}:
   1. Tsa’-tsuts,
      {cáčus ‘archery bow’}
   2. Saus, sa’-sus, a bow
      {cásus ‘archery bow’}
   3. S’t-sa’-sus, a bow
      {sčáčus/cácsus ‘archery bow’ < s- (nominalizer) + cáčus/cásus (root)
         archery bow}

137. {čakw wash}:
   1. Ts-a-gwut, to wash clothes
      {cágwad ‘wash something’ < cagw/čakw (root) wash + -a- (infix) + -d
         (transitive)}
   2. Tsokw-tsokw, to wash clothes
      {čakwčakw ‘wash clothes’, ‘wash’ < čakw- (redup.) + čakw (root) wash}
   3. Huts-go-sud, soap
      {xwč(a)gwúsob ‘soap’ < xw- (pervasive) + č(a)gw/čakw (root) wash + -us
         (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -ob (reflexive)}
   4. Tut-sa’-gwus-sub, to wash the face
      {dxwčagwusob ‘wash own face’ < dxw- (pervasive) + čagw/čakw (root) wash
         + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -ob (reflexive)}
   5. Tuts-a’-gwo-litsh, to wash dishes
      {dxwčagwulč ‘wash dishes’ < dxw- (pervasive) + čagw/čakw (root) wash +
         -ulč (lexical suffix for) container, belly}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

138. {čal obstruct the view}:
   1. Tsal-bid, a shadow
      {čálbid ‘shadow’, ‘reflection’ < čal (root) obstruct the view + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

139. {ścáli? heart}:
   1. S’t-sa’-le, the heart
      {ścáli? ‘heart’ < s- (nominalizer) + śáli? (root)}

140. {čap silver willow}:
   1. Sa’-puts, s’t-sa’-pats, the willow
      {ścápoc/ścápac ‘silver willow tree’ < s- (nominalizer) + čap (root) silver willow + -ac (lexical suffix for) plant, tree, shrub, bush}

141. {čapx cedar roots}:
   1. Tsap’h, twigs or roots of basket-work
      {čapx ‘cedar roots’}

142. {čáqab gooseberry}:
   1. Tsa’-kab, red elderberry and bush, sambucus
      {čáqab ‘gooseberry’}

   2. Tsa’-ka’-bats, red elderberry and bush, sambucus
      {čáqabac ‘gooseberry bush’ < čáqab (root) gooseberry + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

143. {čáwi sore, sores, genital disease (Kinkade 1991:27)}:
   1. Ast-sau’e, syphilis (in a woman)
      {?esčáwi? ‘someone has sores/genital disease’ < ?es- (stative) + čáwi? (root) sore, sores, genital disease}

144. {čáxwey white pine}:
   1. Tsa’-hwe, red fir or spruce
      {čáxwey ‘white pine’}

145. {ścáxč sole (fish)}:
   1. S’t-ha’-hutch, the sole (fish)
      {ścáxč ‘sole’ (fish) < s- (nominalizer) + śáxč (root)}

146. {čáyap apron}:
   1. Se’-yup a swuk-ke’-uk, liverwort, literally, the frog’s apron (Nisk.),
      146.1.1. {čáyap ?e swęqíq ‘liverwort’, ‘frog’s apron’ (lit.) < čáyap apron ?e (determiner) swęqíq frog}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

147. {čayk inappropriate behavior, unlady like behavior}:
   1. As-hu-sai-kub, merry (Skywhamish), the tail of an animal, expresses the same idea as in English waggish
   {*ʔasxʷčaykəb ‘someone is fooling around’, ‘someone is unlady like in behavior’ < ʔəs- (stative) xʷ- (pervasive) + čayk (root) inappropriate behavior, unlady like behavior + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

   2. Sat-se-kub, merry
   {*čačaykəb ‘kind of fool around/unlady like behavior’ < ča- (redup.) + čayk (root) inappropriate behavior, unlady like behavior + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

148. {čayq type of sqəlalitut}:
   1. Tsaik, an incantation for success at play, &c
   {čayq ‘type of sqəlalitut’}

149. {č(ə)bölqid mink}:
   1. T’smul-ken, the mink
   {č(ə)molqin(49) ‘mink’ < čəm/čəb (root) + -əl/-əl- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -qid (lexical suffix for) head}

150. {čəbíq scratch}:
   1. Tsme’a-ko-dop, to scratch with the nails, claw
   {čəmɪqidup(50) ‘scratch the ground’, ‘scratch the floor’ < čəmɪq/čəbíq (root) scratch + -idup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}

151. {čəbqid brain}:
   1. Tzub-kat, the brain
   {čəbqid ‘brain’ < čəb (root) + -qid (lexical suffix for) head}

152. {čədʃx sting by nettles}:
   1. S’hudsh, s’-sudsh, nettles
   Tsudsh, the nettle
   {sčədʃx ‘stinging nettles’ < s- (nominalizer) + čədʃx (root) sting by nettles}

153. {čəkápa? rose, rosehips}:
   1. Skop-ats, rose-bushes
   {čəkapac ‘rose bush’ < čəkap(a?) (root) rose, rosehips + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, shrub, bush}

154. {čəl win, prevail, get the better of}:
   1. O-tsul-tub, o-tul-tub, to gamble, bet
   {ʔucəltəb ‘someone got the best of someone else’ < ʔu- (stative) + čəl (root) win, prevail, get the better of + -əb (third person)}

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(49) said č(ə)bölqid today
(50) said čəbíqidup today
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. O-tsa'-{kw, to win at play
{?učolálikw ‘someone won’, ‘he won’, ‘she won’ < ?u- (stative) + čol (root)
win, prevail, get the better of + -alikw (continuative action)}

155. {čelágwep dark, night}:
1. S’ts-a’-la-g | b, dark, night
{čelágwep ‘dark’, ‘night’ < čol (root) + -agwep (lexical suffix for) base of}

156. {čolič backbone (of mammals including humans)}:
1. Stul-ledj, the back
Tsu-litch, the back
{čolič ‘backbone’ (of mammals including humans) < s- (nominalizer) +
čol (root) + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series
of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

157. {čop stagnate}:
1. As-Isup, a puddle
{?očop ‘puddle’ < ?o- (stative) + čop (root) stagnate}

158. {čos peck, nail, drive into wood}:
1. Ot-sus'-sud, to drive nails
{?učosad ‘someone nailed it’, ‘someone/something pecked at it’, ‘he nailed
it’, ‘she is nailing it’, ‘it pecked at it’ < ?u- (stative) + čos (root) nail, peck +
-ö- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. Ot-salt-hu, to hammer, to pound
{*učo(s)ál?txw ‘someone hammered on the house’ < ?u- (stative) + čos
(root) peck, nail, drive into wood + -al?txw (lexical suffix for) house, building}

3. Sukh-w’-t’s’halt-hu, a hammer
{*sexwč(o)sál?txw ‘hammer’, ‘by means of nailing a house/building’ (lit.) <
sexw- (prefix for) by means of + čos (root) peck, nail, drive into wood + -
al?txw (lexical suffix for) house, building}

4. Sus-el-tud, a stone adze
{*čoseltd ‘stone adze’ < čos (root) peck, nail, drive into wood + -ö- on, at,
in, by + -td (suffix indicating implement)}

5. Tsus-tud, a nail (for boards)
{čosted ‘a nail’ < čos (root) peck, nail (v.) + -td (suffix indicating implement)}

159. {čax/čaxw worn out}:
1. Tsa, the wane of the moon
Tsukhw, extinguished (as a candle)
{čax/čaxw ‘wear out’, ‘wane of the moon’}
2. Et-sukhw, extinguished (as a candle)
   {EsCéX/EsCéxw ‘something is worn out’, ‘something is faded’, ‘it is worn out’, ‘it (the fire) is worn out’ < Es- (stative) + ēxw/ēx wear out}

3. Ot-səkhw’, to fade (as colors)
   O-tukhw’, to go out, become extinguished (as a light or fire), to put out, extinguish
   {uCéX/uCeH ‘something was worn out’, ‘something was faded’, ‘it was worn out’, ‘it (the fire) was worn out’, ‘dark of the moon’, ‘waning of the moon’ < u- (stative) + CeX/CeH (root) worn out}

4. Tsə’-ha-bed, ts’hub-bed, the yew
   {CéXebid/CeXbid ‘ye’ < CeX (root) worn out + - e- (infix) + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

160. {CéXwəd (CéXwád - NPS) June plum, chokecherries}:
   1. Tswəd, the wild cherry
      {CéXwəd (CéXwád - NPS) ‘June plum’, ‘chokecherries’,
   2. Tswa’-dats, the wild cherry tree
      {CéXwəd/CéXwád (CéXwád - NPS) ‘June plum/chokecherry bush’ < CéXwəd/CéXwád (root) June plum, chokecherries + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

161. {čičal large feathers with stems}:
   1. Tsé-’tsal, tsits-’l, wings
      {čičal ‘large feathers with stems’ (ščičalb wing)}

162. {Čik’wikw blue elderberry}:
   1. Tsukh-wud, the blue elderberry, sambucus canadensis
      {Čik’wikw ‘blue elderberry’ (although Gibbs’ entry appears to be CéXwəd ‘June plum/chokecherry’)}

163. {čilkádi? pectoral fin area}:
   1. Tsił-ka’-de, the pectoral fins of a fish
      {čilkádi? ‘pectoral fin area’ < čilk (root) + -adi? (lexical suffix for) -adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

164. {čipolil close eyes}:
   1. As-tse’-po-lil, with the eyes closed
      {EsČipolil ‘someone’s eyes are closed’ < Es- (stative) + ċipolil (root) close eyes}
   2. Ot-se’-po-lil, to wink
      {Učipolil ‘someone closed their eyes’, ‘he closed his eyes’, ‘she closed her eyes’ < U- (stative) + ċipolil (root) close eyes}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

3. O-tse'-pus-shid, I shut my eyes
   {*učípus čød ‘I shut my eyes’ < ?u- (stative) + čip (root) + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

165. {čiq holler, shout}:
   1. Tse'-ak-ad, to shout
      {čiqad ‘shout’, ‘holler’ < čiq (root) holler, shout + -ə (infix) + -d (transitive)}

166. {čix fry}:
   1. Wu'-che-ha-let'-kwu, to fry
      {učíkalikw ‘someone fried something’ < ?u- (stative) + čix (root) fry + -alikw (continuative action)}

167. {čiyūrqw wart(s)}:
   1. As-e-ok, warts
      {esčiyūrqw ‘someone has wart(s)’ < ?es- (stative) + čiyūrq (root) wart}

168. {čqáy?səb, čqáysəb flower}:
   1. Se-kai'-sim, a flower; also a proper name for girls
      {čqáy?səm/ čqáysəm[51] ‘flower’}

169. {sčqálqsd  shoulder blade}:
   1. Ska’-l-k-sud, the shoulder-blade
      {sčqálqsd ‘shoulder blade’ < s- (nominalizer) + čqálqsd}

170. {čqʷəl butter clam}:
   1. Skwut, the quahog clam, Venus {mercenaria}
      {čqʷəl ‘butter clam’}

171. {čuʔbid fish bones}:
   1. Tso-bed, the larger bones of fish
      {čuʔbid ‘fish bones’}

172. {čub}:
   1. As-to-batl-duatl, with the mouth pursed up
      {esčúaʔtdət ‘someone’s lips are pursed’ < ?es- (stative) + čub (root) + -aʔtdət (lexical suffix for) parts of mouth, Daniels gives čubad make sucking noise with lips pursed}

173. {čubčub barnacle}:
   1. Tsob-tsob, the barnacle
      {čubčub ‘barnacle’}

174. {čukʔs seven}:

[51] said čqáy?səb/čqáysəb today
**Key {root}:**

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

1. Tsoks, seven
   {čukws 'seven'}

2. T’sok-selts, seven dollars
   {čukwsīlc 'seven dollars' < čukws (root) seven + -īlc (lexical suffix for)
   round curved object, forehead; rock}

3. E-sok-sa’-chi, 70
   {čukwsačí? ‘seventy’ < čukws (root) seven + -ačí? (lexical suffix for) hand,
   lower arm}

4. Tsok-sat-la-hu, seven times
   {čukwsatōxw ‘seven times’ < čukws (root) seven + -at (suffix for) number
   of times + -ōx (suffix for) now}

175. {culsxwáyyə? bullfrog (Snyder 1968:143)}:
   1. Tсол-swə'-ya, frog (Snoh.)
      {culsxwáyyə? ‘bullfrog’}

176. {ćyátkwə? stick Indian, a type of ƚegewəʔ}:
   1. Tsi-at'-ko, a race of spirits who haunt fishing-places
      {ćyátkwə? ‘stick Indian’, ‘a type of ƚegewəʔ’}
Key (root):
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

177. {čá?adʷ acorn, oak}:
   1. Chads, chats, acorns
      {čá?adʷ ‘acorn’, ‘oak’}
   2. Cha’-dats, an oak
      {čá?adʷc ‘oak tree’ < čá?adʷ (root) oak + -ac (lexical suffix for) plant, shrub, bush, tree}

178. {čaʔkw located toward the water, seaward, out to sea, out on the water, on the shore}:
   1. Cha’-chug’-wus, off shore, keep off
      {čáčagʷus ‘the face is turned away from land towards the water’ < čá- (redup.) + čagʷ (root) located toward the water, seaward, out to sea, out on the water, on the shore + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}
   2. Cha’-chukw, off shore, keep off
      {čáʔkʷw ‘kind of located toward the water’, ‘a bit offshore’ < ča- (redup.) + čaʔkw (root) located toward the water, seaward, out to sea, out on the water, on the shore}
   3. Stol-chakhw, the sea breeze
      {stuʔčáʔkw ‘west wind’, ‘from the saltwater’, ‘west’<s- (nominalizer) + tul- from + čaʔkw (root) located toward the water, seaward, out to sea, out on the water, on the shore}

179. {čaʔat fine mat of inner bark of cedar, from British Columbia (Waterman 1973:29)}:
   1. Es-chat, a bark mat
      {ʔəsčaʔat ‘fine mat of inner bark of cedar, from British Columbia’}

180. {čabkw cloudy}:
   1. S’hu-chab’-ku, cloudy
      {šxʷčábkw ‘cloud’, ‘clouds’ < šxʷ- (pervasive) + čabkw (root) cloudy.}
   2. T’chab-kukh, cloudy
      {txʷčábkw ‘cloud’, ‘clouds’ < txʷ- (pervasive) + čabkw (root) cloudy}

181. {čaʔp ‘soft’, ‘pliable’ (Tweddell 1950:62)}:
   1. Chap, limber, soft
      {čaʔp ‘soft’, ‘pliable’}

182. {sččl wren}:
   1. S’che’-chul, wren
      {sččl ‘wren’ < s- (nominalizer) + ččl (root) wren}

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(52) stuʔčaʔkw is designated as west wind, west by speakers on the easterly side of Puget Sound.
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

183. {čad where}:
  1. Chád, where
     {čad ‘where’}
  2. Tu-chád, whither
     {dxwčad ‘toward where’, ‘whither’, ‘which way’, ‘to some place’ < dxw-
      (prefix for) to, towards + čad (root) where}
  3. Lud-hu chad-hu, where now?
     {ődxwčádax ‘where is he/she/it going now’ < ő- (progressive) + dxw-
      (prefix for) toward, to + čad (root) where + -oxw now}
  4. Tul-chád, from where, whence?
     183.4.1. {tuľčád ‘from where’ < tuľ- (prefix for) from + čad
      where}

184. {čad² hide}:
  1. O-chád, to hide
     {ʔučád² ‘someone/something is hiding’ <ʔu- (stative) + čad² (root) hide}
  2. Chád-zil, hide yourself (imp.)
     {čad²il ‘hide oneself’ < čad² hide + -il (suffix for) become}

185. {čal chase, follow, pursue, overtake, catch}:
  1. O-duk-cha’-la-ak, to follow or pursue
     {ʔučálak ‘someone followed or pursued someone or something’, ‘he pursued
      after them’, ‘she followed after it’ <ʔu- (stative) + čal (root) chase, follow,
      pursue, overtake, catch + -aq (suffix that adds purpose/focus)}

186. {čálæš hand, forearm}:
  1. Cha’-lesh, the lower arm, wrist
     {čálæš ‘hand’, ‘forearm’}

187. {sčálub liver}:
  1. S’cha’-lob, the liver
     {sčálub ‘liver’ < s- (nominalizer) + čalub (root)}

188. {sčátqëøb grizzly bear}:
  1. S’chat-klub, a grizzly bear
     {sčátqëøb ‘grizzly bear’ < s- (nominalizer) + čatqëøb (root)}

189. {sčอบšáyucid chin (Frank, 1979)}:
  1. S’chum-sha’-yu-chid, the jaw-bone
     {sčombšáyucid⁵³ ‘chin’ < s- (nominalizer) + čom/čob (root) + -ay + -ucid
      (lexical suffix for) door, doorway, opening, road, mouth}

⁵³ said sčอบšáyucid today
Key (root):

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

190. {čába? carry on back, backpack}:
   1. cho'-ba, to carry
      {čába?54 ‘something was being carried on someone’s back’}
   2. As-chu-ba, to carry
      As-chub-ba, to bring wood and water. Qu. wait on
      As-chub’-ba, to carry
      {ʔasčába? ‘something is carried on someone’s back’ < ʔas- (stative) + čába? (root) carry on back}

191. {scóbíd Douglas fir, Douglas fir bark, bark}:
   1. S’cheb’-it, s’chub-ṣd, bark of trees generally, inner bark of fir
      {scóbíd ‘bark’, ‘Douglas fir bark’ < s- (nominalizer) + čóbíd (root) Douglas fir, Douglas fir bark, bark}
   2. S’che-be’-duts, the yellow fir, Abies douglassi
      {scóbídac ‘Douglas fir tree’, ‘tree’ < s- (nominalizer) + čóbíd (root) Douglas fir, Douglas fir bark, bark + -ac (lexical suffix for) plant, tree, to be rooted}

192. {scúsísbd toothpick}:
   1. Ch[ts-chid-esh’-bud, a pin, a tooth-pick
      {scúsísbd ‘toothpick’, ‘pin’ < če (root) + -dis (lexical suffix for) teeth –b (reflexive) + -e- + -d (transitive)}

193. {scodádx salmon and sea-going trout}:
   1. S’che-dád-hu, salmon (generic for the finer kinds)
      {scodádx ‘salmon and sea-going trout’ < s- (nominalizer) + čódadx (root)}

194. {čøgʷás wife (NL)}:
   1. Ilkh-che-gwa’-sub, to take a wife
      {ʔesčøgʷásəb ‘he is taking a wife’ (NL) < ʔas- (stative) + čøgʷás (root) wife + -əb (experienccer and middle voice)}

195. {čøgʷəš wife (SL)}:
   1. Chag’-wush, a wife
      {čøgʷəš ‘wife’ (SL)}
   2. Ilkh-che-gwa’-sub-chid, I want to get a wife
      {ʔexwscøgʷəšəb čød ‘I want to marry a woman’, ‘I want a wife’ (SL) < ʔexw- (root) + -əb (prefix & suffix system meaning) want, as if, inclination + čøgʷəš (root) wife čød I, me}

54 If the word is ‘učúba? rather than ‘učėba?, then it would mean someone or something is going/gone landward away from the water.

45
Key (root):

3. Obs-chug-wush, to take a wife
{?abs?éGwæ 'someone has a wife’ (SL) < ?abs- (prefix denoting possession) + ðGwæ (root) wife}

196. {çélèp you (plural)}:
1. Chil'-lub', You (plur)
{çélèp 'you' (plural)}

2. Shel'-a'-pu, You (plur)
{çélèpe 'and you' (plural) < çélèp (root) you (plural) + -ø (suffix for) and}

197. {çélqùbè blackcaps, raspberry}:
1. Chil ko'-ba, chil-ko'-bats, the raspberry and bush
{çélqùbèac 'blackcaps bush’, ‘raspberry bush’ < çélqùbè (root) blackcaps, raspberry + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

198. {çèt we, us}:
1. Chit, we
{çèt 'us’ , ‘we’}

199. {çèxaq ‘rough mat in cedar-bark checker work’ (Waterman 1973:28)}:
1. Chit-lak, a bark mat
{çèxaq ‘rough mat in cedar-bark checker work’}

200. {*sèxòdú buttons, a small flat onion plant (Smith 1940:251)}:
1. S’chíst-she-do’, a small bulbous root, bulbs, buttons
{*sèxòdú 'buttons’, ‘a small flat onion plant’ < s- (nominalizer) + çèxòdú (root)}

201. {sètxèd black bear}:
1. S’chet-wut, a black bear
{sètxèd ‘black bear’ < s- (nominalizer) + çètxèd (root)}

202. {çèx split}:
1. Chukh-hud', to split
{çèxèd ‘split something’ < çèx (root) split + -ø- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. Chikh-kekht-tub, to kill by knocking the head
{çèxqídeb ‘split head’ < çèx (root) split + -qid (lexical suffix for) head + -øb (reflexive)}

3. Il-chukh’, half (in quantity)
Il-lukh, half (in length)
{*ìqìçèx ‘half’ < *ìqì- (particle of increase) + çèx (root) split}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

203. \{čibád hawthorn (Ballard, Plants)\}:
  1. Che-bad, the haw and hawthorn
     {čibád ‘hawthorn’}
  2. Che-ba'-dats, the haw and hawthorn
     {čibádac ‘hawthorn tree’ < čibad (root) hawthorn + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, shrub, bush, plant}

204. \{čičláxʷ wild pea, vetch (Ballard, Plants)\}:
  1. Chitsh-la'-hwáts, the wild pea
     {čičláxʷac ‘wild pea plant’, ‘vetch plant’ < čičláxʷ (root) wild pea, vetch + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

205. \{číkʷ stuff into, caulk; swallow something\}:
  1. Chi-kwup-sub, to choke, strangle
     {číkʷápcəb ‘someone is choking’ < číkʷ (root) stuff into, caulk; swallow something + -apcəb (lexical suffix for) throat}

206. \{čil lazy\}:
  1. Che'-litsh, idle, lazy
     {číič ‘lazy’ < čil (root) lazy + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}
  2. As-che'-litsh, unwilling, lazy, idle
     {časčičič ‘someone is lazy’ < čas- (stative) + čil (root) lazy + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

207. \{čičáčəlwi devil’s club (Barr 1992-93)\}:
  1. Chi-cha'-chil-wi, the aralia
     {čičáčəlwi ‘devil’s club’}

208. \{číkʷ stuff into, caulk; swallow something\}:
  1. Chi-kwup-sub, to choke in swallowing
     {číkʷápsəb ‘choke’ < číkʷ (root) stuff into, caulk; swallow something + -absəb (lexical suffix for) neck}

209. \{čúba? go up from the shore, go landward, go to the eastern side of Cascade Mountains\}:
  1. O-cho’-ba, to go inland
     {čuíčúba? ‘someone/something went up from the shore’, ‘someone/something went landward’, ‘someone/something went to the eastern side of Cascade Mountains’ < čui- (stative) + čúba? (root) go up from the shore, go landward, go to the eastern side of Cascade Mountains}

210. \{čul lend, barrow\}:
  1. Chu-lalts, to lend or borrow
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

{čulalc ‘lend’, ‘barrow’ < čul lend, barrow + -alc (the manipulation or
construction of something)}

2. S’chu lalts, to lend,
   {scčulalc ‘something that is lent or borrowed’ < s- (nominalizer) + čul (root)
   barrow, lend items other than money + -alc (the manipulation or
   construction of something)}

211. {čuqw whittle}:
  1. Wut-cho’-kot-sid, to cut
    {?učuqwaud čad ‘I am whittling/shaving something/it’, ‘I have
    whittled/shaved something/it’ < ?u- (stative) + čuqw (root) whittle + -u-
    (infix) + -d (transitive) čad I/me}

212. {scčušad star}:
  1. Chu’-sad, a star
    {scčušad ‘star’}

213. {scčutx halibut}:
  1. S’choth, the halibut
    {scčutx ‘halibut’ < s- (nominalizer) + čutx (root)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

č

214. {ča? dig, dig out, loosen ground for planting}:
1. Cha, a hole in the ground
   {ča? ‘dig’, ‘dig out’, ‘loosen ground for planting’}

2. Cha-ad, to dig
   {?učá?ad ‘someone dug something’ < ?u- (stative) + ča? (root) dig, dig out,
   loosen ground for planting + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

3. U-chob, to dig
   {?učá?ab ‘someone dug something’ < ?u- (stative) + ča? (root) dig, dig out,
   loosen ground for planting + -a- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle
   voice)}

4. Chal-ko, a well
   {čá?alqwu’u ‘well’ < ča? dig, dig out, loosen ground for planting + -al- (affix
   for) on, at, in, by + -qwu’ (lexical suffix for) water}

296. {čá?a play}:
1. O-cha’-a-chatl, to play, amuse one’s self
   {?učá?a čot ‘we played’, ‘we are playing’ < ?u- (stative) + čá?a (root) play +
   čot (lexical suffix for) we, us}

2. Cha’-bid, to ridicule
   {čá?abid ‘ridicule’, ‘make fun of’ < čá?a play + -b- (experiencer and
   middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

297. {čáčas child (NL)}:
1. Cha’-chas, small, little, a boy
   {čáčas ‘child’ (NL)}

2. Se-cha’-chas, a young girl
   {tsi čáčas ‘girl’ (NL) < tsi the/this (feminine) čáčas child (NL)}

298. {čáčaš child (SL)}:
1. Cha’-chesh, small, little, a boy
   {čáčaš ‘child’ (SL)}

299. {sčádi? small fish hook (McLearny 1886)}:
1. S’cha’-de, a wooden fish-hook
   {sčádi? ‘small fish hook’ < s- (nominalizer) + čadi? (root)}

300. {sčádəb skirt, cedar bark skirt}:
1. S’chad zub, a woman’s fringed petticoat
   {sčádəb ‘skirt’, ‘cedar bark skirt’ < s- (nominalizer) + čadəb (root)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}
301. {čáleš brake fern, bracken fern}:
   1. Cha'-'lesh-uts, the brake fern
      {čálešac ‘brake fern plant’ < čáleš bracken fern + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}
302. {záliqʷ wild tulip, lilium (Ballard, Plants)}:
   1. Cha'-'lekw, the wild tulip, lilium
      {záliqʷ ‘wild tulip’, ‘lilium’}
303. {čap sour}:
   1. O-cha'-'pab, sour, it is sour
      {ʔʊčapob ‘something was sour’ < ʔu- (stative) + čap sour + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}
304. {śćast branch, limb}:
   1. S’chast, the limbs of a tree
      {śćast ‘branch’, ‘limb’ < s- (nominalizer) + čast (root)}
305. {śqetqs point, point of land, end of nose}:
   1. Schetks, point of land, promontory, cape (Sky.)
      {śqetqs ‘point’, ‘point of land’, ‘end of nose’ < s- (nominalizer) + čq (root) + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}
306. {čaľ sticking up (variants čăľ, čiľ)}:
   1. S’chit-sad, the tail portion of a fish
      {śqčlşad ‘tail fin’ < s- (nominalizer) + čaľ (root) sticking up + -şad (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}
307. {čaxʷ club, hit with a stick, whip}:
   1. O-cha'-'hwud-sid, to whip
      {ʔʊčaxʷad ‘someone whipped/is whipping someone/something’, ‘someone clubbed/is clubbing someone/something’ < ʔu- (stative) + čaxʷ (root) club, hit with stick, whip + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
   2. Cha'-wa-tub, cha'-hwut, to cut, to chop
      {čaxʷatab ‘someone club someone’, ‘he whip something/someone’ < čaxʷ (root) club, hit with stick, whip + -a- (infix) + -təb (third person)}
      {čaxʷad ‘club’, ‘hit with a stick’, ‘he whip someone/something’ < čaxʷ (root) club, hit with a stick, whip + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
   3. O-tla'-'hwud-dab, to drum, to pound with sticks
      {ʔʊčaxʷadəb ‘someone pounded something’, ‘someone was drumming’, ‘someone is drumming’, ‘he is drumming’, ‘she is pounding something’ < ʔu- (stative) + čaxʷ (root) club, whip + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive) + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}
4. Hu-ch'a-hwo-pud, a whip
{xʷčaxʷapad ‘whip’, ‘something to whip someone/something on the buttocks’} (lit.) < xʷ- (pervasive) + čaxʷ (root) whip, club + -ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks

308. {έζόβες sibling in-law including cousins (excluding male to male in-laws, ἕρταδ)}:
1. Chub'-ush, brother or sister-in-law (to a woman)
{έζόβες ‘sibling in-law including cousins’}
2. Chi mas', a sister-in-law (to a man)
{έζομας [55] ‘sibling in-law including cousins’}

309. {έζόβυδο conifer needles (Kuipers 2002:41) (Kinkade 1991:40)}:
1. Chub'-o'-ba, broad leaves of trees
{έζόβυδο ‘conifer needles’}

310. {έζόd tremble or shiver with fear, cold or spiritual power}:
1. O-chad-dub, to tremble
{ʔuζόδω ‘someone is trembling/shivering’, ‘someone was trembling/shivering’ < ʔu- (stative) + έζόd (root) tremble or shiver with fear, cold or spiritual power + -ob (experiencer and middle voice)}

2. Ais-chi-ba'-dob {ais-chid-ba'-dob (see chpt. 2)}, intermittent, fever and ague
{ʔosζόδωβάδυ ‘Ague’ < ʔos- (stative) + έζόd shiver + -ob (experiencer and middle voice) + -adub (suffix for) afflicted by, Mcleary gives –adub (suffix for) afflicted by (1886)}

311. {έζολίκw pinch off (Ramirez 1994-98)}:
1. O-tsi-le'-kwid, to pinch
{ʔuζολίκw ‘someone pinched something off’ < ʔu- (stative) + έζολίκw (root) pinch off + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

312. {έζολp twist, turn; sprain}:
1. As-chulp, twisted
{ʔosζόλp ‘it is twisted’, ‘it is turned’; ‘it is sprained’ < ʔos- (stative) + έζολp (root) twist, turn; sprain}

2. Ikh-hwu-chulp, twisted
{ʔoxwζόλp ‘kind of twisted/turned/sprained’ < ʔoxw- (derivational prefix) + έζολp (root) twist, turn},

(55) said έζόβες today
Key (root):

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

3. Chelp'-lin, a gimlet

{*ćalptan 'gimlet', ‘an implement for twisting’ < ćalp (root) twist, turn, sprain + -tan/-tæd (suffix indicating implement)}

4. Chul-put-tud, to bore (as with a gimlet)

{*ćalptetæb 'someone bore something’< ćalp (root) twist, turn; sprain + -æ- (infix) + -tæb (third person)}

5. Hu-chil-pe'-gwud, a gun-screw

{*wćalpigwed 'gun-screw', ‘something to turn inside of something especially a small tight area’; ‘emotions are upset’, ‘you’re all upset’, ‘nerves are tied in a knot’< w- that which + ćalp (root) turn, twist, sprain + -igwed (lexical suffix for) inside small, tight-fitting area; inside human or animal body, the insides; mental processes; side of body}

6. Tu-chul-pud, to twist, bore as with a gimlet

{dxćalpad 'twist', ‘turn’, ‘sprain’< dx- (pervasive) + ćalp (root) twist, turn, sprain + -æ- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

313. {ćaxo? rock, boulder, stone}:

1. Chet'-la, a rock or stone

{ćaxo? 'rock', ‘boulder’}

2. Chet-la holtsh, an iron pot

{ćaxo?ulč, ‘iron pot’, ‘stone container’ (lit.) < ćaxo? (root) rock, boulder + -ulč (lexical suffix for) container, belly}

3. Chetch'-tla, stony

{ćiēzo? (e) < ċaxo? rock, boulder}

4. Chi-chitch-tla, gravel

{ćiēzo? (e) < ċi- (redup.) + ċa(e)xo? (root) rock, boulder}

314. {ćasay? salmon spear (spear is two pronged)}:

1. Chish ai’, a fishing pole

{ćasay? ‘salmon spear’}

315. {stxwćotxwálop thick woods, virgin forest}:

1. S’t-ch’t-hwə-lup, forest, wooded country

{stxwćotxwálop ‘thick woods’, ‘virgin forest’ (BHH, 1994. 30) < s- (nominalizer) + txw- (pervasive) + ċotxw (root) + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -əp/-ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks}
Key (root):

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

316. {čé’way? shell}:
    1. Chau ai, shells
       {čé’way? ‘shell’}

317. {čiči mussel}:
    1. S’ch’ts, the blue mussel
       {čiči ‘mussel’ < s- (nominalizer) + čiči (root)}
    2. Chi-kwup-sub, to choke, strangle
       {čiči’apceb ‘someone is choking’ < čiči (root) stuff into, caulk; swallow
        something + -apceb (lexical suffix for) throat}

318. {čiɡ scream, load crying}:
    1. Tse’-uk-ad, to cry out with pain
       {čiɡ ‘scream’, ‘load cry’ < čiɡ (root) scream, load crying + -i- (infix) + -d
        (transitive)}

319. {čiɡ become rotten, decay}:
    1. As-che’-uk-wil, dirty
       {?esčiɡ’wil ‘it is infected’, ‘it is dirty’ < ?es- (stative) + čiɡ
        become rotten, decay + -il (suffix for) ‘becoming’}
    2. S’che’-a-kwil, a marsh, swamp
       {čiči’wil ‘dirt’, ‘mud’, ‘marsh’ < s- (nominalizer) + čiči (root) rotten, decay,
        filth, infection, dirt, soil + -il (suffix for) becoming}

320. {či’t near, close}:
    1. Ch’tch, near, come near (imp.)
       {čičt ‘kind of near’, ‘kind of close’ < čič (redup.) + čič (root) near, close}
    2. Stil’-a-kum Steilacoom
       {čičt’ilq’cm ‘Steilacoom’ (Hilbert, Miller, Zahir 2001:323) < s-
        (nominalizer) + čič (root) near, close + -al- (affix for) on, in, by + -q’cm
        (variant for) water + -m/-b (experience and middle voice)}

321. {čiɡ gnaw (Snyder 1968:145), chew (Barr 1992-93), chew up (as insects do)
    (Bates/Hess/Hilbert 1994:74)}:
    1. Cho’tid, to gnaw
       {čičtid, ‘gnaw something’, ‘chew something’, ‘chew up something’ (as
        insects do) < čič (root) gnaw, chew + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

322. {čičwab hive, body sores}:
    1. As-che-hwab’, the hive (a disease)
       {?esčičwab ‘hives/sores on body’ < ?es- (stative prefix) + čičwab hive, body
        sores}

323. {čist’ex have a husband}:
**Key (root):**
GG word, definition

(ZZ word-definition)

1. Chest'-hu, s'chest'-hu, husband
   \{sčístxʷ ‘husband’ < s- (nominalizer) + čístxʷ (root) have a husband\}

324. \{čúta? leaf\}:
   1. Chot-la, leaves of the maple
      \{čúta? ‘leaf’\}

2. S’chot-la, the leaves of the maple
   \{sčúta? ‘leaf’ < s- (nominalizer) + čúta? (root) leaf\}

3. Chot-luts, cho-ot-luts, the maple
   \{čútac ‘maple tree’ < čúta? (root) leaf + -ac (lexical suffix for) plant, shrub, bush, tree\}

4. Chotsh-ot-luts, a place where maples grow
   \{čúčútac ‘vine maple tree’ < ču- (redup.) + čút(a?) (root) leaf + -ac (lexical suffix for) plant, shrub, bush, tree\}

325. \{čuləp flea\}:
   1. Cho’-tub, a flea
      \{čuləp ‘flea’\}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

326. {da? name (v.)}:
   1. S’d’a’, s’d’as, a name
      {da? ‘name’ (v.)}
   2. Da, d’as, a name
      {sda? ‘name’ (n.) < s- (nominalizer) + da? (root) name}
   3. O-da’-at-sid, to give a name
      {?udá?acid ‘someone named you’, ‘someone is naming you’ < ?u- (stative)
       da? name + -a- (infix) –cid (patient suffix for) you}

327. {dah emotionally, spiritually and physically support someone}:
   1. S’hi’-na, a species of conjuring
      {šxʷna ‘administration of a shaman, medicine man or woman’ < šxʷ-
       (pervasive) + nah/dah (root) emotionally, spiritually and physically support
       someone}
   2. Sho-dáb, a “medicine”-man, a conjurer
      {šxʷdáhab ‘shaman’, ‘medicine man’, ‘medicine woman’ < šxʷ-
       (pervasive) + dah (root) emotionally, spiritually and physically support
       someone + -a- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice)
   3. S’hén-ha-hum, a conjuring performance
      {šxʷnáham (56) ‘shaman’, ‘medicine man’, ‘medicine women’ < šxʷ-
       (pervasive) + nah/dah (root) emotionally, spiritually and physically support
       someone + -a- (infix) + -b/-m (experiencer and middle voice)
   4. Shi-da’-dab, "medicine" or conjuring
      {šxʷdádáb ‘power of a shaman’, ‘medicine man or woman’ < šxʷ-
       (pervasive) + dah (root) emotionally, spiritually and physically support
       someone + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive) + -ób (experiencer and middle voice)
   5. Sho-na’-nam, “medicine,” conjuring
      {šxʷnánəm (see footnote 56) ‘power of a shaman’, ‘medicine man or
       woman’ < šxʷ- (pervasive) + nah/dah (root) emotionally, spiritually and
       physically support someone + -a- (infix) + -n/-d (transitive) + -om/-ób
       (experiencer and middle voice)

328. {dádatu morning, tomorrow, early}:
   1. Da’-da-to, to-morrow
      {dádatu ‘morning’, ‘tomorrow’, ‘early’}

329. {-dat day, 24-hour period}:

(56) said šxʷdáhab today
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

1. As-dat, is-dat, midnight
   {*?osdat ‘midnight’ < ?os- (stative) + -dat, 24-hour period}

2. To-datl-dat, yesterday
   {tu?otdat ‘yesterday’ < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + -ot- (infix) + -dat, 24-hour period}

330. {dawci body} (Mcleary 1886) (Kinkade 1991:190):
   1. Daut’-si, the body
      {dawci ‘body’}

331. {daw} just now:
   1. Da’-hu, dakhw, just now
      {daw ‘just now’}

332. {sdaXáA seaotter} (Watson 1999:65):
   1. Na’-hatl, a sea-otter
      {naXáA ‘sea-otter’}

333. {daý only, uniquely, very, really, especially, completely; certainly, indeed}:
   1. Dai, only, but, except

   2. Dai’ai’, only, but, except
      {dayaý ‘alone’ < day (root) only, uniquely, very, really, especially, completely; certainly, indeed + -aý (redup.)}

   3. Di-e’, only, but, except
      {dáý?i?oxw ‘alone’ (Ramirez 1994-98)}

334. {dóču? one}:
   1. Dut-cho, one
      {dóču? ‘one’}

   2. As-dut’-cho, one
      {?osdóču? ‘it is one’ < ?os- (stative) + dóču? (root) one}

   3. Tu-dad-cho, 1 man
      {*dxwódóču? ‘one person’, ‘one fathom’ < dxw- (pervasive) + da- (redup.)
      d(ñ)ču? (root) one}

   4. N’cha’-hukh, once, one time
      {n(ñ)ča’at[58] ‘one time’, ‘once’ < dóču? (root) one + -ať (suffix for number of time(s))}

[57] said daXáA today
[58] said d(ñ)ča’at
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

5. Che-ɛlts, one dollar
   {(ds)čú?ilc ‘one dollar’ < dɔču? (root) one + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round
curved object, forehead; rock}

6. Net’ chu, the dentalium, "wampum."
   {*nɔču? (89) ‘one’ (for one fathom of dentalium)}

335. {dɔgʷi you}:
   1. Dug-we, thou, you (sing.)
      {dɔgʷi ‘you’}

336. {dɔkʷ/dɔgʷ inside something relatively small, inside something confining}:
   1. Dekhw, de-ukh, in, within
      {dɔkʷ ‘inside something relatively small’, ‘inside something confining’}
   2. As-dekhw’, as-dukhw’, in, within
   3. Us-de’-ukh, in
      {ʔɔsdɔkʷ ‘something is inside of something’ < ʔɔs- (stative) + dɔkʷ (root)
      inside something relatively small, inside something confining}
   4. O-dug-wus, to put into (as into a bowl)
      {ʔudɔgʷœš ‘someone put something into something’ < ʔu- (stative) + dɔgʷ
      (root) inside something relatively small, inside something confining + -œ-
      (infix) + -š (transitive)}
   5. Tokh-dug-wush, loaded gun, to load a gun
      {dxʷdɔgʷœš ‘put something inside of something’, ‘something that is inside
      of something’ < dxʷ- (pervasive) + dɔgʷ (root) inside something relatively
      small, inside something confining + -œ- (infix) + -š (transitive)}
   6. Tu-du-gwɔlts, to load a gun
      {*dxʷdɔgʷálc ‘load a gun’ < dxʷ- (pervasive) + dɔgʷ (root) inside
      something relatively small, inside something confining + -álc (manipulation
      or construction of something)}
   7. O-tu’-du-gwɔlts, to load a gun
      {*udxʷdɔgʷálc ‘someone loaded a gun’ < ʔu- (stative) + dxʷ- (pervasive)
      + dɔgʷ (root) inside something relatively small, inside something confining
      + -álc (manipulation or construction of something)}
   8. Na’-gwɔ-bet, an echo
      {*nɔɡʷbid (60) ‘in between’ < nɔɡʷ (root) inside something relatively small,
      inside something confining + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i-
      (infix) + -d (transitive)}

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(59) said dɔču? today
(60) said *dɔgʷbid today
9. Dug-kus-sed, to hook or fasten (as a dress)
   \[d\text{og}^w\text{q}sa\text{d} \text{‘fasten hook and eye’} < \text{d}og^w \text{(root) inside something relatively small or confining} + \text{-q}sa \text{(lexical suffix for) point, nose} + \text{-}\text{a} (\text{infix}) + \text{-d (transitive)}\]

10. Hud-de-gweg-sa-le, a "ditty-boy" \{“boy” should be “box”\}
    \[x^w\text{dog}^w\text{ig}^w\text{sa}li \text{‘bag’, ‘pocket’, ‘place where things are kept inside’} < x^w- (pervasive) + \text{dog}^w \text{(root) inside something relatively small, inside something confining} + \text{-ig}^w\text{s} \text{(lexical suffix for) things, possessions} + \text{-a} (\text{infix}) \text{(lexical suffix for) place of}\]

11. O-dug-wa’-bats, the middle of length, halfway
    \{\text{udog}^w\text{abac} \text{‘it was in the middle of something’, ‘it was halfway’} < \text{u-} \text{(stative) + dog}^w \text{(root) inside something relatively small, inside something confining} + \text{-abac} \text{(lexical suffix for) solid object}\}

12. O-dug-witsh, o-da’-gwitsh, the middle of width
    \{\text{udog}^w\text{i}c\text{‘the middle of width’, ‘middle of house/room/pile of things/road’} < \text{u-} \text{(stative) + dog}^w \text{(root) inside something relatively small, inside something confining} + \text{-i}c \text{(lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}\}

13. T’ hud-duk-shid, to bend (as a bow)
    \{*\text{dx}^w\text{dok}^w\text{sh}d \text{‘bend a bow’, ‘put foot/leg inside’ (lit.)} < \text{dx}^w- (pervasive) + \text{dok}^w \text{(root) inside something confining} + \text{-sh}d \text{(lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}\}

337. \{\text{dax}\}:
   1. S’tu-ku-la’-chi, the palm of the hand
      \{\text{sdxala}c\text{i}\text{‘whole open hand’, ‘fingers and all’, ‘palm’} < s- (nominalizer) + \text{dax} \text{(root) + -a}c\text{ (affix for) on, at, in, by} + \text{-a}c\text{i? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}\}

   2. Sukh-he-a’-lat-chi, the fingers collectively
      \{\text{sdxalqsa}c\text{i? ‘fingers’} < s- (nominalizer) + \text{dax} \text{(root) + -a}c\text{ (affix for) on, at, in, by} + \text{-qsa}c\text{i? (lexical suffix for) fingers}\}

338. \{\text{di?- (lexical prefix for) opposite side, beyond}\}:
   1. Di-a’-bats, beyond
      \{\text{di-a}b\text{‘on the other side of an object’} < \text{di-} \text{(lexical prefix for) opposite side, beyond} + \text{-abac} \text{(lexical suffix for) solid object}\}

   2. De-beds, beyond
      \{\text{dibid ‘next’, ‘next to’ (Tweddell 1950:67), ‘other side of’, ‘beyond’} < \text{di-} \text{(lexical prefix for) opposite side, beyond} + \text{-b} \text{ (experiencer and middle voice)} + \text{-i} \text{ (infix)} + \text{-d (transitive)}\}
3. De'-a-de', there, close by
   {di?adi? ‘in the other room’ (of a house), ‘on the other side of the house’
   (inside a house) < di? (prefix for) opposite side, beyond + -adi? (lexical
   suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

4. De'-di-de', there, close by
   {diddi? ‘something is over there’ (plural), ‘they are over there’ < didi-
   (redup.) + di? (root) opposite side, beyond}

5. Di-di, there, close by
   {di? ‘over there’ (Webster 1990) < di- (redup.) + di? (root) opposite side,
   beyond}

6. Al-to'-di, there
   {?al tudi? ‘over there’ < ?al on, at, in  tudi? over there)

7. Al-to'-di-di (dim.), there

8. Di-a-le'-chup, beyond
   {di?aličup ‘other side of fire’, ‘other side of fireplace’ < di?- (prefix for)
   opposite side, beyond + -ičup (lexical suffix for) fire}

9. Di-el, di-el-gwitl, across, on the other side
   {di?il ‘little further away’ < di?- (lexical prefix for) opposite side,
   beyond + -il (suffix for) becoming}

10. Di-el-gwitl, across, on the other side
    {di?ilgwiťt ‘other side of a body of water’ < di?- (lexical prefix for)
       opposite side, beyond + -il- (infix) + -gwiťt (lexical suffix for) canoe,
       vehicle; waterway; curved side; narrow passage}

339. {díbe we, us}:
    1. De'-b
tl, we, us
       {díbe ‘we’, ‘us’}

340. {didståalus wink}:
    1. Snèd-ka’-tus, the wink
       {snidståalus\[61\] ‘a wink’ < s- (nominalizer) + nidstådidstå (root) + -alus (lexical
       suffix for) eye}

341. {dídabu? turnip (Ballard, Plants)}:
    1. Di’-da-bokh, turnips
       {dídabu? ‘turnip’}

\[61\] said sdidståalus today
342. \{x^w^ dik\w advice, train, teach\}:
   1. Ot-hu'-de-kwid, to order, command
      \{?ux^w^ dig\w id 'someone gave advice’, ‘someone has trained someone’,
      ‘someone is teaching’, ‘someone taught’ < ?u- (stative) + x^w- (pervasive) +
      dig\w/dik\w (root) advice, train, teach + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

343. \{du oh, Kinkade give nu oh (Ch) (1991:92)\}:
   1. Do'-te’, you, you there (addressed to a man)
      \{du ti ‘you there’ (to a male) < du oh ti this, the\}
   2. Do-tish'-i-ba, you there (to a man, with respect)
      \{du ti $a ba? ‘you there sir’ (to a male) < du oh ti this, the $a (particle) ba? 
      father, sir\}
   3. Dot-si, you, you there (addressed to a woman)
      \{du tsi ‘you there’ (to a female) < du oh tsi this, the (feminine)\}

344. \{dúk\w change, transform\}:
   1. Do'kwi-butl, the Skagit name for a principal mythological character, familiar also
      to the Niskwalli
      \{dúk\w iβət ‘Transformer’, ‘Changer’ < duk\w (root) change + -iβət\}
   2. No-kwi-makhl, the Skagit name for the principal supernatural being
      \{núk\w imaβt\ ‘Transformer’, ‘Changer’ < nuk\w/duk\w (root) change + -imaβt\}
   3. O-dod-kub, it is bad weather
      \{?udúd(u)k\w\w $aβ ‘the weather was bad’ < ?u- (stative) + du- (redup.) + d(u)k\w
      (root) change, transform + -aβ (experiencer and middle voice)\}
   4. To-datl-dat, yesterday
      \{tudúk\w $aβ\w dat ‘yesterday’ < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially
      remote past) + duk\w (root) change, transform + -$aβt- (infix) + -dat day, 24-
      hour period\}
   5. No-kwutl-da'to, to-morrow
      \{núk\w $aβ\w dat\w x\w ‘tomorrow now’ < duk\w (root) change, transform + -$aβt-
      (infix) + -dat day, 24-hour period + -$ox\w (suffix for) now\}
   6. Sno-kwal-mi-yukh, Snoqualmie
      \{snúq\w almix\w ‘Snoqualmie’ < s- (nominalizer) + nuk\w/duk\w (root)
      change, transform + -$aβl- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -$mix\w/-bix\w (lexical
      Luum\w inaβt\w ‘Transformer is a primary being for all Puget Sound tribes. His powers transformed all things into
      what they are today (see "g\w^w^ sq\w^w^ ulčə? Aunt Susie Sampson Peter": Hilbert, Vi: pages 91-127: Lushootseed Press, 1995).

[62] duk\w iβət Transformer is a primary being for all Puget Sound tribes. His powers transformed all things into
what they are today (see “g\w^w^ sq\w^w^ ulčə? Aunt Susie Sampson Peter”: Hilbert, Vi: pages 91-127: Lushootseed Press, 1995).
[63] said dúk\w iβət today
[64] said dúk\w $aβ\w dat\w x\w today

60
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

  suffix for) homogenous group or cluster, life force, person(s), animals,
  world, land, breast}

345. {duukʷ iron, knife}:
  1. Snokw, iron, a knife
     {snuukʷ[64] ‘iron’, ‘knife’ < s- (nominalizer) + nuukʷ (root)}

  2. No-kwed, an iron arrow-head
     {núu(kʷ)qʷid[66] ‘iron arrow head’ (Daniels) < nuukʷ/duukʷ (root) iron,
     knife + -qʷid (lexical suffix for) head; top, summit}

  3. Sno-do-kwal’-li, sheath
     {snudúukʷ.ali[67] ‘sheath for a knife’, ‘place of knife’ (lit.) < s-
     (nominalizer) + nu-/du- (redup.) + nuukʷ/duukʷ (root) iron, knife + -ali
     (lexical suffix for) place of}

346. {dxʷ (pervasive prefix)}:
  1. Nu
     {nxʷ[68] (pervasive prefix)}

347. {dxʷ (lexical prefix for) toward, to}:
  1. Nu
     {nxʷ (lexical prefix for) toward, to (see footnote 68)}

348. {dxʷ-s- (derivation prefix sequence for) profession, proclivity, occupation}:
  1. Nus
     {nxʷ-s- (derivation prefix sequence for) ‘profession’, ‘proclivity’,
     ‘occupation’ < nxʷ- (pervasive) + s- (nominalizer) (see footnote 68)}.

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[65] said sdúqʷalbixʷ today
[66] said dúu(kʷ)qʷid today
[67] said sdudúukʷali today
[68] said dxʷ- today
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

349. {da⁹ḥ- (lexical prefix for) right side}:
1. Dza-a' chi, the right hand
   {da⁹ḥači? 'right hand', 'right forearm' < da⁹ḥ- (lexical prefix for) right side
     + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, forearm}

2. Dza-ha'le-gwut, to the right
   {da⁹ḥalig̣-ači? 'right side' < da⁹ḥ- (lexical prefix for) right + -ači? (lexical suffix for)
     on, at, in, by + -ig̣ači? (lexical suffix for) inside the body, inside, side of
     body's mental process}

3. Dza'-shid, the foot, the right foot
   {da⁹ḥ-ašid 'right foot' < da⁹ḥ- (lexical prefix for) right side + -ašid (lexical
     suffix for) foot, lower leg}

4. Dza-sh'd-shid (plur.), the feet, the right feet
   da⁹ḥ-ašid-šid 'feet, right foot' < da⁹ḥ- right side + -ašid (redup.) + -ašid (lexical
     suffix for) foot, lower leg}

350. {da⁹ḳw rock, shake}:
1. Dza'-a-gwut, to rock (as a cradle)
   {da⁹ḳwači? 'rock it', 'shake it' < da⁹ḳw/da⁹ḳ- (root) rock, shake + -a- (infix) +
     -d (transitive)}

2. Od-za'-kwut, to quiver, rock, "teeter."
   {?u⁶da⁹ḳwad 'someone is shaking/rocking something' < ?u- (stative) + da⁹ḳw
     (root) shake, rock + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

3. Dza’kw'-ted'-etl, The cradle-stick, to which it is hung (Snoh.)
   {da⁹ḳw-tad?i? 'cradle stick', 'rocker' < da⁹ḳw (root) rock, shake+ -tad (suffix
     indicating implement) + -i?i? (lexical suffix for) infant, child}

4. Dza-duk-ted-či?, the cradle-stick or rocker
   {da⁹ḳw-tad?i? 'cradle stick', 'rocker' < da⁹ (redup.) da⁹ḳw (root) rock,
     shake+ -tad (suffix indicating implement) + -i?i? (lexical suffix for) infant,
     child}

351. {da⁶l da⁶l reverse the side of, turn over; turn around (180 degrees); go around or over
     a hill or obstruction}:
1. Dze'-la'chi, six
   {da⁶l-ači? 'six' < da⁶l (root) reverse the side of, turn over; turn around (180
     degrees); go around or over a hill or obstruction + -ači? (lexical suffix for)
     hand}

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(69) jššad is foot
(70) jššašad or jššadšad is feet
2. Dzlatch-elts, six dollars
   \{\text{Dzl\text{\textasciicircum}a\text{\textasciicircum}t\text{\textasciicircum}ch\text{\textasciicircum}t\text{\textasciicircum}lts, six dollars} \}\ < \text{Dz}\text{\textasciicircum}ol\text{\textasciicircum}ci\text{\textasciicircum} (\text{root}) \text{reverse the side of, turn over; turn around (180 degrees); go around or over a hill or obstruction} + -ači? (\text{lexical suffix for}) \text{hand, lower arm + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock}\

3. Dzl\text{\textasciicircum}a\text{\textasciicircum}t\text{\textasciicircum}chi-\text{\textasciicircum}la\text{\textasciicircum}hu, six times
   \{\text{Dzl\text{\textasciicircum}a\text{\textasciicircum}l\text{\textasciicircum}ci\text{\textasciicircum}t\text{\textasciicircum}a\text{\textasciicircum}l\text{\textasciicircum}x\text{\textasciicircum}six times} \}\ < \text{Dz}\text{\textasciicircum}ol\text{\textasciicircum}ci\text{\textasciicircum} (\text{root}) \text{reverse the side of, turn over; turn around (180 degrees); go around or over a hill or obstruction} + -ači? (\text{lexical suffix for}) \text{hand, lower arm + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock + -\text{a}\text{\textasciitilde} (suffix for) number of times + -ěx\text{\textasciicircum} (suffix for) now}\

4. Se-la'chi a'-chi, 60
   \{\text{Se\text{\textasciicircum}la'\text{\textasciicircum}chi a'\text{\textasciicircum}chi, 60} \}\ < \text{Se}\text{\textasciicircum}la\text{\textasciicircum} (\text{root}) \text{reverse side of, turn over; turn around (180 degrees), go around or over a hill or obstruction}\

352. \{\text{Dzalq reverse side of, turn over; turn around (180 degrees), go around or over a hill or obstruction}\}:
   1. Dzal-kos, to turn over in bed
      \{\text{Dzal\text{\textasciicircum}kus 'look over one's shoulder' < Dzalq (root) reverse side of, turn over; turn around (180 degrees), go around or over a hill or obstruction + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}\

353. \{\text{Dzak ignorant, not to know, confused}\}:
   1. Ast-zat-lab, ignorant, uninformed
      \{\text{?esDzak\text{\textasciicircum}lab 'someone is confused, ignorant or does not know' < ?es- (stative prefix) + Dzak (root) ignorant, not to know, confuse + -\text{eb} (experiencer and middle voice)}\

2. Ad zat-le-bid, to be ignorant, not to know
   \{\text{?esDzak\text{\textasciicircum}labid 'someone is confused about something' < ?es- (stative prefix) + Dzak (root) ignorant, not to know, confuse + \text{bi} (secondary stem suffix) + d (transitive)}\

3. Od-zat-lab, to lose the way, blunder in speech, make a mistake
   \{\text{?udDzak\text{\textasciicircum}lab 'someone did not know/was confused' < ?u- (stative prefix) + Dzak confused, unknowledgeable + -\text{eb} (experiencer and middle voice)}\

354. \{\text{Dfaq mourn}\}:
   1. O-dza'kad, Wail for the dead
      \{\text{?udDfaq\text{\textasciicircum}ad 'someone mourned' < ?u- (stative) + Dfaq (root) mourn + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}\

64
Key \{root\}:

GG word, definition

\{ZZ word-definition\}

355. \{ëafa\ fall, topple over, fell something\}:

1. Ast-zak, a fallen tree
   \{?esëafa ‘something is fallen’ < ?es- (stative) + ëafa (root) fall, topple over, fell something\}

2. Od-zokhw’, to blow down
   \{?udëafa ‘something/someone fell down’ (from standing upright) < ?u- (stative) + ëafa (root) fall, topple over, fell something\}

3. Dza’ ka-gwil, to lean
   \{ëafa-gwil ‘lean self against something’; ‘lay self down’ < ëafa (root) fall, topple over, fell something + -agwil (doer put self in action)\}

356. \{ëafxw melt\}:

1. Dzukh-hwalts, od-zukhw, to melt (as snow)
   \{ëafxwalc ‘defrost or thaw something specific’ < ëafxw (root) melt + -alc (manipulation or construction of something)\}

2. Od-zokhw, to melt
   \{?udëafxw ‘something melted’, ‘it melted’ < ?u- (stative) + ëafxw thaw, melt\}

357. \{ëódisis tooth\}:

1. Dza'-dis, the teeth
   \{ëódisis ‘tooth’\}

358. \{ëógwə? monster\}:

1. Juz'-wa, zug'-wa, frights, monsters
   \{ëógwə? ‘monster’\}

2. As-dzed-gwa'-tub, crazy
   \{?esëógwə?tab ‘an unordinary spirit has entered the body to cause you to be crazy’ < ?es- (stative) + ëógwa?/ëógwə? monster + -tab (third person)\}

3. M’s-jug-wa, certain monsters
   \{mèsëógwə?\[71\] ‘has monsters’ < mès-/bès- (prefix for) inherent right of ownership + ëógwə? (root) monster\}

359. \{ëólchu? wave, surf\}:

1. Dzol-chu, waves, surf
   \{ëólchu? ‘wave’, ‘surf’\}

\[71\] said bèsëógwə? today
360. {d\text{"aq} bend over, stoop, get low, crawl}:  
   1. Dzuk-kel, to stoop  
   \{d\text{"aq}il ‘bend over’, ‘stoop’, ‘get low’, ‘crawl’ < d\text{"aq} (root) bend over, stoop, get low, crawl + -il (suffix for) becoming\}

361. {d\text{"aq}, grind, sharpen}:  
   1. Dzuk-kud, dz\text{\&} kad, the sound of whetting on a stone  
   \{d\text{"aq}ad ‘grind it’, ‘sharpen it’ < d\text{"aq} (root) grind, sharpen + -\text{\&} (infix) + -d (transitive)\}  
   2. Od-zuk‘-kud, to whet (as a knife on a stone)  
   \{?ud\text{"aq}ad ‘someone ground/sharpened something’ ?u- (stative) + d\text{"aq} ground, sharpen+ -\text{\&} (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

362. {d\text{"ox} move}:  
   1. Dzukh-tzut, move (to make room),  
   \{d\text{"ox}cut ‘move self’ < d\text{"ox} (root) move + -cut (reflexive)\}  
   2. Dzukh‘-tzut, to move, make room  
   \{d\text{"ox}ad ‘move’, ‘make room’, ‘move feet’ < d\text{"ox} (root) move + -\text{\&}ad (lexical suffix for) foot\}

363. {d\text{"ox}w\text{\&}t vomit}:  
   1. dzo‘-hwut, to vomit  
   \{?ud\text{"ox}w\text{\&}t ‘someone vomited’ < ?u- (stative) + d\text{"ox}w\text{\&}t (root) vomit\}

364. {d\text{"idi}hi? pregnant}:  
   1. As-dz\text{\&}d‘-za-he’, pregnant  
   \{?es\text{"idi}hi? ‘she is pregnant’ < ?es- (stative) + d\text{"idi}hi? (root) pregnant\}  
   2. Od-zed-zi, to conceive  
   \{?ud\text{"idi}hi(hi)? ‘she was pregnant’ < ?u- (stative) + d\text{"idi}hi(hi)? (root) pregnant\}

365. {d\text{"ix}w first}:  
   1. Dze‘-hu, dzi‘-hu, litl-dze‘-hu, first, foremost  
   \{d\text{"ix}w ‘first’\}  
   2. Litl-dzi‘-hu, before, go before  
   \{li\text{\&}d\text{"ix}w ‘they were first’ < li\text{\&}- (prefix for) by what route, located where, by what means + d\text{"ix}w (root) first\}

366. {d\text{"uh}ohb talk, speak}:  
   1. Od-\text{\&}ohub to harangue  
   \{?ud\text{"uh}ohb ‘someone talked’, ‘someone gave a speech’ < ?u- (stative) + d\text{\&}uh (root) + -\text{\&}b (experiencer and middle voice)\}
**Key (root):**

GG word, definition

(ZZ word-definition)

367. **{Dub kick}:**

1. Od-zo'-bed, od zo'-but, to kick

   {?udDub ‘someone/something kicked someone/something’ < ?u- (stative) +
   Dub kick + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

368. **{Duloq spindle whorl}:**

1. Dzo'-lak, a distaff

   {Duloq ‘spindle whorl’}
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

369. {góq bright}:
   1. As-guk’-kel, sunshiny, bright
      {?əs³g̱q̱il ‘it is bright’, ‘it is sunshiny’ < ʔəs- (stative prefix) + góq (root)
      bright + -il (suffix for) become}
   2. S’guk-kiq, daylight
      {sg̱q̱íl ‘daylight’ < s- (nominalizer) + góq (root) brightness, sunshine + -il
      (suffix for) become}

370. {gáq open}:
   1. As-guk, us-guk, open
      Us-guk, open, clear
      {?əs³g̱q̱ ‘something is opening’ < ʔəs- (stative) + gáq open + -il (suffix for)
      become}
   2. O-guk, to open (as a door), to clear up
      {ʔuɡ̱áq ‘something was opened’ < ʔu- (stative) + gáq (root) open}
   3. O-guk-kub, to open (as a door), to clear up
      {ʔuɡ̱áq̱ad ‘someone opened something’ < ʔu- (stative) + gáq (root) open + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
   4. O-guk-kub, to open
      {ʔuɡ̱áq̱eb ‘it was opened’ < ʔu- (stative) + gáq (root) open + -eb
      (experiencer and middle voice)}
   5. Guk-shids, open (imp.)
      {góq̱šic ‘open it for me’ (imperative) < gáq (root) open + -ši- (dative) + -t
      (transitive) + -s me}
   6. Guk-kot-sid-dub; (v. o-guk), to open
      {gáq̱uciḏeb ‘open the door’ < gáq (root) open + -ucid (lexical suffix for)
      door, doorway, opening, road, mouth + -eb (experiencer and middle voice)}

371. {gáx loosen, bail out (of jail); unraveled, untie}:
   1. Gukh-had, gukh-hed, unstrung (as a bow), untied, loose
      {góx̱ad ‘loosen it’, ‘untie it’ < gáx (root) loosen, bail out (of jail); unraveled,
      untie + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
   2. O-ghat, to unstring, untie
      {ʔuɡ̱áx ‘something was loose’, ‘something was untied’ < ʔu- (stative) + gáx
      (root) loosen, bail out (of jail)}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

g

372. {gʷádaʔkw antlers, horn}:
  1. Gwa'-dukw, a horn
     {gʷádaʔkw 'horn', 'antler'}
  2. As-gwa'-duk'w, horned, a buck
     {ʔosgʷádaʔkw 'something is horned', 'a buck' < ʔos- (stative) + gʷádaʔkw (root) antlers, horn}

373. {gʷal capsize}:
  1. O-gwal', to upset
     {ʔugʷáll 'it capsized' < ʔu- (stative) + gʷal (root) capsize}

374. {gʷalč teach}:
  1. O-gwal', to explain, teach, show how
     {ʔugʷállč 'something was taught' < ʔu- (stative) + gʷalč (root) teach}
  2. O-gwa'-la-chid, teach me
     {ʔugʷállčsid 'teach someone' < ʔu- (stative) + gʷalč (root) teach + -ši- (dative) + -d (transitive)}

375. {gʷat who}:
  1. Gwat, who
     {gʷat 'who'}
  2. Gwat-chu? gwat-ko? who are you?
     {gʷat čəxʷ 'who are you?' < gʷat who čəxʷ you}
  3. gwat-ko? who are you?
     {gʷat kwí 'who is it?' < gʷat who kwí a, an}

376. {gʷəč look for, search}:
  1. Gwut'-chid, look for, seek (imp.)
     {gʷəčəd 'look for it', 'look for someone' < gʷəč (root) look for, search + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  2. N'gwut-chid, to chase
     {nxʷgʷəčəd(72) 'seek it', 'look for it' < nxʷ- (pervasive) + gʷəč (root) look for, search + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

377. {gʷəd down, below, underneath}:
1. Gwud-behw', the dewberry and vine
   {gʷədbixʷ ‘blackberry’ < gʷəd (root) down, below, underneath + -bixʷ (lexical suffix for) homogenous group or cluster, life force, person(s), animals, world, land, breast}
2. Gwud-be’-hwuts, the dewberry and vine
   {gʷədbixʷac ‘blackberry bush’ < gʷəd (root) down, below, underneath + -bixʷ (lexical suffix for) homogenous group or cluster, life force, person(s), animals, world, land, breast + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

378. {gʷədil/gʷádił sit; sit up or stand up from a laying position}:
1. Gwud-del, sit (imp.)
   {gʷədil/gʷádił ‘sit’; ‘sit up or stand up from a laying position’}
2. O-gwud-del, to sit, sit up
   {?uəgʷədil ‘someone sat’, ‘someone got up from laying down’ < ?u- (stative) + gʷədil (root) sit down, get up from a lying position}
3. Sukh’a-gwud-de, a seat, a chair
   {sexgʷədi(l) ‘chair’, ‘bench’, ‘something to sit on’ < sex- (prefix for) by means of + gʷədil (root) sit, get sit-up or stand up from laying position}

379. {gʷəl and, but, or, then, next; as if}:
1. Gul, gwul (meaning unknown)
   Kel, kul, gul (meaning unknown)
   {gʷəl ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘or’, ‘then’, ‘next’; ‘as if’}

380. {gʷəlal- kill, injure}:
1. Gwol-alt’, to kill, wound, strike
   {gʷəlaľd ‘kill someone’, ‘injure someone’, ‘beat someone up’ < gʷəlal- (root) kill, injure + -d (transitive)}
2. O-gwul-lalt’, to strike, wound, kill
   {?uəgʷəlaľd ‘someone was injured/killed’ < ?u- (stative) + gʷəlal- (root) kill, injured + -d (transitive)}

381. {gʷər belong to}:
1. Getl, gutl, gwutl, of or belonging to
   381.1.1. {gʷər ‘belong to’}

382. {gʷəsub bark on cattail (thin growth at the base of cattail reeds peeled off before weaving the reed. Sometimes referred to as ‘wings’) (Waterman 1973:9)}:
1. Gwus-sob, a species of grass, a coarse thread
   {gʷəsub ‘bark on cattail’}
2. Uk-so'-bus, small baskets

{?ugwosubus ‘make a small closely woven basket of cattail’, Waterman gives g*wosubus small closely woven basket of cattail (1973: 9) < ?u- (stative) + g*wsub (root) bark on cattail + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

383. {gwx loose, unraveled}:
1. As-gwi-ha’, fringed

{?osgwoxaxad ‘it is fringed’, ‘the ends are unraveled’ < ?os- (stative) + gwx (root) loose, unraveled + -axad (lexical suffix for) arm, wing, side appendage; edge}

384. {gwicgwič move residence}:
1. Gwitsh’-gwitsh, to move from place to place

{gwicgwič ‘to move residence’}

385. {gwih invite, call for, call to}:
1. O-gwe’-gwi, to assemble

{?ugwgwi ‘people gathered via invitation’, ‘there was an invitational’ < ?u- (stative) + gwi- (redup.) + gwi (root) invite, call for, call to}

386. {wil dig up something buried}:
1. O-gwe’-lid, to uncover

{?ugwilid ‘something was dug up’, ‘it was dug up’ < ?u- (stative) + gwil (root) dig up something buried + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

387. {-girt (lexical suffix for) canoe, boat, waterway; curved side; narrow passage way}:
1. Gwitl (meaning unknown)

{-girt (lexical suffix for) canoe, boat, waterway; curved side; narrow passage way}

388. {gistalb sand}:
1. Gwis-tulb, earth, sand

{gistalb ‘sand’}

2. Se-gwes’-tulb, skwes’-tulb, earth, soil, sand, dust, &c

Sgwis-tulb, s-gwes’-tulb, (q.v. earth)

{sgistálb ‘sand’ < s- (nominalizer) + gístálb (root)}

389. {guhob bark (canine)}:
1. O-gwo’-hub, to bark (as a dog)

{?ughuhob ‘it is barking’, ‘it was barking’ < ?u- (stative) + guh (root) bark (canine) + -ob (experiencer and middle voice)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

h

390. \{há?œc horse clam, black nose clam\}:
   1. Hάds, ha’-huds, a species of clam, lutraria
      \{há?œc ‘horse clam’, ‘black nose clam’\}

391. \{ha?kʷ ago\}:
   1. A’-kwi ha’-kwi (dim.). in a little while
      \{…?œ kwi ha?kʷ ‘…a long time ago’, ‘…for a long time’ < ?œ kwi
         (determiner system) + ha?kʷ ago, for a long time\}
   2. Ha-œkw’, by and by
      \{ha?kʷ ‘ago’, ‘for a long time’\}
   3. To-sak, old (of things), of old
      \{tushá?kʷ ‘a long time ago’ < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially
         remote past) + ha?kʷ (root) ago\}
   4. Tôs-a’-go, old (of things), of old
      \{tushágwœxʷ ‘a long time ago’ < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially
         remote past) + s- (nominalizer) + hagʷ/ha?kʷ (root) ago + -œxʷ (suffix for)
         now\}

392. \{ha?𐅖 good, nice, pretty; be nice, be beautiful, be pretty\}:
   1. HAtl, good, glad, pleased
      \{ha?𐅖 ‘good’, ‘nice’, ‘pretty’; ‘be nice’, ‘be beautiful’, ‘be pretty’\}

393. \{haac long, tall\}:
   1. Hâts, tall, long
      \{haac ‘long’, ‘tall’\}
   2. Hâds-kus, long-nosed
      \{hâacqs ‘long-nosed’ < haac (root) long, tall + -QS (lexical suffix for) nose,
         point\}
   3. Had-zai’-yot-sid, a long chin
      \{hâdpâyucid ‘long-chinned’ < hâdp/haac (root) long, tall + -ayucid (lexical
         suffix for) chin\}
   4. Sad’-zup, tall, long
      \{s(h)âdpœb ‘tall person’ < s- (nominalizer) + hâdp/haac (root) long, tall + -œb
         (experiencer and middle voice)\}
394. {hásab sneeze}:
1. O-ha'-sub, o-hwa-sub, to sneeze
   O-hwa'-sub, o-ha'-sub, to sneeze
   {?uhásab 'someone sneezed' < ?u- (stative) + hás (root) sneeze+ -əb
   (experiencer and middle voice)}

395. {hawú (a greeting) (Thompson 1979:44)}:
1. Ha-wo’ a salutation on arrival
   {hawú (a greeting)}

396. {hay1 then, next}:
1. Hai, enough, stop (when helped to food)
   {hay ‘then’, ‘next’}

2. Haikh, stop there, that’s enough (when one is helped to food)
   {háyaxw ‘then now’, ‘next now’ < hay (root) then, next + -əxw (suffix for) now}

3. Hai-et'-la, ai-ut'-la, come quick, hurry
   {hay əšəxw ‘now, come here’ < hay now əš (root) come, bring + -əxw now}

4. Hai-uk'-lo, quick, let us go
   {hay ʔuuxw ‘now go’ < hay now ʔu (root) go + -əxw (suffix for) now}

397. {hay2 know something}:
1. A-said’-hu, to know, understand
   {?əsháydxw ‘someone knows something’, ‘someone found out about
   something’ < əs- (stative) + hay (root) know + -dxw (transitive)}

398. həbú pigeon}:
1. Hum-o’, pigeon
   {həmú ‘pigeon’}

399. {ḥad warm, hot}:
1. O-hud a ukhw’, to become warm
   {?uhódəxw ‘someone got warm now’, ‘something got warm now’ > ?u-
   (stative) + ḥad (root) warm, hot + -əxw (suffix for) now}

2. Had-dub, summer
   {hádəb ‘summer’, ‘warm weather’ < ḥad (root) warm, hot + + -əb
   (experiencer and middle voice)}

3. Sd'-dub, s’had-dub summer
   {s(h)ádəb ‘summer’ < s- (nominalizer) + ḥad (root) warm, hot + -əb
   (experiencer and middle voice)}
**Key (root):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GG word, definition</th>
<th>ZZ word-definition</th>
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4. O-ha-dakh', to warm
   
   `{?uhadqw 'someone/something was warmed' < ?u- (stative) + had (root) warm + -qw} |

5. O-he'-hud-dub, the spring
   
   `{?uhedab 'it was spring', 'it was a little warm' < ?u- (stative) + hi- (redup.) + had (root) warm, hot + -ab (experiencer and middle voice)} |

6. Pad-a-hed, when, ever
   
   `{padahed 'summer' < ped- (prefix for) time of, season + -a- (infix) + had (root) warm} |

7. Put-hed, when, ever
   
   `{pedhahed 'summer' < ped- (prefix for) time of, season + had (root) warm} |

400. `{hediw come inside (the house/building)}:

1. Hud-dekhw', in, within
   
   `{hediw 'come inside' (the house/building)} |

2. Hud-de'-hu, in, within
   
   `{hediwex 'come inside (the house/building) now' (imp.) < hediw (root) come inside (the house/building) + -ex (suffix for) now} |

3. O-hud-dekhw, to come inside
   
   `{?uhediw 'somebody came into the building/house' > ?u- (stative) + hediw (root) come inside (the house/building)} |

401. `{hedu? humpback salmon, humpy}:

1. Hud'-do, the humpbacked salmon, S. proteus
   
   `{hedu? 'humpback salmon', 'humpy'} |

402. `{halgwə? they, them}:

1. Del-gwa, they
   
   Hal-gwa', qu. she, she who
   
   `{halgwa? 'they', 'them'} |

403. `{helif? alive}:

1. Ha-le', alive
   
   `{helif? 'alive'} |

2. Ha-likh', alive
   
   `{helifex 'alive now' < helif? (root) alive + -ex (suffix for) now} |

404. `{dxwashide? a type of spiritual power}:

1. S'hi'-na, kind of conjuring
   
   `{dxwashide? 'a type of spiritual power' < dxw- (pervasive) + hifide? (root)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

405. {hikw big, large}:
   1. Hekw, large
      {hikw ‘large’, ‘big’}
   2. Hek-hobt, an oar
      {hikw ũubt ‘oar’, ‘large paddle’ < hikw big, large ũubt paddle}
   3. Hekh-pai’-yultsh, a large dish or plate
      {hikw ũpáylč ‘large cedar bowl or platter’ < hikw big, large ũpá (root)
      cedar + -ulč (lexical suffix for) container, belly}
   4. Hekw-gwil-de’, mule
      {bigwaldi? ‘mule’, ‘big ears’ (lit.) < hikw big, large -aldi? (lexical suffix for) ears, side}
   5. Hekw’sho’, dear (in price)
      {hikw sxwúyub ‘big sale’ < hikw big, large s- (nominalizer) + wúyub (root) sell}
   6. A-kekw, loud (as talking)
      {…?e I(i) hikw ‘big’ (used as adverb, e.g., ṫuuxudāxud ?e kw(i) hikw
      ‘someone spoke load’) < ?e k(i) (determiner system) hikw (root) big, large
      (see Loud, Chapter 2)}

406. {hila? look (imperative)}:
   1. He’-lab, see (imp.)
      {hílab ‘look’ (imp.) < hila? (root) look (imperative) + b (experiencer and
      middle voice)}

407. {híwil go ahead, precede; go on, go away; in front}:
   1. Hé’-wil, be gone (imp.), go on (as with a story)
      {híwil ‘go ahead’, ‘precede’; ‘go on’, ‘go away’; ‘in front’}
   2. Hé’-wil-la, be gone (imp.), go on (as with a story)
      {híwilaxw ‘go ahead now’, ‘precede now’, ‘go on now’, ‘go away now’ <
      hiwil (root) go ahead, precede; go on, go away; in front + -axw (suffix for)
      now}

408. {hu?’ large dentalium (Waterman 1973:78)}:
   1. Hotl, the larger dentalium shells
      {hu?’ ‘large dentalium’}

409. {hud fire, burn}:
   1. Hod, hot, fire
      {hud ‘fire’, ‘burn’}
   2. O-hod, to burn
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

{?uhúd ‘it was warm/hot’ < ?u- (stative) + hud (root) fire, burn.}

3. S’ho’-da-le, a fire-place

{shúdali ‘fireplace’ < s- (nominalizer) + hud (root) fire + -ali (lexical suffix for) place of}

4. N’do-hu-døb, to warm the posteriors

{dxw?uhúdøp ‘warmed posterior’, ‘burned posterior’ < dxw- (pervasive) + hud (root) fire, burn, warm + -øp/-ap bottom, base, buttocks}

5. Ho-duk-sid, to light (as a candle)

{húdqød ‘light the end’ (such as a candle) < hud (root) fire, burn + -qs (lexical suffix for) nose, point + -ø- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

410. {huy do, make, prepare, finish, be thus}:
1. Ho-yokh, ho-yøkhw’, stop, finish (imp.)

{húyøxw ‘finish now’, ‘complete(it now)’ (imperative), ‘it is finished now’, ‘that is all now’, ‘it is completed now’ < huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus + -øxw (suffix for) now}

2. O-ho’-yukh, to finish

{?uhúyøxw ‘it is finished now’, ‘someone is finished now’ < ?u- (stative) + huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus + -øxw (suffix for) now}

3. Ho’-i, good-bye

{huy ‘goodbye’, ‘next time’ (i.e. “until we meet again”) < huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus}

4. Ho-yot, do (imp.)

{húyud ‘make it, prepare it’ < huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

5. O-ho’-yot, to do

{?uhúyud ‘someone made something’, ‘someone is making something’ < ?u- (stative) + huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

6. Ho’-yil, to become, to grow like

{húyil ‘become’ < huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus + -il (suffix for) becoming}

7. Hu’-ye-lo, to become, to be changed or transformed

{húyøloxw ‘become now’ < huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus + -il (suffix for) becoming + -øxw (suffix for) now}
Key (root):

{GG word, definition}

{ZZ word-definition}

8. Hu-i-da’-litld, to cook

{huydálitəd ‘prepare food’ < huy (root) do, make, prepare, finish, be thus +
-d (transitive) + -alitəd (lexical suffix for) food}
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

411. {jač river rises, river floods}:
   1. O-jəts, to overflow
      {{u}jəč ‘the river rose’, ‘the river flooded’ < ?u- (stative) + jač (root) river
       rises, river floods}

412. {sjaD necklace, large kerchief that can be tied about the neck; draped}:
   1. As-jədsh {As-jədsh. see Neck in Chapter II}, the neck
      {{u}sjaD ‘neck’, ‘place for a necklace’ < ?o- (stative) + jaD (root)
       necklace, large kerchief that can be tied about the neck; draped}

   2. Jəd-shib, a necklace
      {{u}jəDshib/sjaDshib ‘necklace’, ‘wear a necklace’ < s- (nominalizer) + jaD
       (root) necklace, large kerchief that can be tied about the neck; draped + -əb
       (experiencer and middle voice)}

413. {jəšəd foot, lower leg}:
   1. Jesh-id, claw of a crab, the thigh
      {jəšəd ‘foot’, ‘lower leg’}

   2. Dza’-sh’d-shid, feet
      {jəšədsəd ‘feet’, ‘lower legs’ < jəšəd (root) foot, lower leg + -əd (redup.)}

414. {ju? enjoy, joyful}:
   1. O-ju il, to be glad, pleased, proud
      {{u}jú?il ‘someone is joyful’, ‘he is joyful’, ‘she is joyful’ < ?u- (stative) +
       ju? (root) enjoy + -il (suffix for) becoming}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

k

415. {ka open the mouth}:
1. O-ka'-had, to open the mouth
   {ʔukáad ‘someone opened their mouth’, ‘he opened his mouth’, ‘she opened his mouth’, ‘something opened its mouth’ < ʔu- (stative) + ka (root) open the mouth + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. As-ka'ad, open-mouthed
   {…ʔeskáads ‘his/her/its mouth is upon’ (dependant phrase) < ʔes- (stative) + ká (root) open the mouth + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive) + -es (dependant clause suffix for) him, her, it}

416. {kals sunflower root (Ballard, Plants)}:
1. Kdls, the sunflower root
   {kals ‘sunflower root’}

417. {káwič hunchback}:
1. Kau'-its, a hunchback
   {káwič ‘hunchback’ < káw (root) + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

2. As-kau'-ith, hunchbacked
   {ʔeskáwič ‘someone is hunchback’ < ʔes- (stative) + káw (root) + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

418. {kawrasing/qaH w tin can, tin}:
1. Kaukh, tin, tin ware
   {kawrasing/qaH ‘tin can’, ‘tin’}

419. {káya? grandmother, great-aunt}:
1. Ke'-ya, a grandmother or great-aunt
   {káya? ‘grandmother’, ‘great-aunt’}

2. Se-ke'-ya, my grandmother
   {tsi káya? ‘the grandmother’, ‘the great-aunt’ < tsi the (feminine) káya? grandmother}

420. {káykay, skáykay blue jay}:
1. Skai-kai, blue jay
   {skáykay ‘blue jay’ < s- (nominalizer) + káykay (root) blue jay}

2. Skai'-ki-kai, a thief
   {skáykiyikay ‘behavior like a blue jay’ < s- (nominalizer) + káykay (root) blue jay + -ki- (redup.)}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

421. {skáyu corpse, ghost}:
    1. Skai-yu, a corpse, ghost
       {skáyu ‘corpse’, ‘ghost’ < s- (nominalizer) + kayu? (root)}

422. {kóki? unnamed child}:
    1. Skuk-ke-itl, a cradle
       {skókiʔiʔt ‘cradle’ < s- (nominalizer) + kókiʔ (root) unnamed child + -iʔt
        (lexical suffix for) child, infant}

423. {*kiyúwiya Wilson’s snipe (Turner 1976: 58)}:
    1. Ke-o’-ya, tattler
       {*kiyúwiya ‘Wilson’s snipe’}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

424. {ká'ka? crow}:
   1. Ka'-ka, crow
      {ká'ka? ‘crow’}

425. {kádayu? rat}:
   1. Ka'-dai'-yu, the hairy-tailed rat, neotoma
      {kádayu? ‘rat’}

426. {skaX river otter}:
   1. Skottl, the land-otter
      {skaX ‘river otter’ < s- (nominalizer) + kaX (root)}

427. {kap bend}:
   1. K’po’-sud, to flatten the head
      {k(a)pusd ‘flatten the head’ < kap (root)) bend + -us (lexical suffix for)
       face, cliff, surface + -e- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

428. {kaw chew (food)}:
   1. O-ka’-wa-lekw, to chew
      {?uKáwalikw ‘someone chewed it up’, ‘someone/something is chewing it up’
       < ?u- (stative) + kaw (root) chew (food) + -alikw (continuative action)}

429. {kaX}:
   1. Ka-hos, a club
      {*kaXus, ‘club for fish’, Haeberlin/Gunther give kaXústedad ‘club for
       killing fish made of maple or alder’ (1976:26) < kaX (root) + -us (lexical
       suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

   2. Ka ho’ sin, a club
      {*kaXuson(73) ‘club for fish’ < kač (root) + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff,
       surface + -en/-ød (transitive)}

430. {kóplaš/kóplač club}:
   1. Kup-lush, a slung-shot, a loaded stick
      {kóplaš ‘stone club with wooden handle’ (Mcleary 1886) (Kinkade
       1991:192), kóplač (Beavert 2008)}

431. {kilč narrow place, tight fit}:
   1. As-ke’-lis, tight (as a dress) {?eskilč ‘a narrow place’, ‘something is a tight fit’ <
      ?es- (stative) + kilč (root) narrow place, tight fight}

(73) said *kaXusød today
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

kw

432. {kʷá send}:
   1. Kwad’h, a message
   2. Kwad, a mosquito
      {kʷáad ‘send’<74>; ‘mosquito’ (Barr 1992-93) < kʷa (root) send + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive))
   3. O-kwa’-sid-chud, to send on a message
      {?ukʷášid čād ‘I passed on a message’, ‘I passed the message along for someone’, < ?u- (stative) + kʷa (root) send + -č- (dative) + -d (transitive) čād I, me}

433. {kʷal weave}:
   1. Kl’-pat’, the figures on baskets
      {*kʷalopád ‘figures on basket’, ‘making figures on basket’, (Waterman gives kʷálap general term for making soft baskets (1973:10)) < kʷal (root) weave + -ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks + -ad}
   2. Kwe-lo’-litsh, a basket
      {kʷalúč ‘basket’ < kʷal (root) weave + -ulč (lexical suffix for) container, belly}
   3. As-kwál’-gwus, crosswise
      {*?oskʷálqʷəs ‘weave crosswise’ < ?əs- (stative) + kʷal (root) weave + -gʷəs (lexical suffix for) pair}

434. {skʷaqʷ raven}:
   1. Skwaukh, raven
      {skʷaqʷ ‘raven’ < s- (nominalizer) + kʷaqʷ (root) raven}

435. {kʷagʷičəd elk; the Big Dipper constellation}:
   1. Kwa-gwitch, a buck elk; also the constellation Ursa Major
      {kʷagʷičəd (od) ‘elk’; ‘the Big Dipper constellation’}

436. {kʷátač ascend, climb}:
   1. O-kwa’-tatsh, to ascend (a mountain)
      {?ukʷátač ‘someone ascended’ (a mountain, stairs, ladder, etc. …) < ?u- (stative) + kʷátač ascend, climb}
   2. Skwa’-tatsh, a mountain
      {skʷátač ‘mountain’ < s- (nominalizer) + kʷátač (root) ascend, climb}

<74> skʷáad something sent, a message
Key (root):
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

437. {skwáwoł steelhead}:
  1. Skwaul, skwa'-wun, a species of salmon
     {skwáwoł ‘steelhead’ < s- (nominalizer) + káwoł (root)}

438. {káboł fold up (Bates/Hess/Hilbert 1994:123)}:
  1. Kab-tled, to fold
     {kábołd ‘fold up something’ < ?u- (stative) + káboł (fold up) + -o- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

439. {káwod take, get, catch}:
  1. O-kwud-dud, to take, to catch, to gather
     {?u káwod ‘someone took/caught something’, ‘he took it’, ‘she took it’ < ?u- (stative) + káwod (root) take, get, catch + -o- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

  2. Skod, a water-bucket
     {skáwod ‘container’, ‘bucket’; ‘something to take’ < s- (nominalizer) + káwod (root) take, get, catch}

  3. O-kwád-datsch, to take back a gift
     {?u káwodáč ‘someone took something’ (not specific) < ?u- (stative) + káwod take, catch, get, carry in hand + -ač}

  4. Kwád-i-gwus, to wrestle
     {káwodígwas ‘wrestle’, ‘a pair takes each other’ (lit.) < káwod (root) take, get + -i- (infix) + -gwas (lexical suffix for) pair}

  5. Kwud-dub-ba’-lob, the handle of anything
     {káwodíbálap ‘straight handle’ (as on a dipper, pan or ax) < káwod (root) take, get, catch + -ob (experiencer and middle voice) + -alap (lexical suffix for) leg, hip}

  6. Kwid-do-ba’-o-ched, the handle of anything
     {*káwodóbáyučed ‘handle’ < káwod (root) take, get, catch + -ob (experiencer and middle voice) + -ay- (infix) + -uč + -o- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

  7. Kwid-dats-shuds, shake hands (imp.)
     {káwódáčic ‘shake my hand’ (a greeting used when shaking hands) < káwod (root) take, get, catch + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm + -t (transitive) + -s (patient suffix for) me}

  8. O-kwi-dat-chi, to take the hand, shake hands
     {?u káwodáči? ‘someone shook hands’ < ?u- (stative) + káwod (root) take, get, catch + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand}

  9. O-kwid-dat-shud, to take the hand, shake hands
     {?u káwodáčid ‘someone shook someone’s hand’ < ?u- (stative) + káwod (root) take, get, catch + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand + -d (transitive)}
Key (root):
  GG word, definition
  (ZZ word-definition)

10. O-ke'-a-kait, to hold
    {?ukwí?kwí?ad ‘someone kind of took it’, ‘someone took a little bit’, ‘someone
    sort of caught it’ (a ball), < ?u- (stative) + kwí?- (redup.) kwí?ad (root) take,
    catch, hold, carry in hand}

11. Skwe'-a-kwod, a water-bucket
    {skwí?kwí?ad ‘a small container’ < s- (nominalizer) + kwí?- (redup.) + kwí?ad
    (root) take, get, catch, hold}

440. {kwí?da (a modal particle emphasizing probability, maybe, might)}:
  1. Ku-da’. Perhaps
    {kwí?da (a modal particle emphasizing probability, maybe, might)}

441. {kwí?dábíďid dogwood}:
  1. Kwu-da-be'-duts, the dogwood, coruus
    {kwí?dábíďidac ‘dogwood tree’ < kwí?dábíďid (root) dogwood + -ac (lexical suffix
    for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

442. {skwí?t fishtail}:
  1. Skwukhlt, fish tail
    {skwí?t ‘fishtail’ < s- (nominalizer) + kwí?t (root)}

443. {skwí?x?ćic silver salmon}:
  1. Sko'-hwuts, a species of salmon
    {skwí?x?ćic ‘silver salmon’ < s- (nominalizer) + kwí?x?ćic (root)}

444. {kwi an, a (uncertainty determiner)}:
  1. Ak, some
    {*?e kwi (i) (determiner system)}

  2. Ak-ki, some
    {*?e kwi (determiner system)}

  3. Aks, some
    {*?e kwi (determiner system)}

445. {kwí?kwił, kwí?kwí?ćit skate fish}:
  1. Kwe'-kiwi-ie, the skate (fish)
    {kwí?kwił/kwí?kwił ‘skate fish’}

446. {kwí?kwił pick berries}:
  1. O-kwel’, o-kwil, to pick, as berries
    {?ukwíl ‘someone picked berries’, ‘someone is picking berries’, ‘he picked
    berries’, ‘she is picking the berries’ < ?u- (stative) + kwí?l (root) pick berries}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

447. {skwilič gunpowder (Mcleary 1886)}:
   1. Skwe'-litsh, gunpowder
      {skwilič ‘gunpowder’ < s- (nominalizer) + kwil (root) + -ič (lexical suffix for) covering, surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

448. {kwix red}:
   1. He'-kwetl, red
      {xikwix ‘red’ < xi- (prefix related to) color + kwix (root) red}

   2. He'-kwet-so-lit'-za, a red blanket
      {xikwixulica? ‘red blanket’, ‘red cloth’ < xi- (prefix related to) color + kwix (root) red + -ul- (infix) + -iča? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder}

   3. He-kwet-lutsh, red-haired
      {xikwixač ‘red haired’ < xi- (prefix related to) color + kwix red + -ač (lexical suffix for) head}

   4. Tu-kwet'-lūs, red-faced
      {dxkwixus ‘red faced’ < dx- (pervasive) + kwix (root) red + -us (lexical suffix for) face}

449. {kwu?t small cattail mat for sleeping}:
   1. Kot, a mat of flat rushes
      {kwu?t ‘small cattail mat for sleeping’}

   2. Skwe'-gwut, a mat of the tule rush
      {skwiku?t ‘small mat’, ‘kind of cattail sleeping mat’, ‘mat for fisherman’s lap while trolling’ (Waterman 1973:28) < s- (nominalizer) + kw- (redup.) + kwu?t (root) small cattail mat used for sleeping}

450. {kwup western hemlock}:
   1. Sko'-puts, the hemlock-spruce
      {skwupac ‘western hemlock tree’ < s- (nominalizer) + kwup (root) western hemlock + -ac/-ac (lexical suffix for) tree, plant, shrub, bush}

451. {kwuup sucker fish}:
   1. Skom, fresh-water sucker
      {skwuup ‘sucker fish’ < s- (nominalizer) + kwuup (root)}
Key (root):
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

\[ \hat{K}^w \]

452. {sk\textsuperscript{w}a\textsuperscript{c} dogfish}:
1. Skwatch, the dog fish
\{sk\textsuperscript{w}a\textsuperscript{c} 'dogfish' < s- (nominalizer) + \hat{K}^w (root)\}

453. {kw\textsuperscript{a}k salt} (Thompson 1979:66):
1. Ka'-kam, salt
\{\hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{akam}\textsuperscript{(75)} 'salt', 'taste salt' < \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{ak} (root) salt -ab (method used to do something)\}

2. O-ka'-kab, to taste salt
\{?u\hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{akab} 'someone tasted salt' < ?u- (stative) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{ak} (root) salt -ab (method used to do something)\}

454. {\hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{as} burn body, roast, barbecue}:
1. O-\textsuperscript{kw}aslt, to burn
\{?u\hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{as} 'something was burned/roasted/barbecued', 'it was roasted', 'it was barbecued' < ?u- (stative) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{as} (root) burn body, roast, barbecue\}

2. O-\textsuperscript{kwash}, I shall burn,
\{?u\hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{as}(s)\textsuperscript{s} 'something was burned/roasted/barbecued' < ?u- (stative) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{as} (root) burn body, roast, barbecue + -s (transitive)\}

455. {sk\textsuperscript{w}a\textsuperscript{s}ob hide, pelt}:
1. Skwa'-sub, the skin of an animal with the hair on
\{sk\textsuperscript{w}a\textsuperscript{s}ob 'animal skin', 'hide' < s- (nominalizer) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{sob} (root)\}

2. Skwa'-sum, the skin of an animal with hair on
\{sk\textsuperscript{w}a\textsuperscript{s}om\textsuperscript{(76)} 'animal skin', 'hide' < s- (nominalizer) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{som} (root)\}

3. Skwa'-se-buts, a scalp
\{sk\textsuperscript{w}a\textsuperscript{s}ob\textsuperscript{boč} 'scalp' < s- (nominalizer) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{sob} (root) + -\textsuperscript{boč/-ač} (lexical suffix for) head\}

456. {sk\textsuperscript{w}á\textsuperscript{l}ad mouse}:
1. Kwa'-tun, a mouse
\{\hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{alad 'mouse'}\}

2. Skwa'-tud, a mouse
\{sk\textsuperscript{w}á\textsuperscript{l}ad 'mouse' < s- (nominalizer) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{alad} (root) mouse\}

3. Skwa'-tun, a mouse
\{sk\textsuperscript{w}á\textsuperscript{l}an\textsuperscript{(77)} 'mouse' < s- (nominalizer) + \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{alán/\hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{alad} (root) mouse}\}

\(\textsuperscript{(75)}\) said \hat{K}^w\textsuperscript{akab} today
\(\textsuperscript{(76)}\) said sk\textsuperscript{w}a\textsuperscript{s}ob today
\(\textsuperscript{(77)}\) said sk\textsuperscript{w}á\textsuperscript{l}ad today
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

457. {kwədi- thankful, praise}:

1. O-kwud-de'-hud, to thank one
   {?ukwədid 'someone was thankful/praising', 'he was thankful for it', 'she was praising him' < ?u- (stative) + kwədi- (root) thankful, praise + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

458. {kwəl affinal relationship}:

1. Kwel'-hu, daughter-in-law
   {*kwəl was ‘in-law relationship’ < kwəl (root) affinal relationship + -was/-gwas (lexical suffix for) pair}

459. {kwət pour, spill, flow}:

1. O-kwutl, to throw, empty, pour, spill
   O-kwutl, to throw away, empty, pour, spill
   {?ukwət ‘it (coffee, tea, water, etc.) was poured’, ‘the river flowed’ < ?u- (stative) + kwət (root) pour, flow}

2. Kwatld, to throw down, throw away
   {kwətəd ‘pour something’ < kwət (root) pour, spill + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

460. {kwək- miss target}:

1. O-kwutl, to miss a mark
   {?ukwək ‘someone missed it’, ‘he missed it’, ‘she missed it’ < ?u- (stative) + kwək- (root) miss + -c (transitive)}

2. Gwutl-shid, I miss (a mark)
   {?u(kwək cəd ‘I missed’ < kwək (root) miss target cəd I, me}

461. {kwəq fall backwards, lie on back}:

1. As kək’h, lying on the back, right side up
   {?eskəq ‘someone is lying on their back’ < es- (stative) + kwəq (root) fall backwards, lie on back}

462. {skwəspət trout (generic, excluding steelhead)}:

1. Skwus-p’tl, brook or speckled trout
   {skwəspət ‘trout’ (generic, excluding steelhead) < s- (nominalizer) + kwəspət (root)}

463. {kwəsh read, count}:

1. Kwash-it, to count
   {kwəshəd ‘count or read something’ < kwəsh (root) read, count + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
**Key {root}:**

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

464. \{kwič butcher fish or animal, opperate\}:
   1. Kwe'-chid, to split open, to burst
      \{kwič ‘butcher a fish or animal’, ‘operate on someone’ < kwič (root) butcher fish or animal, opperate + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}
   2. O-kwe-chid, to skin an animal
      \{?ukwič ‘someone butchered something’, ‘someone opperated on someone’ < ?u- (stative) + kwič (root) buthe fish or animal, opperate + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

465. \{kwíd how many\}:
   1. Kwéd, how many?
      \{kwíd ‘how many’\}
   2. Kwe-did, how many?
      \{kwídid ‘how many people’ < kwíd (root) how many + -id (redup.)\}
   3. Kwe’-ditl, how many days ago?
      \{kwíd+dl (dat) ‘how many days’ < kwíd (root) how many + -dl- (infix) + -dat day, 24-hour period\}
   4. Kwéd-els, how many dollars?
      \{kwídilc ‘how much money’ < kwíd (root) how many + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock\}
   5. Kwe’-kwua, few
      \{kwikwad ‘few’ < kw (redup.) + kwad (root (variant of kwid) how many)\}

466. \{skwíkwaac tule rush\}:
   1. Kwe’-kwats, the tule rush
      \{skwíkwaac ‘tule rush’ < s- (nominalizer) + kwíkwaac (root)\}

467. \{kwílp root (Snyder gives skwilp root (1968:192))\}:
   1. Kwelp, roots of trees
      \{kwílp ‘root’\}

468. \{kwílt go down to the shoreline, go to edge of river\}:
   1. O-kwetl, to go toward the water
      \{?ukwílt ‘someone/something went down to the shoreline’, ‘someone/something went to edge of river’ < ?u- (stative) + kwílt (root) go down to the shoreline, go to edge of river\}

469. \{kwíyóxw belly, stomach\}:
   1. Kwi-yukh’, kwi-yo’k, the belly
      \{kwíyóxw ‘stomach’\}
2. As-kwe'-ukw, as-kwe'-yukh, corpulent, pregnant
   \(?\text{es}\text{k}^\text{w}\text{y}\text{i}^\text{y}^\text{x}\text{w} \text{‘someone has a belly’, ‘someone has a big belly’, ‘he has a belly’, ‘she has a belly’ < (?)es- (stative) + }\text{k}^\text{w}\text{y}\text{i}^\text{y}^\text{x}\text{w} \text{(root)} \text{belly}}\)

470. \{sk\text{wu}\text{y} \text{(term designated for) female}\}:
   1. H\text{e}s-ko, thanks (used by woman to man)
      \{\text{his}\text{k}\text{wu}\text{y} \text{(term of acknowledgment expressing gratitude to a female by a male or female) < (?)iyes + s- (nominalizer) + k}\text{wu}\text{y} \text{(root) (term designated for) female}}\}

471. \{sk\text{wu}\text{bi}^\text{c} \text{dorsal fin}\}:
   1. Sko-b\text{tsh}, the dorsal of fish
      \{sk\text{wu}\text{bi}^\text{c} \text{‘dorsal fin’ < s- (nominalizer) + k}\text{w}\text{ub} \text{(root) + -i\text{c} (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}}\}

472. \{sk\text{wu}\text{uy mother}\}:
   1. Sa’-ko, my mother (spoken by both sexes)
   2. Sko’-i, mother (spoken by both sexes)
      \{sk\text{wu}\text{uy} \text{‘mother’ < s- (nominalizer) + k}\text{wu}\text{uy} \text{(root)}}\}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

473. {laʔb see, watch, look}:
  1. Labt, see! see ye (imp.)
     {labtxʷ ‘someone looks at someone/ something’, ‘look at it’ (imperative) <
      laʔb (root) see, watch, look + -txʷ (transitive)}
  
  2. La-bid’tli, see! see ye (imp.)
     {láʔbəd tì ‘you folks look’ (imperative) < laʔb (root) see, watch, look + -ə-
      (infix) + -d (transitive) tì you folks (imperative)}
  
  3. O-la’bit, to see, to show
     {ʔuláʔbəd ‘someone saw something’, ‘he saw it’, ‘she saw him’, ‘it (an
      animal) saw her’ < ʔu- (stative) + laʔb (root) see + -ə- (infix) + -d
      (transitive)}
  
  4. S’hu-lal’bus, a looking-glass
     {sxʷlátbus ‘mirror’, ‘window’ < s- (nominalizer) + xʷ- (pervasive) + la-
      (redup.) + lʔ(a)b (root) see, watch + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff,
      surface}

474. {sláGac inner bark of red cedar}:
  1. Sla’-gwuts, inside bark of Thuja
     {sláGac ‘inner bark of red cedar’ < s- (nominalizer) + lagwac (root)}

475. {lápkaXad vest (Mcleary 1886) [34]}:
  1. Lab ho-had, a vest, or waistcoat
     {lápkaXad ‘vest’ < labk + -aXad (lexical suffix for) arm, wing, side
      appendage; edge}

476. {laq last, behind}:
  1. Lak, back, behind (for compounds see Part II.)
     {laq ‘last’, ‘behind’}
  
  2. Litl-lak, back, go behind
     {litl̕laq ‘behind’, ‘last in a row of people’ < litl̕- (prefix for) by what route,
      located where + laq (root) last, behind}
  
  3. Litl-e’-lak, back, go behind
     {litl̕laq ‘behind’, ‘last in a row of people’ < litl̕- (prefix for) by what route,
      located where + ?il lean against, prop up; edge, side, end + laq (root) last,
      behind}
  
  4. Tu-lak, back, behind
     {dxʷlaq ‘behind’ < dxʷ- (prefix for) to, towards + laq (root) behind, last}
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

477. {la_X remember}:
   1. O-la'-ẖd-hu, to recollect
      {?ułá_Xdxw 'someone remembered', 'he remembered', 'she remembered' < ?u- (stative) + la_X (root) remember + -dxw (transitive)}

478. {lo_X full (object)}:
   1. As-lutsh', full (as a kettle, &c.)
      {?oślo_X 'something is full' < ?oś- (stative) + lo_X (root) full}

479. {lógwob youth, young man, teenage boy}:
   1. Lug-wub, a youth, young man
      {lógwob 'youth', 'young man', 'teenage boy'}

480. {slogwX rib}:
   1. Lukw, the ribs
      {(s)logwX 'rib'}

481. {lo hàl play bone game}:
   1. La-hál, the game of hand, game of disks
      {lo hàl 'play bone game'}

   2. Sla-hál', the games of hand and the disks
      {slo hàl 'bone game', 'bones of the bone game' < s- (nominalizer) + lo hàl (root) play bone game}

   3. O-la-hál', to gamble
      {?ułlo hàl 'someone played bone game/slo hàl', 'someone is playing bone game' < ?u- (stative) + lo hàl (root) to play bone game/slo hàl}

   4. O-la hàl-lub, to gamble
      {?ułlo hàl-lub 'someone played slo hàl-lub' (a gambling game of disks) (Culin 1975:249) < ?u- (stative) + lo hàl (root) to play bone game/slo hàl + -łub (experiencer and middle voice)}

482. {lakw eat something, put into mouth}:
   1. Luk-wud, take food (imp.)
      {lakwod 'eat something', 'put something in mouth' < lakw (root) eat something, put into mouth + -o- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

   2. Twul-kot-sids, to kiss
      {dxwloakwúcid 'kiss' < dxw- (pervasive) + lakw (root) eat something, put in mouth + -úcid (lexical suffix for) mouth, opening}
Key [root]:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

3. Kots-a-dits, to kiss
{(lə)kwúcidic ‘kiss me’ < ləkw (root) eat something, put into mouth + -úcid (lexical suffix for) mouth + -t (transitive) + -s (patient suffix for) me}

4. Od-hul-ku-datsh, to eat excrement
{?udxwləkwodəč ‘someone/something ate excrement’ < ?u- (stative) + dxw- (pervasive) + ləkw (root) eat something, put into mouth + -o- (infix) + -dač (lexical suffix for) abdomen, belly}

483. {láli9 different}:
1. Lul-le', la-le', different, other, another
{láli9 ‘different’}

2. Da-le'-te, another, other, different
{dxwláli? ti ‘this is different’ < dxw- (prefix for) toward, to + láli9 (root) different ti the, this}

3. La-le'-it-ub, la-le'-il-ukhw, to alter or change
{lalíʔtəb ‘change’, ‘alter’; ‘not recognize’ < lálíʔ (root) different + -təb (third person))}

4. La-le'-il-ukhw, to alter or change
{lálíʔiləxw ‘becoming different now’ < lálíʔ (root) different + -il (suffix for) becoming + -əxw (suffix for) now}

5. La-le'-kwus, another, different
483.5..1. {lálíʔgəs ‘different from each other’ < lálíʔ (root) different + -gəs (lexical suffix for) pair}

6. La le'-o-sil, to alter in appearance
{lálíʔusil ‘change appearance’ < lálíʔ (root) different + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -il (suffix for) become}

484. {xwlómi? Lummi}:
1. Nukh-lu-mi Lummi
{nxwlómi?{78} ‘Lummi’ < nxw-/dxw- (pervasive) + lómi?}

485. {leqWAY? plate, platter}:
1. Luk-wai, a dish or stone or crockery
{leqWAY? ‘plate’, ‘platter’}

2. Lil-kwi, a wooden dish or plate
{lɪlqWAY? ‘small dish or plate’ < li- (redup.) + l(ə)qWAY? (root) plate, platter}

{78} said dxwlóbiʔ today
Key {root}:
    GG word, definition
    {ZZ word-definition}

486. {ləš}:
    1. S’hul-shot-sid, to understand
    2. D’hul-shot’sid
       {txʷəlšúcid ‘Lushootseed’, ‘Puget Salish’ < l(ə)s (root) Puget Sound + txʷ- + -ucid (prefix & suffix for) language}

487. {ləššíʔ Leschi (name of a Nisqually warrior) (Hilbert 1995²:27)}:
    1. LESH-HAI, LESH’-HAI
       {ləššíʔ ‘Leschi’}

488. {ləxʷ stab, cut up}:
    1. As-lakh, split
       {ʔəxísəxʷ ‘something is stabbed, cut up’ < ?əs- (stative) + ləxʷ (root) stab, cut up}
    2. La-hod, to stab
       {ləxʷud ‘stab/cut up something’ < ləxʷ (root) stab, cut up + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
    3. O-lakh-hwed, to strike with a weapon, stab
       {ʔuləxʷud ‘someone stabbed/cut up someone/something’ < ?u- (stative) + ləxʷ (root) stab, cut up + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

489. {ləx light}:
    1. Lakh, light
       {ləx ‘light’}
    2. As-lukh, light
       {ʔəsələx ‘it is lit’ < ?əs- (stative) + ləx (root) light}
    3. A-ti-lə’-hi presently (in the course of the day)
       {ʔəl ti ləx(ə) ‘presently’, ‘today’, ‘on this day’ < ʔəl on, at, in (time or space) ti this, the ləx light + -il (suffix for) becoming}
    4. Te-lə’-hi, presently (in the course of the day)
       Te-lakh-hi, presently, during the day
       Tu-tel-hi, tel-h’ye, presently
       {ti ləx(ə) ‘presently’, ‘today’, ’this day’ < ti this, the ləx light + -il (suffix for) becoming}
5. Tes-lákh’-hi, to-day
   {ti sláxi(l) ‘this day’, ‘presently’ < ti this, the s- (nominalizer) + láx (root) light + -il (suffix for) becoming}

6. A-ti-lákh-hi, presently, during the day
   {...?e ti sláxi(l) ‘presently’, ‘…on this day’, ‘…now days’ < ?e (determiner) + ti this, the s- (nominalizer) + láx (root) light + -il (suffix for) becoming}

7. Tel’-he, tel-h’ye, presently
   {ti láxi(l) ‘presently’, ‘these days’ < ti this, the s- (nominalizer) + léx (root) light + -il (suffix for) becoming}

8. Tel-hetsh, presently
   {ti lóxič ‘presently’, ‘these days’ < ti this, the s- (nominalizer) + léx (root) light + -ič (lexical suffix for) covering, surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

9. O-la’-hel, to dawn
   {?uláxil ‘it became day’ < ?u- (stative) + láx (root) day, light + -il (suffix for) become}

10. O-la’-hil-lukh, to dawn
    {?uláxiloxw ‘to become day now’ < ?u- (stative) + láx (root) day, light + -il (suffix for) become + -oxw (suffix for) now}

11. Shla’-hel, sla’-hel, day
    {sláxil ‘day’, ‘light’ < s- (nominalizer) + láx (root) light + -il (suffix for) become}

12. Le-he’-lel-lus, the morning star
    {lónxilalus ‘morning star’ < lóx light + -il (suffix for) become + -alus (lexical suffix for) eye, constellation}

13. Lukh’-shid, a torch or candle
    {lóxšad ‘light’, ‘lamp’, ‘torch’, ‘candle’ < lóx light + -šad (lexical suffix for) foot, foot and shank, leg}

490. {lil far}:
   1. La-lel, la-lil, far
      {*xwi? lólil[79] ‘almost’ (Tweddell 1950:68), ‘not far’ < xwi? ló- is not + lil (root) far}

   2. Lel, lil, far
      {lil ‘far’}

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[79] lólil is used in conjunction with xwi? no, not; xwi lólil almost, not far (lit.). xwi? ló- means is not.
Key [root]:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

3. Lel'-tsut, lil'-tsut, move farther, be off (imp.)
   {lílcút ‘move self away’ (imperative) < líl (root) far + -cut (reflexive)}

4. La-lelsh, not far off
   {lállís ‘someone is putting it far away’ < lə- (progressive) + líl (root) far + -s (transitive)}

491. {lílwá?/ləlwa? sleeping platform}:
   1. Lul-wa'-sed, a bed or bed-place in a lodge
      {lílwá?á/lo/lo ləlwa?á ‘sleeping platform’ < lílwá?/ləlwa? (root) sleeping platform + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

   2. Hul-lo-a'-sed, hul-wa'-sed, a bed or bed-place in a lodge
      {ləlwá?á/lo/lo ləlwa?á ‘sleeping platform’ < ləlwá?á/lo/lo ləlwa?á (root) sleeping platform + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

   3. Le-le'-ye-was, the constellation Orion
      {*lílïlwa? ‘constellation Orion’, ‘little sleeping platform’ < lï- (redup.) + lïlwa? (root - variant of lílwá?/ləlwa?) sleeping platform}

492. {litt- (prefix for) by what route, located where; by what means}:
   1. Litl, a particle denoting direction
      {litt- (prefix for) ‘by what route’, ‘located where’; ‘by what means’}

493. {líqwíl smooth water, not a ripple on the surface}:
   1. O-le'-a-wil, to be calm, or smooth (of the water)
      {?uíléqwíl ‘smooth water’, ‘not a ripple on the surface’ < ?u- (stative) + líqwíl (root) smooth water, not a ripple on the surface}

494. {líqw paint red}:
   1. S’hu-le'-uk-wus, to paint the face
      {sxlíqwús ‘red painted face’ < s- (nominalizer) + xw- (pervasive) + líqw (root) paint red + -ús (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

495. {lu? hole (in something but not through)}:
   1. As-lo, a hole
      {?əsəlú? ‘hole’ (in something but not through) < ?əs- (stative) + lu? (root) hole}

   2. As'-lo-hul-de', the ear-holes for rings, &c. (from as'-lo, a hole)
      {?əsəlú?aldi? ‘the ears are pierced’ < ?əs- (stative) + lu? (root) hole + -adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

   3. As-hwulo'-uks, the holes for the nose-ornament
      {*səsxlíqú?qs ‘holes for the nose ornament’ < ?əs- (stative) + xw- (pervasive) + lu? (root) hole + -qs (lexical suffix for) nose, point}
Key (root):

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

496. {*lúg’wès rain cape, Smith gives lóg’s rain cape (1940:321)}:
   1. Lo’-gwas, a cape or cloak
      {*lúg’wès rain cape < lu (root) + -g’wès/-g’was (lexical suffix for) pair}

497. {luh hear}:
   1. As-lol-chid\(^{(80)}\), to hear
      {?eslúud čød ‘I heard it’, ‘I heard something’ < ?es- (stative) + luh hear + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive) čød I, me}

498. {luunik old person, old}:
   1. Lot-lil, to grow large
      {luunik become old < luunik (root) old + -il (suffix for) become}
   2. Wul-lot-lil, a youth, young man
      {?ulúunik ‘someone or something has become older’ < ?u- (stative) + luunik (root) old + -il (suffix for) become}
   3. Us-hlot-lil, to grow large
      {?eslúunik ‘someone/something is older/getting older’ < ?es- (stative) + luunik (root) old + -il (suffix for) becoming}
   4. Lo’-lutl, old (of persons)
      {luuliuk ‘very old person’, ‘very old’ < lu- (duplication) luunik (root) old person, old}
   5. Slo-tlalk-shid, slut-lalk-shid, the big toe
      {sluulkalq(s)čød ‘big toe’ < s- (nominalizer) + luunik (root) old + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + q(s)čød (lexical suffix for) toe}

\(^{(80)}\) In Chapter 2, Gibbs explains čød I, me as a suffix. See “I” under Chapter 2. Assumption: luuč čød was mis-recorded as ?esluuč čød.
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

†

499. {tábac seaweed (common green), sea lettuce}:
  1. Kla'-bads, eel-grass
     {tábac ‘seaweed’ (common green), ‘sea lettuce’}

500. {táč extinguish}:
  1. O-klatch, to extinguish, put out (as a candle)
     {ʔutáč ‘(the fire) went out’ < ʔu- (stative) + táč (root) extinguish}

501. {stáday? woman, female}:
  1. Skla'-de, sla'-de, a woman, the female of any animal
     {stáday? ‘woman’, ‘female’ < s- (nominalizer) + táday? (root)}
  2. Sla'-ne, skla'-ne, a woman, the female of any animal
     {stånapā<81> ‘woman’, ‘female’ < s- (nominalizer) + tánay? (root).}
  3. Kla'-de-el'-li, under leaves of bulbous plants
     {ståday?ali ‘place of woman/female’ < s- (nominalizer) + táday? (root) + -ali (lexical suffix for) place of}

502. {tágсид lay out mats to sleep on}:
  1. Sla'-gwid, the under mat or sheet of a bed
     {stågсид ‘sleeping mat’ < s- (nominalizer) + tágсид lay out mats to sleep on}

503. {tálep tongue}:
  1. Kla'-lap, klal-lup, the tongue
     {tálep ‘tongue’}

504. {tálíl go ashore, land a boat/canoe, dock a boat/canoe; reach the end of a row when harvesting crops}:
  1. Kla'-lel, to land, come to land
     {tálíl ‘go ashore’, ‘land a boat/canoe’, ‘dock a boat/canoe’; ‘reach the end of a row when harvesting crops’}

505. {táqə? thimbleberry}:
  1. Sla-kats, slat-lukh capberry and bush
     {táqə<ac> ‘thimbleberry bush’ < táqə (root) thimbleberry + -ac (lexical suffix for) plant, tree, shrub, bush}

†*táq ‘thimbleberry’*

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<81> said s táday? today
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

506. {ʈaqw lick}:
  1. Kla’-kwa-lekw, to lick
     {ʈaqwalicw ‘lick something continuatively’ < ?u- (stative) + ʈaqw (root) lick
      + -alicw (continuative action)}
  2. O-kla’-kwul-lukw, to lick
     {ʔutáqwalicw ‘someone has continuously licked something’, ‘someone is
      continually licking something’, ‘he is continually licking it’, ‘she has
      continuously licked it’, ‘something has continuously licked something’ <
      ʈaqw (root) lick + -alicw (continuative action)}

507. {ʈawt new, fresh}:
  1. Klaut, klo-wut, new, fresh
     {ʈawt ‘new’, ‘fresh’}

508. {ʈak night, dark, darkness}:
  1. Klakhir, dark, night
     {ʈak ‘night’, ‘dark’, ‘evening’}
  2. Sklakhir, the dark, evening
     {ståk ‘night’ < s- (nominalizer) + ʈak (root) night, dark, darkness}
  3. Es-tukh’-a-hu, dark of the moon (gone out)
     {ʔeståkxox ‘it is dark now’ < ʔos- (stative) + ʈak (root) night, dark,
      darkness + -ox (suffix for) now}
  4. To-tlakhir, last night
     {tuták ‘last night’ < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past)
      + ʈak (root) night, dark, darkness}
  5. Sklakhir-hel, slakhir-hel, night
     {ståkxil ‘evening’, ‘night’ < s- (nominalizer) + ʈak (root) night, evening +
      -il (suffix for) become}
  6. Slat-la’-he, evening
     {sloṭåxii(l) ‘evening’, ‘becoming dark’ < s- (nominalizer) + lọ-
      (progressive) + ʈak (root) night + -i(l) (suffix for) become}
  7. A-ti-slakhir’-hel, to-day, to-night
     {ʔał ti ståxil ‘on this night’, ‘tonight’ < ṭal on, at, in (time or space) ti this,
      the ʈak night + -il (suffix for) become}
  8. Is-tut-lakhir’, last night
     {ʔestuták ‘last night’ < ʔos- (stative) + tu- (past time, especially remote
      past) + ʈak (root) night, dark, darkness}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

9. Kla-hai’-lal-lus, the evening star
   \{*ta\textayalus ‘evening star’ < t\textax (root) night, dark, evening + -ay- (infix) + -alus (lexical suffix for) eye, constellation\}

10. Nat-la'-bin, sunset
    \{*nx\textw-t\textaxbin (82) ‘sunset’ < nx\textw-/-dx\textw- (pervasive) + t\textax (root) evening, night + -m/-b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -n/-d (transitive)\}

11. Tut-la’-hel, an eclipse
    \{*tut\textaxil ‘, ‘sort of dark’, ‘sort of night’ < \texta- (redup.) + t\textax (root) night, dark, darkness + -il (suffix for) become\}

12. Is dat, as-dat, {is-tut-lokh’ ish-dat’}, midnight
    \{*stut\textaxotdat ‘last night’ < \texta- (stative) + tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + t\textax (root) night, dark, darkness + -t- (infix) + -dat day, 24-hour period\}

509. \{t\textob bail or splash something out with a swishing motion\}:
  1. Kleb’-bud, a spoon
     \{t\textob-ed ‘bail or splash something out with a swishing motion’, ‘spoon’ < t\textob (root) bail or splash something out with a swishing motion + -\texte- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}
  2. Tsub-bed, a spoon
     \{*t\textob(b)id ‘spoon’ < t\textob (root) bail or splash something out with a swishing motion + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

510. \{t\textoch weasel\}:
  1. Kle’-ch’em, a weasel
     \{t\textoch\textem (83) ‘weasel’\}

511. \{t\textochil arrive, get there\}:
  1. O-tlut’-chil, o-klat’-chil, to arrive
     \{\textu\textochil ‘someone arrived’, ‘he arrived’, ‘she arrived’ < \textu- (stative) + t\textochil (root) arrive, get there\}

512. \{t\textog\textw\textt leave, leave behind\}:
  1. O-klug-wul, to leave a person or thing intentionally
     \{\textu\textog\texttw\textil ‘someone left’, ‘he left’, ‘she left’ < \textu- (stative) + t\textog\textw\textt (root) leave, leave behind + -il (suffix for) to become\}
  2. Ot-klug-wutl, o-klug-wutl, to leave a person or thing intentionally
     \{\textu\textog\texttw\textt ‘someone left’, ‘he left’, ‘she left’ < \textu- (stative) + t\textog\textw\textt (root) leave, leave behind\}

\(82\) said *dx\textw-t\textaxbid today
\(83\) said \texta\texte\textcab today
3. Kla’-gwits-∅b, to strip one’s self
\{tąg’iəb ‘take clothes off’, ‘get naked’ < tągʷ(∅) (root) leave, leave behind + -iə?/-iə? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder + -∅ (reflexive)\}

4. As-la’-gwit-sa, naked
\{ʔoʔástágʷiʔa? ‘someone is naked’, ‘someone is without clothes’ < ʔas- (stative) + tągʷ(∅) (root) leave, leave behind + -iʔa? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder\}

5. Hut’-lu-gwil-le’-gwud-dub, a posthumous child
\{dxʷtągʷaligʷədəb ‘posthumous child’, ‘orphan’ < dxʷ- (pervasive) + tągʷ (root) leave, leave behind + -əl- (infix) on, at, in + -igʷəd (lexical suffix for) inside, inside a human or animal body\}

513. \{təl turn (right or left)\}:
1. Klelkh, to turn aside
\{təl ‘turn’ (right or left)\}

514. \{tépad eyelash\}:
1. Klip-pud, the eyelashes
\{tépad ‘eyelash’ < təp (root) + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

515. \{təpəgʷəs fold up (as a blanket) (Kuipers 2002:59)\}:
1. Ikh-hup’a-gwa, t’hup-a-gwa-sud, to fold up (as a blanket)
\{təpəgʷəsəd ‘fold up (as a blanket)’ < təp (root) hang folded + -ə- (infix) + -gʷəs (lexical suffix for) pair\}

2. Ikh-hup-a-gwa’sa-lit’-za, to double a blanket
\{*ʔəstəpəgʷəsələʔa? ‘double a blanket’ < təp (root) hang folded + -ə- (infix) + -gʷəs (lexical suffix for) pair + -əl/-əl- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -iə? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder\}

516. \{təq\}:
1. Kle-beds, on one side
\{təqʰəd ‘one side’ < təq to one side + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

2. Tutl-ka’-lus, one-eyed
\{*txʷt(ə)qələs ‘one eye’ < txʷ- (pervasive) + təq (root) + -əlus (lexical suffix for) eye\}

3. Tu-t’hluk-a-wai-yos, the “Half-faced,” the name of a fabulous being, half dog, half woman
\{*dxʷtəqəwayus ‘half faced’ < dxʷ- (pervasive) + təq (root) + -ə- (infix) + -way- (infix) + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface\}
4. Kluk-shid, lame, an odd shoe or stocking
   {ṭāq‘ad ‘a foot’, ‘a leg’, ‘an odd shoe/stocking/legging’ < ṭāq (root) + -śed
   (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}

517. {ṭāq ‘wet’}:
   1. As-lukw, wet
      {ʔaṣṭāq ‘something is wet’ < ʔas- (stative) + ṭāq (root) wet}
   2. Sląkw, słūkw, wet
      {stāq ‘a wet object’ < s- (nominalizer) + ṭāq (root) wet}
   3. As-luk-wa-dub (or dop), muddy
      {ʔaṣṭāq-w dup ‘it is muddy’ < ʔas- (stative) + ṭāq (root) wet + -dup
       (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}

518. {ṭaš dull (Gus)}:
   1. As-klūds’-hu-bos, dull (as a tool)
      {ʔaṣṭādsbus ‘dull blade/surface’ < ʔas- (stative) + ṭaš (root) dull + -āb
       (experiencer and middle voice) + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

519. {ṭal flip out of way}:
   1. Klet-ud, to prick (as with a pin)
      {ṭāloḍ ‘flip something out of the way’ < ṭāl flip out of the way + -a- (infix)
       + -d (transitive)}
   2. O-klet’-ud, to poke (as the fire), to prick
      {ʔuṭalōḍ ‘someone flipped something out of the way’, ‘he flipped it out of
       the way’, ‘she flipped it out of the way’ < ʔu- (stative) + ṭāl flip out of
       the way + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

520. {ṭaḥ stiff}:
   1. Kl-he’-litsh, stand, stand up (imp.)
      {ṭaḥ(ʔ)ilč ‘stand’, ‘stand up’ < ṭaḥ (root) stiff + -ilč (lexical suffix for)
       shank}

521. {ṭaḥūb big game hunting}:
   1. Klo-hob, to hunt
      {ṭaḥūb ‘big game hunting’}

522. {ṭič cut}:
   1. O-kle’-chid, to cut
      {ʔuṭičid ‘someone cut something’, ‘someone is cutting something’, ‘he cut
       it’, ‘she cut it’ < ʔu- (stative) + ṭič (root) cut + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive).
   2. O-klets, to cut
      ṭuṭič ‘something was cut’, ‘it was cut’ < ʔu- (stative) + ṭič (root) cut}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

3. Wut-le-chal'-e-kwu, to cut with scissors
   {u'tičalikw ‘someone cut continuatively’ < u- (stative) + źič (root) cut + -alikw (continuative action)}

4. Sukh-letsh, a saw
   {saw’; scissors’, by means of cutting’ (lit.) < soxw- (prefix for) by means of + źič (root) cut}

5. Kle-chil'-ke-dub, to cut the hair
   {ţičalqideb ‘cut own hair’ < źič (root) cut + -alqid (lexical suffix for) hair + -əb (reflexive)}

523. {ţid tie}:
1. Kle'-did, tied
   {ţidid ‘tie something’ < źid (root) tie + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. Klæ'-gwild, a rope
   {ţidgʷild ‘tie a canoe/boat’, ‘line for a boat/canoe’, ‘painter’ < źid (root) tie + -gʷil (lexical suffix for) canoe, waterway; curved side; narrow passage + -d (transitive)}

3. Kled-tid, thread of spider
   {ţídtd ţorpe’, ‘thread’ < źid (root) tie + -td (suffix indicating implement)}

4. Kle’-datl-datl, rope-bridge
   {ţidaʔdatl ‘rope bridle’ < źid (root) tie + -aʔdatl (lexical suffix for) parts of mouth}

5. Sle-dal'-shid, the head-band for carrying loads
   {stidalšad ‘tumpline’ < s- (nominalizer) + źid (root) tie + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -šad (lexical suffix for) foot}

6. Kl’t-shid, moccasin-strings
   {ţidšad ‘moccasin strings’, ‘shoe strings’ < źid (root) tie + -šad/-sad (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}

7. Kle-dap, fishing line
   {ţidap ‘fish’ (v.) < źid (root) tie + -ap (method used to do something)}

8. Kle-dap, halibut-hook
   {ţidap ‘halibut hook’, ‘trawling’ < źid (root) tie + -ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks}
Key (root):
  GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

524. {tikw} hook (v.):
1. Kle-kwal’-litsh, to catch on (as on a thorn)
   {tikwalič ‘to catch on’ (as on a thorn) < tikw (root) hook + -alič (lexical
   suffix for) pack, bundle}

2. Kl-kwap-sub-tub, to choke, strangle
   {tikwapcbtob ‘hook someone around the neck’ < tikw (root) hook + -pcob
   (lexical suffix for) throat + -tob (third person)}

3. Kle-kwud, an iron fish-hook
   Kl-uk’ wud, a halibut-hook (of wood)
   {tikwtad ‘iron fish hook’, ‘gaff’ < tikw (root) hook + –tad (suffix
   indicating implement)}

4. Ut-likhl’-kwu, to fish with a hook
   {utit(i)kw ‘sort of hook something’, ‘fish with a hook’ < u- (stative) + ti-
   (redup.) + (i)kw (root) hook something}

5. As-hu-le’-a-kwatl-dutl, to pull the lip down
   {*esxwikwa?tdot ‘the lip is hooked’ < es- (stative) + xw- (pervasive) +
   tikw (root) hook something + -a?tdot (lexical suffix for) part of mouth}

525. {tixw} three:
1. Kle-khw, as-klekhw, three
   {tixw ‘three’}

2. As-klekhw, klekhw, three
   {eaxtixw ‘something is three’, ‘it is three’, ‘there is three’ < eax- (stative) +
   tixw (root) three}

3. Tut-le’-hwal-li, 3 men
   {*dxwtxuali ‘three people’ < dxw- (pervasive) + tixw (root) three + -ali
   (lexical suffix for) place of}

4. Kle-hwat’la-hu, three times
   {tixwa?oxw ‘three times’ < tixw (root) three + -at (suffix for) number of
   times + -oxw (suffix for) now}

5. Kle-hwelts, three dollars
   {tixwilc ‘three dollars’ < tixw (root) three + -ile (lexical suffix for) curved
   object; forehead; rock}
6. Kle-hwelts slo-kwalm, three months
   \{tix\textsuperscript{m}ile s\textsuperscript{tuk\textsuperscript{w}alb\textsuperscript{(84)}} ‘three months’, ‘three moons’ < t\textsuperscript{i}x\textsuperscript{w} (root) three + -ilc (lexical suffix for) curved object; forehead; rock + s\textsuperscript{tuk\textsuperscript{w}alm} moon, month\}

7. Tu-sle'-hw\textalpha{}tl-dat, three days from this
   \{tut\textsuperscript{m}ix\textsuperscript{w}t\textsuperscript{dat} ‘three days ago’ < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + t\textsuperscript{i}x\textsuperscript{w} (root) three + -\textalpha{}t- (infix) + -dat day, 24-hour period\}

8. Kle-hwut-chi, 30
   \{st\textsuperscript{t}ix\textsuperscript{w}a\textc{cʰ}i? ‘thirty’ < s- (nominalizer) + t\textsuperscript{i}x\textsuperscript{w} (root) three + -a\textc{cʰ}i? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm\}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. Klo kwēls-bid, the skin of a bulb or tuber
{â¶uŋwilcbid ‘skin of a bulb or tuber’ < ūŋ (root) peel + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round thing, money, curved objects; rock + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

533. {x̄a go to a particular place}:
   1. Klá'-chub, bring fire-wood (imp.)
      {x̄acup ‘bring firewood’, ‘collect firewood’ < x̄a (root) go to a particular
         place + -čup (lexical suffix for) cooking fire, camp fire, firewood}

534. {x̄ac cinch}:
   1. Klat’-sup-pud, a buckle, belt
      {x̄acopd ‘belt’, ‘buckle’ < x̄ac (root) cinch + -op-ap (lexical suffix for)
         bottom, base, buttocks + -o- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

535. {x̄ac belly}:
   1. Klatch, the belly
      {x̄ac ‘belly’}

536. {x̄akw stitch; make cattail mat(s) with needle}:
   1. Klōk’w-tid, a mat-needle
      {x̄akwtd ‘mat needle’ < x̄akw (root) stitch; weave a mat with a mat needle +
         -td (suffix indicating implement)}

   2. Ast-lug-wa’-di, an ear-pendant
      {?oosx̄egwádi? ‘someone is wearing an earring’ < ?e- (stative) + x̄egw/x̄akw
         (root (variant)) stitch; make cattail mat(s) with needle + -adi? (lexical suffix
         for) side; ear, side of head}

   3. Sklug-wa’-di, slet-lo-a’-di, earrings
      {sxoogwádi? ‘earrings’ < s- (nominalizer) + x̄ogw/x̄akw (root (variant))
         stitch; make cattail mat(s) with needle + -adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear,
         side of head}

      {sxoogwádi? ‘ear ornaments of abalone shell’ (Waterman 1973:78)< s-
         (nominalizer) + x̄o- (redup.) + x̄ogw/x̄akw (root) + -adi? (lexical suffix
         for) side; ear, side of head}

   4. So-lukh-ti slug-wa’-di, pendants of dentalium shells (So-lukh, dentalium)
      {s?úlōx ti sxɔ̃ogwádi? ‘the earrings are dentalium’ < s- (nominalizer) + ?ulōx
         (root) gather s- (nominalizer) + x̄ogw/x̄akw (root) stitch; make cattail
         mat(s) with needle + -adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

537. {x̄al1 leave alone, stop, pay no attention}:
   1. Kluls, klults, stop (doing or going) (imp.)
      {x̄als ‘don’t touch it’, ‘leave it alone’, ‘forget it’, ‘pay no attention to it’,
         ‘never mind it’ < x̄al (root) silent + -s (transitive)}
2. Klul'-set, stop (doing or going) (imp.)
   {~al~ad, ‘don’t touch it’, ‘leave it alone’, ‘forget it’, ‘pay no attention to it’, ‘never mind it’ < ~al (root) leave alone, stop, pay no attention + -~ (transitive) + -~ (infix) + -d (transitive) }

3. Klul-dukw', enough
   (~al~ox ‘don’t touch it now’, ‘leave it alone now’, ‘forget it now’, ‘pay no attention to it now’, ‘never mind it now’ < ~al (root) leave alone, stop, pay no attention + -d (transitive) + -~ (suffix for) now }

4. Klab-biy {klal-biy }, weaned
   (~al~bix ‘wean’ < ~al (root) leave alone, stop, pay no attention + -bix (lexical suffix for) homogenous group or cluster, life force, person(s), animals, world, land; breast }

538. {~al2 put away; put on clothing }:
   1. O-tlalsh', o-tluls', to put away, to put on (as a hat)
      {~u~al~s ‘someone put something away’, ‘he put it away’, ‘she put it away’; ‘someone put something on’ (clothing), ‘he put it on’, ‘she put it on’ < ~u- (stative) + ~al (root) put away; put on clothing + -~ (transitive) }

539. {~al also, too, still; right on the very spot }:
   1. Kla’ lad, presently, soon
      {~al~ad ‘do something on the spot’ < ~al (root) also, true, still; right on the very spot + -~ (infix) + -d (transitive) }

540. {~i~lqeb animal (Snyder 1968:167); monster (NL), anything you are afraid of (NL)}:
   1. S’t-kli-t-la-al-kum, stli-t-la-al-kum, beetles, bugs, &c
      {~i~lqeb ‘insects’ (NL), ‘small birds that are not birds of prey or waterfowl’ (SL) < s- (nominalizer) + ~i- (redup.) + ~ilqeb (root) }

   2. Stle-kel-kub, small "tree" birds (generic)
      {~i~lqeb ‘insects’ (NL), ‘small birds that are not birds of prey or water fowl’ < s- (nominalizer) + ~i- (redup.) + ~ilqeb (root) }

541. {~al~q~eb pungent, spicy }:
   1. O-tla’-kwub, to be pungent, spicy
      {~u~al~q~eb ‘something was pungent’, ‘something was spicy’, ‘it was pungent’ < ~u- (stative) + ~al~q~eb (root) pungent, spicy }

542. {~a~lx pop, crack, crackling sound }:
   1. As-klulkh, spotted
      {~a~lx ‘something is spotted’ (Waterman 1973:21) < ~a- (stative) + ~a~lx (root) pop, crack, crackling sound }
2. Skulul-holtsh, the cranberry
   \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{skulul}}\text{\textsc{hol-tsh}}\}}\) ‘cranberry’ < s- (nominalizer) + \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{skul}}\text{\textsc{ul}}\}}\) \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{hol}}\text{\textsc{tsh}}\}}\) (root) pop, crack, crackling sound + -\(\text{\textsc{ul}}\) (lexical suffix for) container, belly

3. Kl-hols, kl-hot-suts, cranberry and vine
   \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{kl}}\text{\textsc{hols}}, \text{\textsc{kl}}\text{\textsc{hot-suts}}\}}\) ‘cranberry’ < \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{kl}}\text{\textsc{hols}}\}}\) \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{hols}}\}}\) \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{hot-suts}}\}}\) (root) pop, crack, crackling sound + -\(\text{\textsc{ul}}\) (lexical suffix for) container, belly

4. kl-hot-suts, cranberry and vine
   \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{kl}}\text{\textsc{hot-suts}}\}}\) ‘cranberry plant’ < \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{kl}}\text{\textsc{hols}}\}}\) \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{hols}}\}}\) \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{hot-suts}}\}}\) (root) pop, crack, crackling sound + -\(\text{\textsc{ul}}\) (lexical suffix for) container, belly + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, plant, shrub

543. \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{tla}t\text{\textsc{a}}\text{\textsc{tlab}}\}}\) salt, salty):
   1. -\(\text{\textsc{tla}}\)-\(\text{\textsc{tla}}\)-\(\text{\textsc{tlab}}\), taste of salt
      \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{u-tla}t\text{\textsc{a}}\text{\textsc{tla}}\text{\textsc{tlab}}\}}\) ‘something is salty’, ‘it is salty’ < ?\(\text{\textsc{u}}\)- (stative) + \(\text{\textsc{tla}t\text{\textsc{a}}\text{\textsc{tla}}\text{\textsc{tlab}}\) (root) salt, salty

544. \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{ska\text{\textsc{ax}}\text{\textsc{k}}}w\}}\) saw whet owl):
   1. S’\(\text{\textsc{kl-at-l\text{\textsc{kw}}}\text{\textsc{w}}\), screech-owl
      \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{ska\text{\textsc{ax}}\text{\textsc{k}}}w\}}\) ‘saw whet owl’ < s- (nominalizer) + \(\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{x}}\text{\textsc{k}}}w\) (root) screech owl

545. \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{q}}w}/\text{\textsc{ka}\text{\textsc{q}}}w\}}\) watertight, solid, strong):
   1. Kluk-hw, klukw-ko, hard or strong, not brittle
      \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{q}}w}/\text{\textsc{ka}\text{\textsc{q}}}w\}}\) ‘watertight’, ‘solid’, ‘strong’

546. \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{x}}w}\}}\) grow, growth (a plant, animal or people)):
   1. Kl\(\text{\textsc{a\text{\textsc{k}}}w\), to grow large
      Tl\(\text{\textsc{a\text{\textsc{k}}}w\), large; growing large
      \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{x}}w\}}\) ‘grow’

2. As-klakhw, as-tlakhw, large, growing large
   Us-tlakhw, to grow large
   \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{us-tlakhw\}}\) ‘something or someone is growing’ < ?\(\text{\textsc{us}}\)- (stative) + \(\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{x}}w\} (root) grow, growth

3. Sk\(\text{\textsc{a\text{\textsc{k}}}h\text{\textsc{ho-dop}, plants or herbs (generic)}
   \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{a\text{\textsc{x}}w\}dup\}}\) plant’, ‘plants’ < s- (nominalizer) + \(\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{x}}w\} (root) grow +-dup
   (lexical suffix for) ground, floor

547. \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{n\text{\textsc{x}}w\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{y}}}om\}}\) Klallam (Kl) (University of North Texas)):
   1. Nos-klai-yom Klallam
      \(\text{\{\text{\textsc{n\text{\textsc{x}}w\text{\textsc{ka\text{\textsc{y}}}om\}}\) ‘Klallam’

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Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

548. {həbə́ŋila} hail:
1. Klem-hwe'-la, hail
 {həbə́ŋila ‘hail’}

549. {hək} chop:
1. O-kluk-wod, to chop, or chip off
 {ʔu̥həkʷud ‘someone chopped something’, ‘someone is chopping something’, ‘he chopped it’, ‘she is chopping it’ < ʔu- (stative) + hək (root) chop + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. O-tlakw, to chop or chip off
 {ʔu̥hək ‘something was chopped’, ‘it was chopped’ < ʔu- (stative) + hək (root) chop}

550. {həlábut} understand:
1. As-kla'-bot, to hear
 As-tla'-bot, to understand
 {ʔəsʰəlábut ‘someone understands’ < ʔəs- (stative) + həlábut (root) understand}

551. {həláy?} shovel nose canoe:
1. Klai, a shovel nose or burden canoe
 {həláy? ‘shovel nose canoe’}

552. {həlís} prepare rocks for cooking (when steaming food on hot rocks in a covered rock pit)):
1. Tlul-êlts, cooking with hot stones
 {həlís ‘prepare rocks for cooking’}

553. {həlb} mature:
1. Klul-lub skla'-de, middle aged woman, old maid
 {həlb stáday? ‘mature woman’ < həlb mature stáday? woman, female}

554. {həp} deep, down, below, beneath:
1. Klap, to hide, cache anything
 Klip, tlip, Klep, klip, beneath, under
 Tlip, klip, under, beneath
 {həp ‘deep’, ‘down’, ‘below’, ‘beneath’}

2. Klup, a hill
 {həp ‘foot of mountain’, ‘downside’, Kinkade gives həp...ís foot of mountain, downside (Ch) (1991,75)}

3. Kle-pa'-but, beneath, under
 {həpabac ‘underneath’, ‘beneath’ < həp (root) deep, down, below, beneath + -abac (lexical suffix for) solid object}
Key {root}:
    GG word, definition
    {ZZ word-definition}

4. Skle-pai'-yot sid, the under lip and chin
    {šǝpǝyucid ‘under lip’, ‘under chin’ < s- (nominalizer) + ǝp (root) deep, down, below, beneath + -yucid (lexical suffix for) chin, jaw}

5. St'lup, deep, sunken deep
    {ǝp ‘something deep’, ‘down’, ‘below’, ‘beneath’ < s- (nominalizer) + ǝp (root) deep, down, below, beneath}

6. Kletl-pikw, a woman’s dress (modern)
    {*šix(ǝ)pw ‘undershirt’, ‘petticoat’, Mcleary gives ǝdǝy=ıkw ‘woman’s garment’ (1886) < ši- (redup.) + ǝp (root) deep, down, below, beneath + -ıkw}

555. {šič tattoo (v.) (Snyder 1968:179)}:
    1. Sklel-litsh, tattooing
        {šič ‘tattoo’ < s- (nominalizer) + šič (root) tattoo (v.)}
    2. As-tletl, tattooed
        {’esšǝšič ‘someone is tattooed’ < ’es- (stative) + šič (root) tattoo}

556. {šiq emerge, take something out, come out of hiding, emerge from thick brush, come out of water}:
    1. Pet’-lo-ki, the spring
        {padǝqıl (‘spring (time)’ < pad- (prefix for) time of + šiq (root) emerge, take something out; come out of hiding, emerge from thick brush, come out of the water + -ı(l) (suffix for) become}
    2. Tle-ukw-ta-gwul, to elope
        {*šixtaGil ‘emerge each other’ < šiq (root) emerge, take something out; come out of hiding, emerge from thick brush, come out of the water + -taGil (suffix for) do to each other}

557. {šiš sticky, adhere}:
    1. As-kle’-uk, as-tle’-uk, sticky, adhesive
        As-tle’-uk, as-kle’-uk, sticky, adhesive
        {’esšiš ‘it is stuck on to something’ < ’es- (stative) + šiš (root) sticky, adhere}

558. {šub okay, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought}:
    1. Klob, blob, good, right, well
        {šub ‘okay’, ‘good’, ‘fine’, ‘all right’, ‘well’; ‘should’, ‘had better’, ‘ought’}
    2. Klob o ta’, that is right
        {šubǝxw ta ‘that is good/okay/fine right now’ < šub (root) okay, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought + -ǝxw (suffix for) now ta (particle)}

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Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

3. Klob as-is'-ta, it is good, good so
{χub ṭes'ista? ‘it is good’ < χub okay, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought ṭes- (stative) + ista? (root) the same, in like manner}

4. Klob kət-si-labt, look out, take care
{χub kw(i) adsläbtx ‘you watch good’, ‘you take care of it’ < χub okay, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought kw(i) a, an (particle) ad- (prefix for) your + la(?)b (root) watch it + txw (transitive)}

5. Klob-ob-klob, good-natured
{χububxbub ‘good natured’, ‘kind’ < χubub (redup.) + χub (root) okay, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought}

559. {χuc pull together, bunch up; tie, knot, wrap up package}:
1. Ot-tlots, a knot, a tangle
{ʔuχuc ‘something was tied’, ‘it was tied’, ‘it was knotted up’ < ʔu- (stative) + χuc (root) pull together, bunch up; tie, knot, wrap up package}

2. Ot-tlots-ot, to tie, to knot
{ʔuχucud ‘someone tied something up’, ‘someone wrapped up a package’, ‘he tied it’, ‘she packaged it’ < ʔu- (stative) + χuc (root) pull together, bunch up; tie, knot, wrap up package + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

3. Klots-a-lekw’, to tie
{χucalikw ‘continuatively tie or wrap something’ < χuc (root) together, bunch up; tie, knot, wrap up package + -alikw (continuative action)}

560. {χuil thin, thin person}:
1. Klo’-wil lean (not fat)
{χuil ‘thin’, ‘thin person’}

2. As-klo-il, lean (not fat)
{ʔesχuil ‘someone/something is thin’ < ʔes- (stative) + χu (root) + -il (suffix for) becoming}

561. {χuxw cold (object or person)}:
1. As-klo’-il, as-klokh-wil, lean, cold
{ʔesχuxwil ‘someone or something is cold’ < ʔes- (stative) + χuxw (root) cold (object) + -il (suffix for) become}

562. {χuxwχuxw oyster(s)}:
1. Klokh-klokh, oysters
{χuxwχuxw ‘oyster(s) ’}

563. {χxwáy? dog salmon, chum}:
1. Kl’-hwai’, the winter salmon, S. canis
{χxwáy? ‘dog salmon’, ‘chum’}
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

564. {ɔwílq licorice fern, licorice fern root (Barr 1992-93)}:
   1. Sklu- elk, the licorice-fern
      {ɔwílq ‘licorice fern’, ‘licorice fern root’ < s- (nominalizer) + ɔwilq (root)}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

p

565. {pádac ten}:
  1. Pa'-duts, 10
     {pádac 'ten'}
  2. Pa’-dats-elts, 10 dollars
     {pádacilc 'ten dollars' < padac (root) ten + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round
curved object, forehead; rock}
  3. Pa’-duts ik-ki dut'-cho, 11
     {pádac yəx kʷi dācū? 'eleven' < pádac ten yəxʷ and kʷi a, an dācū? one}
  4. Pa’-duts ik-ki sa'le, 12
     {pádac yəx kʷi sāli? 'twelve' < pádac ten yəxʷ and kʷi a, an sāli? two}
  5. Tus-pe’-pa-dats, 10 fathoms
     {*dxʷspipədac 'kind of ten', 'ten fathoms' < dxʷ- + s- (prefix sequence for)
profession, proclivity, occupation + pi- (redup.) + pədəc/pádac (root) + ten}
  6. Pa-dats-xt-la-hu, ten times
     {pádacətəxʷ 'ten times' < pádac (root) ten +-ax (suffix for) number of
times + -əxʷ (suffix for) now}

566. {pəd1 earth, soil, dirt, dust; bury}:
  1. Puds, to cook underground
     {pəd 'cook underground', 'earth', 'soil', 'dirt', 'dust' < pəd (root) earth,
soil, dirt, dust; bury}
  2. As-pud, the roots of plants, a heap of earth
     {ʔəspád 'something is buried', 'covered with earth/soil/dirt/dust' < ʔəs-
(stative) + pəd (root) earth, soil; dirt, dust; bury}
  3. O-pud-dud, to bury
     {ʔupádəd 'someone buried something/someone' < ʔu- (stative) + pəd (root)
bury + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  4. Ot-hu-pud’-dud, to become muddy
     {ʔudxʷpádəd 'it became muddy' < ʔu- (stative) + dxʷ- (pervasive) + pəd
(root) earth, soil, dirt, dust; bury + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  5. Pi-da’-likw, to plant or sow
     {pədálikʷ 'plant' (v.) < pəd (root) earth, soil, dirt, dust, bury + -alikʷ
(continuative action)}
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

567. {pəd-² (prefix for) time of}:
   1. Pad'-to-lus, autumn
      {pədtulus ‘autumn’, ‘time when salmon begin to run’ (Ballard 1950: 80) <
       pəd- (prefix for) time of + -tul(îl) (root) cross a body of water + -us (lexical
       suffix for) face, surface}

   2. Pad-a-hêd, when, ever
      {pədahôd ‘summer’ < pəd- (prefix for) time of, season + -ô- (infix) + hêd
       (root) warm}

   3. pa-tôb, when, ever
      {pa(d)tôb ‘when’ < pəd- (prefix for) time of, season + tab (root) thing, what}

   4. Put-hêd, when, ever
      {pədhouéd ‘summer’ < pəd- (prefix for) time of, season + hêd (root) warm}

568. {páda? milt}:
   1. Sb’dâ’, roe of small fish
      {spáda? ‘milt’ < s- (nominalizer) + pəda? (root)}

569. {pəkʷ/pəqʷ break off}:
   1. As-pe‘-a-kail’, brittle
      {ʔəspəkʷil/ʔəspəqʷil ‘brittle’, ‘something is breaking off’ < ?əs- (stative) +
       pəkʷ/pəqʷ (root) break off + -il (suffix for) becoming}

      2. As-puk-wus, round-headed
         {ʔəspəqʷus ‘someone’s forehead is round’ (not compressed), ‘forehead’ <
          ?əs- (stative) + pəqʷ (root) break off a piece + -us (lexical suffix for) face,
          cliff, surface}

570. {spəkʷ/spəqʷ boil (disease)}:
   1. Spok’h, boils
      {spəqʷ/spəkʷ ‘boil’ (disease) < s- (nominalizer) + pəqʷ/pəkʷ (root)}

571. {pəl scare someone off; drive hunted animals from hiding, flush out}:
   1. Lap-peld’, to drive animals
      {lepəlôd ‘someone is driving hunted animals from hiding’, ‘someone is
       scaring someone off’, ‘someone is flushing them out’ < ła- (progressive) +
       pəl (root) scare someone off; drive hunted animals from hiding, flush out +
       -ô- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

572. {pəlkw boil}:
   1. O-pul-hu'-tsut, to boil

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(87) This term referred to those that did not have their forehead flattened as an infant. Only si’ab high-class
     individuals had flat foreheads.
Key (root):
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

{?u̞pəl̨xʷucut ‘someone made themselves angry’, ‘he was angry’, ‘she was angry’ < ?u̞- (stative) + pəl̨xʷ (root) boil + -u- (infix) + -ucut (reflexive)}

573. {spəlyay coyote (Sahaptin)}:
1. Sp[Ī]-yai, coyote
   {spəlyay ‘coyote’ (Sahaptin)}

574. {pəpəčdyəʔ bat (Turner 1976:72)}:
1. Pep’-a-chi, a bat
   {Possibly pəpəčiʔ/pəpəčdyəʔ ‘bat’}

575. {pąqʷəb hazy, windows “steamed” over}:
1. O-pukh-hwub, to steam
   {?u̞pąqʷəb ‘something is steaming’ (Thompson 1996) < ?u̞- (stative) + pąqʷ (root) steam + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

576. {păxpqi dogwood (Barr 1992-93)}:
1. Pup’p-ke-yets, the dogwood, Cornus
   {păxpqi ac ‘dogwood tree’ < păxpqi (root) dogwood + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, plant, shrub, bush}

577. {spəqʷ/spəkʷ boil (disease)}:
1. Spok’h, boils
   {spəqʷ/spəkʷ ‘boil’ (disease) < s- (nominalizer) + pəqʷ/pəkʷ (root)}

578. {spiqʷúc potato}:
1. Spe-o-kots, root of sagittaria, potatoes
   {spiqʷúc ‘potato’ < s- (nominalizer) + piqʷúc (root)}

579. {spiʃ fish scales}:
1. Spish, fish-scales
   {spiʃ ‘fish scales’ < s- (nominalizer) + piʃ (root)}

580. {piʃpiʃ cat}:
1. Pish-pish (English), a cat
   {piʃpiʃ ‘cat’}

2. Pi-o-pips’-pish, a litter of kittens
   {pipi(π)piʃ ‘litter of kittens’ < pi- (redup.) + pip- (redup.) + p(π)piʃ (root) cat}

581. {plúlʔkʷəd fungus}:
1. Pe-lol-kwad, ligneous fungi growing on trees
   {plúlʔkʷəd ‘fungus’}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

582. {pu? blow, wind}:

1. O-po'-od, to blow (with breath)
   {upúud ‘someone blew something’, ‘he blew it’, ‘she blew it’ < u- (stative) + pu? (root) blow + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. Shi-pot-ai’li, the mast of a canoe or boat
   {sxwputali ‘mast’ < sx- (pervasive) + pu(?) (root) blow + -t (transitive) + -ali (lexical suffix for) place of}

3. O-po’a-lekw, to blow (as the wind)
   {upúalikw ‘the wind is blustery’, ‘the wind was blustery’; ‘someone is continuously blowing something’ < u- (stative) + pu? (root) blow + -alikw (continuative action)}

4. Chil-po’ed, to make sail
   {čotpúiød ‘to make a sail’, ‘make sail’ < čot- (lexical prefix for) make + pu? (root) blow, wind + -iød (suffix indicating implement)}

5. Po’-tud, a sail
   {pútød ‘sail’ < pu(?) (root) blow + -tød (suffix indicating implement)}

6. Shu'-put (English), a shirt
   {sxwputxw ‘shirt’ < s- (nominalizer) + xw- (pervasive) + pu(?) (root) blow + -txw (transitive)}

7. Spimpt, a calico shirt
   {sxwpiptxw ‘shirt’ < s- (nominalizer) + xw- (pervasive) + pi- (redup.) + p(u?) (root) blow + -txw (transitive)}

583. {púkʷəb pile}:

1. Spo’-kwab, a hill
   {spúkʷab ‘pile’, ‘knoll’ < s- (nominalizer) + púkʷab (root) pile (v.)}

2. As-pu’-kwub, above tide-water (of land)
   {aspúkʷab ‘it is piled’ < as- (stative) + púkʷab (root) pile (v.)}

584. {pus throw}:

1. Ho-bo’-sid, o-pos’-sud, to throw, to cast, to throw (as a stick, stone, riata)
   {upúsud someone threw something at someone’, ‘someone threw something at something’, ‘he threw it at her’, ‘she threw it at him’ < u- (stative) + pus (root) throw + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

585. {puŸ curve, bend}:

1. Pu-yal’-lup, Puyallup
   {puyálap ‘Puyallup’ < puy (root) + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -ap -ap (lexical suffix for) bottom (of water), base (of water); buttocks}
**Key (root):**

- GG word, definition
- {ZZ word-definition}

\[ \hat{p} \]

586. \{\( \hat{p}a?kw \) pipe (for stove or tobacco)\}:

1. \( \hat{p}a?kw \), a pipe, a large pipe
   \[ \{\( \hat{p}a?kw \) ‘pipe’ (for stove or tobacco)\} \]

2. \( \hat{p}a’kwuts \), a pipe, a large pipe
   \[ \{\*\( \hat{p}a?kwac \) ‘where pipes abound’ < \( \hat{p}a?kw \) (root) + -ac (lexical suffix for) \]
   \[ plant, tree, bush, shrub \]

587. \{\( \hat{p}a\)c sew\}:

1. \( \hat{h}\hat{\text{x}}\hat{k}\text{-}bats sukh-pats\), spool-thread
   \[ \{\( \hat{x}\hat{e}\hat{q}\hat{\hat{a}}\hat{b}\hat{a}\hat{c}\ s\hat{e}\hat{x}\hat{w}\hat{\hat{p}a}\hat{c} \) ‘spool of thread’, ‘an object wrapped for sewing’ (lit.) < \( \hat{x}\hat{e}\hat{q} \) (root) bind, wrap + -\( \hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{a}\hat{c} \) (lexical suffix for) solid object \( s\hat{e}\hat{x}\hat{w}- \) (prefix for) by means of + \( \hat{p}a\hat{c} \) (root) sew \}

2. O-p\( \hat{\text{c}}\text{-}\text{stad}, to sew
   \[ \{\?u\hat{p}\hat{a}\hat{\hat{c}}\hat{c}\hat{d} \) ‘someone sewed something’, ‘someone is sewing something’, ‘he sewed it’, ‘she sewed it’, ‘she is sewing it’ < \( ?u\) (stative) + \( \hat{p}a\hat{c} \) (root) sew + -a- (infix) + -\( \hat{d} \) (transitive)\}

3. Pad-sted, pots’-ded, a needle
   \[ \{\hat{p}\hat{a}\hat{\hat{c}}\hat{t}\hat{\hat{d}}\hat{d} \) ‘needle’ < \( \hat{p}a\hat{c} \) (root) sew + -\( t\hat{d} \) (suffix indicating implement)\}

4. Sukh-pats, thread
   \[ \{s\hat{e}\hat{x}\hat{w}\hat{\hat{p}a}\hat{c} \) ‘thread’, ‘by means of sewing’ (lit.) < s\( e\hat{x}\hat{w}- \) (prefix for) by means of + \( \hat{p}a\hat{c} \) (root) sew \}

5. Pot-sub-uts, a shirt of dressed skins
   \[ \{\*\( \hat{p}a\hat{c}\hat{\text{bo}}\hat{\text{bo}}\) ‘sewn solid object’ < \( \hat{p}a\hat{c} \) (root) sew + -abac/-\( \text{bo}\text{bo} \) (lexical suffix for) solid object, body \}

588. \{\( \hat{p}\hat{\text{a}}\text{lil regain consciousness, revive}\}:

1. As-pa’-lil, chaste
   \[ \{\?a\hat{\text{sp}}\hat{\text{p}}\hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{lil} \) ‘someone regained consciousness/revived/sober’ < \( ?a\) (stative) + \( \hat{p}\hat{\text{a}}\text{lil \) (root) regain consciousness, revive \}

2. O-pa’-lil, to revive, come to life again
   \[ \{\?u\hat{p}\hat{\text{p}}\hat{\text{a}}\hat{\text{lil} \) ‘someone revived’, ‘someone came to’, ‘someone regained consciousness he revived’, ‘she came to’ < \( ?u\) (stative) + \( \hat{p}\hat{\text{a}}\text{lil \) (root) regain consciousness, revive \}

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589. \{pəx nothing, zero, of no value; of no importance; does not matter; worthless\}:
   1. Pot'latl, for nothing, without purpose, gratuitously, worthless
      \{pəx ‘be of no value’, ‘be of no importance’; ‘does not matter’; ‘worthless’; ‘junk’; ‘trash’; ‘riffraff’, ‘no-count’ < pəx nothing, zero, of no value; of no importance; does not matter; worthless + -ə (redup.)\}

590. \{pəyəq hew out, carve out, make a canoe\}:
   1. O-pai-ak, a carpenter, worker in wood
      \{?u-pəyəq ‘someone hewed/carved something out’, ‘someone carved a canoe’, ‘he hewed it out’, ‘she carved it out’, ‘he made a canoe’ < ?u- (stative) + pəyəq (root) hew out, carve out, make a canoe\}

591. \{pəc defecate\}:
   1. Sputs, excrement
      \{səpəc ‘excrement’ < s- (nominalizer) + pəc (root) defecate\}

592. \{pəčəb bobcat, lynx\}:
   1. Pe-chub’, the wild cat
      \{pəčəb ‘bobcat’, ‘lynx’\}

593. \{pəlqači? mole\}:
   1. Pel-kut-chi, shrew-mole (scalops)
      \{pəlqači? ‘mole’\).

594. \{pət clear, make visible, reveal\}:
   1. O-pi-klo’-sub, to comb
      \{?u-pətusəb ‘someone combed their hair’, ‘someone is combing their hair’, ‘he combed his hair’, ‘she is combing her hair’ < ?u- (stative) + pət (root) clear, make visible, reveal + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -əb (reflexive)\}

595. \{pəx/box feel\}:
   1. O-patl-tid, to feel
      \{?u-pəxəd/ubəxəd ‘someone felt something’, ‘he felt it’, ‘she felt it’ < ?u- (stative) + pəx/box (root) feel + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

596. \{pəq rotten wood\}:
   1. Pi-kats, puk-ats, rotten wood for smoking skins
      \{pəqac ‘rotten wood’ < pəq (root) rotten wood + -ac (lexical suffix for) plant, tree, bush, shrub\}

   2. As-pe’ a-kcn, a dead or old mossy tree
      \{*?asəpəqqin\[88\] ‘dead tree at the top’ < ?əs- (stative) + pəq (root) rotten wood + -qin/qid (lexical suffix for) head\}

[88] said *?asəpəqqid today
Infants of high-class lineage had their foreheads flattened by a wooden compress to denote their high-class status.
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

5. As-hu-pelks, flat-nosed
   {?asxw?wûqs ‘someone/something has a flat nose’ < ?as- (stative) + xw- (pervasive) + pûl (root) flat + -qs (lexical suffix for) nose, point}

603. {pipqadût/pipqâyût} salamander, water dog:
   1. Pip-kot-zotl, a salamander
      {pipqadût/pipqâyût ‘salamander’, ‘water dog’}

604. {ûpu?} flatulate:
   1. O-pu, to break wind

605. {ûul} rise up:
   1. Pe'-lukw, a spring of water
      {*pûloqw ‘spring of fresh water’ < ûul (root) rise up + -oqw}

606. {ûqw} red-flowering currant:
   1. Pok, red flowering currant
      {ûqw ‘red-flowering currant berries’}

   2. Po'kwuts, red flowering currant bush
      {ûqw-ak ‘red-flowering currant bush’ < ûqw (root) red flowering currant + -ak plant, tree, shrub, bush}

607. {pusêb} float:
   1. Pop-sa-ba’-hat, floats of a net or seine
      {pûp(u)søbaxâd, pûp(u)søbaxâd ‘floats for a net or seine’ < pû- (redup.) + pû(u)søb (root) float + -øsəd/-axâd (lexical suffix for) arm, wing, side appendage; edge}

608. {ûwûy?} flounder:
   1. Po’ai’, a flounder
      {ûwûy? ‘flounder’}
**Key (root):**

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

609. **{qa many, a lot}:**

1. Ka, many (the plural sign)
   
   {qa ‘many’, ‘a lot’}

2. Ka-hat'-la-hu, many times, often
   
   {qa?atxw ‘a lot of times now’, ‘many times now’ < qa (root) many, a lot + -at (suffix for) times + -exw (suffix for) now}

3. Ka-hat-la-hu, often, many times
   
   {qa ?dxexw ‘it comes often’ < qa (root) many, a lot ?dx (root) come + -exw (suffix for) now}

4. Ok-he'-gwud, to sneer at deride
   
   {?uqáhigwéd ‘someone was intelligent’, ‘he was intelligent’, ‘she was intelligent’, ‘someone was cunningly intelligent’ < ?u- (stative) + qa(root) many, a lot + -h- (infix) + -igwéd (lexical suffix for) inside human or animal body, the insides; mental processes; inside small, tight-fitting area; side of body}

610. **{sqa older sibling or cousin}:**

1. Ska, elder brother or sister
   
   {sqa ‘older sibling or cousin’ < s- (nominalizer) + qa (root)}

611. **{qa?xw crab apple}:**

1. Kókhw, crab-apple
   
   {qa?xw ‘crab apple’}

2. Kókh-hwuts, crab-apple tree
   
   {qa?xwac ‘crab apple tree’ < qa?xw (root) crab apple + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, plant, shrub, plant}

612. **qada steal}:**

1. Ska'-da, a thief
   
   {sqáda ‘thief’ < s- (nominalizer) + qáda (root) steal}

2. Skad’h rat (thief)
   
   Skad’h, a thief
   
   {*sqád(a) ‘thief’ < s- (nominalizer) + qád(a) steal}

3. Tos-ka'-da, a thief
   
   {dxwsqáda ‘thief’ < dxw- + s- (prefix sequence for) profession, proclivity, occupation + qáda (root) steal}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

4. O-ka’-dab, o-ka’-dub, to steal
{?uqádab ‘someone stole something’, ‘he stole it’, ‘she stole it’ < ?u- (stative) + qada (root) steal + -b (experiencer and middle voice) }

613. {qagʷ scold}:
1. O-ka’-gwɔt, o-ka’-gwut-tub, ok-he-gwud, to ridicule, sneer at
O-ka’-gwat, to sneer at, deride
{?uqágʷad ‘someone scolded someone’, ‘someone is scolding someone’, ‘he scolded him’, ‘she scolded him’, ‘she is scolding her’ < ?u- (stative) + qagʷ (root) scold + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive suffix) }

2. o-ka’-gwut-tub, to ridicule, sneer at
{?uqágʷatəb ‘someone scolded someone’, ‘someone is scolding someone’, ‘he scolded him’, ‘she scolded him’, ‘she is scolding her’ < ?u- (stative) + qagʷ (root) scold + -a- (infix) + -təb (third person) }

614. {qáqagʷət respectful way for an adult to address a child, noble child, noble young person}:
1. Ska’-ka-gwutl, people of the better class
{sqáqagʷət ‘respectful way for an adult to address a child’, ‘noble child’, ‘noble young person’ < s- (nominalizer) + qaqaR (root) respectful way for an adult to address a child, noble child, noble young person}

615. {qaləkʷ round, in a circle}:
1. Ska’-ka-lak’-ho, the full moon
{sqáqaləkʷ ‘full moon’, ‘something round’, ‘something in a circle’ < s- (nominalizer) + qa- (redup.) + qaləkʷ (root) round, in a circle}

616. {qaqʷ term of address for older brother or sister{90} Ballard 1935}):
1. Kuk’h, elder brother (by a man)
{qagʷ ‘term of address for older brother or sister’}

2. Skuk-uk’, elder brother or sister (the speaker being a woman)
{sqqaqagʷ ‘term of address for older brother or sister’ < s- (nominalizer) + qa (reduplication) + qagʷ (root) term of address for older brother or sister}

617. {qatay Port Townsend (McCoy 2003)}:
1. KA-TAI, Port Townsend
{qatay ‘Port Townsend’}

618. {sqáyad kinnick kinnick}:
1. Skai’-wa-duts, Arbutus ursi uva (the leaves used for smoking)
{sqáyadac ‘kinnick kinnick plant’ (Gunther 1981:44) < s- (nominalizer) + qayad (root) + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, plant, shrub, plant}

{90} This refers to older sibling or cousin. Ballard gives qagʷ for either male or female as a term of addressing (Kinship). Gibbs gives qagʷ as a term only used by males.
Key (root):
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

619. {qawɔ/kawɔ̃\textsuperscript{w} tin can, tin}:
   1. Kaukh, tin, tin ware
      {qa\textsuperscript{w}/kawɔ̃\textsuperscript{w} ‘tin can’, ‘tin’}

620. {qɔbádi? sea snail}:
   1. Ka-ma’ni, the sea-snail
      {qɔmáni?\textsuperscript{(91)} ‘sea-snail’}

621. {qɔbétæd axe}:
   1. Ko-bat’it, an axe
      {qɔbétæd ‘axe’}
   2. Skub-ut-ud-ul-li, an axe-handle
      {sqɔbétædalí ‘axe handle’, ‘place of ax’ (lit.) < s- (nominalizer) + sqɔbétæd
       (root) axe + -alí (lexical suffix for) place of}

622. {qɔbù? suckle, nurse}:
   1. O-kub’-o, to suck, to suckle
      {?uq̃òbù? ‘someone has suckled’ (from the breast), ‘someone is sucking’,
       ‘he is suckling’, ‘she sucked’ < ?u- (stative) + qɔbù? (root) suckle, nurse}
   2. Skub-o, the breast of a woman, milk
      {sqɔbù? ‘breast’, ‘milk’ < s- (nominalizer) + qɔbù? (root) nurse
       + -alí (lexical suffix for) place of}
   3. Skub-o-al’-li, the nipples
      {sqɔbù?alí ‘nipple’, ‘place of milk’ < s- (nominalizer) + qɔbù? (root) nurse
       + -alí (lexical suffix for) place of}

623. {qɔcáG\textsuperscript{w} spiraea, ironwood, ocean spray}:
   1. Kats-a’-gwats, spiraea
      {qɔcáG\textsuperscript{w}ac ‘spiraea’, ‘ironwood tree’, ‘ocean spray tree’ < qɔcáG\textsuperscript{w} (root)
       spiraea, ironwood, ocean spray + -ac/-ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush,
       shrub, plant}

624. {qɔd fornicate, sex}:
   1. O-kad-dub, o-kud-dub, to court, make love to, lie with a woman
   2. O-kud-dub, o-kad-dub, to court, make love to
      {?uq̃ɔdàb ‘someone is fornicating’, ‘someone fornicated’, ‘he fornicated’,
       ‘she is fornicating’ < ?u- (stative) + qɔd (root) fornicate + -àb (experiencer
       and middle voice)}
   3. Wo-kud-dub-ukh, to court, make love to, lie with a woman
      {?uq̃ɔdàbxw ‘someone is fornicating now’, ‘he is fornicating now’, ‘she is
       fornicating now’ < ?u- (stative) + qɔd (root) fornicate + -àb (experiencer
       and middle voice) + -xw (suffix for) now}

\textsuperscript{(91)} said qɔbádi? today

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Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

4. Tus-kud-dub, a strumpet
   \{dxʷsqódəb ‘strumpet’, ‘prostitute’ < dxʷ- + s- (prefix sequence for)
   profession, proclivity, occupation + qád (root) fornicate + -əb (experiencer
   and middle voice)}

5. Skuds, lover, sweetheart, mistress
   \{sqqəd lover \{Waterman, UC Berkerly notes\}os < s- (nominalizer) + qád
   (root) fornicate\}

6. Skud-za-ləbt-hu, an opprobrious term, Fr. bougre
   \{sqódəbalʔtxʷ ‘bordello’, ‘house of prostitution’, ‘sex house’ (lit.) < s-
   (nominalizer) + qád (root) fornicate + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)
   + -alʔtxʷ (lexical suffix for) house, building\}

625. \{sqədɪx muskrat\}:
   1. Sku-dikhw’, skud-de’, a muskrat
      Skad’h, skai’-ki-kai, the kamas-rat; geomys
      \{sqədɪx ‘muskrat’ < s- (nominalizer) + qedi( root)\}

626. \{qədxʷ mouth\}:
   1. Kəd’-hu, the mouth
      \{qədxʷ ‘mouth’\}

627. \{sq̓ədʔu? squirrel\}:
   1. Skəd-zu, the pine-squirrel; sciurus
      \{sq̓ədʔu? ‘squirrel’ < s- (nominalizer) + qədʔu? (root)\}
   2. KÁk-dzo’-hap, the yarrow
      \{sqiq(a)dʔúhap ‘yarrow’, ‘little squirrel’s tail’ < s- (nominalizer)+ qi-
      (redup.) q(a)dʔu(?) (root) + -h- (infix) + -ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base,
      buttocks\}

628. \{qəl left (direction, position, location), bad\}:
   1. Kul-lub’, bad, wicked, vicious
      \{qələb ‘bad’ < qəl (root) left, bad + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)\}
   2. Ka’-let chi, the left hand
      \{qələčiʔ? ‘left hand’ < qəl (root) left, bad + -ačiʔ? (lexical suffix for) hand,
      lower arm\}
   3. Kla’-di, a fallen tree
      \{qələdʔiʔ ‘up-rooted tree/stump/snag’ < qəl (root) left, bad + -ədiʔ? (lexical
      suffix for) side; ear, side of head\}
   4. Kal-shid, the left foot
      \{qáləd ‘left foot’, ‘left leg’ < qəl (root) left, bad + -əd/-əd (lexical suffix
      for) foot, leg, foot including shank\}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

5. Kul-la'-li-gwut, to the left
  \{qələlɪgʷəd \textquoteleft left', \textquoteleft left side', \textquoteleft left side of the body\} < qəl (root) left, bad + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -igʷəd (lexical suffix for) inside human or animal body, the insides; mental processes; inside small, tight-fitting area; side of body

6. T\'kwul-le'-gwut, a warrior
  \{*txʷq(o)lɪgʷəd \textquoteleft warrior', \textquoteleft mean people\} < txʷ- (pervasive) qəl (root) left, bad + -igʷəd (lexical suffix for) inside human or animal body, the insides; mental processes; inside small, tight-fitting area; side of body

629. \{qələlіlatin\} dream, vision, spiritual power) :
  1. Ske-lal-i-təd, magic, a power or gift, fortune
     \{sqələlіlatin \textquoteleft dream', \textquoteleft vision', \textquoteleft spiritual power\} < s- (nominalizer) + qələlіlatin (root) dream, vision
  2. O-kul-ki-lal'-i-tul, to dream
     \{ʔuqələlіlatin \textquoteleft someone dreamt', \textquoteleft he dreamt', \textquoteleft she dreamt', \textquoteleft someone had a vision\} < ʔu- (stative) + qələlіlatin (root) dream, vision

630. \{sqələjut/sqələyjut\} son or daughter of deceased brother, sister or cousin of speaker) :
  1. Skə lə jut, a niece after death of her mother
     \{sqələjut/sqələyjut \textquoteleft son or daughter of deceased brother, sister or cousin of speaker\} < s- (nominalizer) + qələjut (root)

631. \{qəlb\} rain (v.) :
  1. As-kulb (meaning uncertain)
     \{ʔəsqəlb \textquoteleft it\'s raining\} < ʔəs- (stative) + qəlb (root) rain
  2. O-kalb, to rain (it rains)
     \{ʔuqəlb \textquoteleft it rained', \textquoteleft it is raining\} < ʔu- (stative) + qəlb (root) rain
  3. Skulb, it rains
     \{sqəlb \textquoteleft rain\} (n.) < s- (nominalizer) + qəlb (root) rain

632. \{qələbut\} infirm :
  1. Skle-bot, skul-le'-bot, an aged person of either sex
     \{sqələbut \textquoteleft infirm person\} < s- (nominalizer) + qələbut (root) infirm

633. \{sqələč\} octopus :
  1. Skul-lutsh, cuttle-fish
     \{sqələč \textquoteleft octopus\} < s- (nominalizer) + qələč (root)

634. \{qələb\} eye :
  1. Ka'-lob, the eye
     \{qələb \textquoteleft eye\}
**Key [root]:**  
GG word, definition  
{ZZ word-definition}  

635. \{qəḻx dried salmon eggs\}:  
1. Kulkh, salmon roe  
   \{qəḻx 'dried salmon eggs'\}  
2. Ke' a-kulkh, herring-roel  
   \{*qiqəḻx 'herring roe'; 'little dried salmon eggs' < qi- (redup.) + qəḻx (root) dried salmon eggs\}  

636. \{qət awake\}:  
1. Kults-e'-hu, get up (imp.)  
   \{qətəxʷ 'wake up now' < qət(root) wake + -əxʷ (suffix for) now\}  
2. Us-kulkh, awake  
   \{'əsqət 'someone/something is awake' < əs- (stative) + qət (root) awake\}  
3. O-kətl, o-kukhl, to awaken  
   \{'uqət 'someone awoke', 'something awoke', 'he awoke', 'she awoke', 'it awoke' < u- (stative) + qət (root) awake\}  

637. \{qəsi? uncle (while the parent the nephew or niece is living)\}:  
1. Ka-se', uncle on either side while the parent is living  
   \{qəsi? uncle (while the connecting parent is living)\}  
2. Shuk-us-se', my uncle (by marriage)  
   \{čətqəsi? 'uncle through marriage' < čə- (prefix for) step-relative + qəsi? (root) uncle\}  

638. \{qəsqəb/kəskəb chattering all the time, converse carelessly\}:  
1. Kas-kap, true story  
   \{qəsqəb/kəskəb 'chattering all the time', 'converse carelessly'\}  

639. \{qətqtač piliated woodpecker\}:  
1. Kut-kətsh, red-headed woodpecker  
   \{qətqtač 'piliated woodpecker'\}  

640. \{sqígʷəc deer\}:  
1. Ske' gwuts, a deer  
   \{sqígʷəc 'deer' < s- (nominalizer) + qígʷəc (root)\}  

641. \{qíq incarcerate; held against one's will without tying or using hands\}:  
1. Ke-uk-ut-shid, to hobble or fetter (as a horse)  
   \{*qíqiddəd 'hobble', 'fetter' (as a horse) < qíq (root) incarcerate; held against one's will without tying or using hands + -ədd (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg\}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

2. O-ke'-uk-ut-shid, to hobble a horse
   {*ʔṵq̥i̱q̥id̥ød 'hobbled', ‘fettered’ (as a horse) < ʔu- (stative) + qi̱q (root)
     incarcerate; held against one’s will without tying or using hands + -i- (infix)
     + -d (transitive) + -§o (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}

642. {qit circle around something}:
   1. O-ke'-ta-lat-hu, to go round (as round a house)
      {ʔuq̥italat̥xʷ ‘someone or something circled around the outside of a house
       or building’, ‘he is going around the outside of the house’, ‘it circled the
       building’ < ʔu- (stative) + qit (root) circle around something + -alat̥xʷ
       (variant (lexical suffix for)) house, building}

643. {sqixä variety of dog sheared for fleece, pet name for a dog}:
   1. Ske'-ha, a variety of the dog, sheared for its fleece
      {sqixä ‘variety of dog sheared for fleece’, ‘pet name for a dog’ < s-
       (nominalizer) + qixä (root)}

644. {qiyap tickle}:
   1. As-ki'-up, ticklish
      {ʔesqiyap ‘someone is ticklish’, ‘he is ticklish’, ‘she is ticklish’ < ʔes-
       (stative) + qiyap (root) tickle}

   2. Ke-yup-tub, to tickle
      {qiyáptøb ‘someone tickle someone’ < qiyap (root) tickle + -øb (third
       person)}

   3. O-ki'-up, to tickle
      {ʔuqiyáp ‘someone was tickled’, ‘someone was ticklish’ < ʔu- (stative) +
      qiyáp (root) tickle}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

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645. {qábqéy? teenage girl}:
   1. Ka'-bai, a girl not yet arrived a puberty
   {qábqéy? ‘teenage girl’}

646. {sqá̱e̱b coyote}:
   1. Ska’um, the small or prairie wolf, coyote
   {sqá̱em{92} ‘coyote’ (Ballard 1955) < s- (nominalizer) + qa̱b (root) }

647. {qá̱gaḻx̱w flax (Bates/Hess/Hibert 1994:313)}:
   1. Ka-gwal’hw, flax
   {qá̱gaḻx̱w ‘flax’}

648. {qal fool someone, convince}:
   1. O-ka’ka-lad, to hoax or humbug
   {?uqá̱qaḻad ‘someone repetitively fooled someone’, ‘someone is repeatedly
   fooling someone’, ‘he repetitively fooled him’, ‘she repetitively fooled her’,
   ‘someone convinced someone’ < ?u- (stative) + qa̱ (redup.) + qal (root) fool
   someone, convince + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive) }

649. {qá̱x̱e̱b cloudy (NL)}:
   1. S’kat-lub cloudy (Snoh.)
   {sqá̱xe̱b ‘clouds’ (NL) < s- (nominalizer) + qa̱xe̱b (root) cloudy }

650. {qápu̱x̱w nut, hazelnut}:
   1. Kókh’-po, ka-po’-huts, hazel-nuts, and bush
   {qápu̱x̱w ‘nut’, ‘hazelnut’}
   2. Ka-po’-huts, hazel-nuts, and bush
   {qápu̱x̱w-ac ‘nut tree’, ‘hazelnut tree’ < qápu̱x̱w (root) nut, hazelnut + -ac
   (lexical suffix for) tree, plant, shrub, plant }
   3. O-kóp-o, to gather nuts
   {?uqá̱pu̱x̱w ‘someone gathered nuts’, ‘someone is gathering nuts’, ‘he is
   gathering nuts’, ‘she is gathering nuts’ < ?u- (stative) + qá̱pu̱x̱w (root) nut,
   hazelnut }

651. {qá̱x̱ freeze}:
   1. Skókhw, ska’-ko, ice, icicles
   {sqá̱x̱w ‘ice’ < s- (nominalizer) + qá̱x̱w (root) freeze}

652. {qá̱x uncover, bring to light}:
   1. Ka-hol-gwun’-hu, the east, the country on the sun’s road in the east

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{92} said sqá̱e̱b today
Key (root):
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

{*qəxúlgʷədxʷ ‘land to the east’, ‘the bringing to light land’ < qəx (root)
uncover, bring to light + -ulgʷədxʷ (lexical suffix for) land, land above,
land below, land upriver, land beyond}

2. K’kol-gwan-hu, the east, the country on the sun’s road in the east
{*qəx(a)XúlGedx ‘land to the east’, ‘the bringing to light land’ < qə-
(redup.) + q(a)X (root) uncover, bring to light + -ulgʷədxʷ (lexical suffix
for) land, land above, land below, land upriver, land beyond}

653. {səbíyú? skunk}:
  1. Skub’-bi-yu, the skunk
     {səbíyú? ‘skunk’ < s- (nominalizer) + qəbíyu? (root)}

654. {qəč bent, crooked}:
  1. As-kutch-a’-lus, squint-eyed
     {?esqəčálus ‘squint’, ‘crooked eyes’ < ?es- (stative) + qəč (root) bent,
crooked + -alus (lexical suffix for) eyes}
  2. As-huk-cha’-lus, squint-eyed
     {?esxʷqəčálus ‘squint’, ‘crooked eyes’ < ?es- (stative) + xʷ- (pervasive) +
qəč (root) bent, crooked + -alus (lexical suffix for) eyes}

655. {qódɔx entrails, intestines}:
  1. Kad-zək’h, kad-zukh’, entrails
     {qódɔx ‘entrails’, ‘intestines’}

656. {səqədu? hair}:
  1. Skad-zo, skud-zo, the hair
     {səqədu? ‘hair’ < s- (nominalizer) + qədzu? (root)}

657. {qəls cook on hot rocks}:
  1. Kul-sid, to cook with hot stones
     {qəlsəd ‘cook something on hot rocks’ < qəls (root) cook on hot rocks + -ə-
(infix) + -d (transitive)}

658. {qəwab howl}:
  1. Ka-wob, to howl as a wolf or dog
     {qəwab ‘howl’}

659. {qəyuqw throat}:
  1. Kai-ukh-kwa, the neck
     {qəyuqw ‘throat’}

660. {qəbqəb wrinkled}:
  1. As-kop-kop, wrinkled as cloth
     {*!esqəbqəb ‘something is wrinkled’ < ?es- (stative) + qəbqəb (root)
wrinkled}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

661. {qîć expensive, important}:
1. Ketsh, dear in price
   {qîć ‘expensive’, ‘important’}

662. {qîćay moss (Thompson 1979:40)}:
1. Ke’-chai, ground-moss
   {qîćay ‘moss’}

663. {qûis the highest score (four-points) in the game of shûali (Waterman 1973:74) (see footnote 188)}:
1. Kes, the highest or four-point in dice
   {qûis ‘the highest score’ (four-points)}

664. {qûl ride, load}:
1. Ke-lab, a canoe (generic)
   {qûlab ‘load vehicle’< qûl (root) ride, load + -ab (method used to do something)}

2. Ke’-lo-bit, a canoe (generic)
   {qûlibd ‘canoe’ (any kind), ‘vehicle of any kind including wagons and automobiles’ < qûl (root) ride, load + -b (third person and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive suffix)}

3. O-ke’-la-gwil, to get on or into (as a horse or canoe)
   {?uqûlflagwil ‘someone got into a vehicle’, ‘someone got onto the horse’, ‘he got into the canoe’, ‘she got into the car’, ‘she got onto the wagon’ < ?u- (stative) + qûl (root) ride, load + -agwil (doer put self in action)}

4. Swus-ke’-lus, a swing
   {ssexwosqûlus ‘swing’ < ssexw- (prefix for) by means of + sôs- (stative) + qûl (root) ride, load + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

665. {qûlT skunk cabbage}:
1. Kelt, the skunk-cabbage
   {qûlT skunk cabbage’}

666. {qûqûxwuh short}:
1. Skok’-hu-ôb, short (in dimension)
   {sqûqûxwuh ‘short’ < s- (nominalizer) + qûqûxwuh (root) short}

2. Uk-ho, short (in dimension)
   {ôsqqûqûxwuh ‘something is short’ < ôs- (stative) + qûqûxwuh (root) short}

667. {qît hang (as on a peg or hook)}:
1. Es-kêt’-a-hw, the new moon
Key [root]:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

{ʔesqətəx ‘it is a new moon’; ‘it is hanging now’ < ʔes- (stative) + ʔit (root) hang + -əx (suffix for) now}

2. Sket, the new moon

{sqiṭ ‘new moon’, ‘something that is hung’ < s- (nominalizer) + ʔit (root) hang}

3. O-ket, of the new moon, qu.

{ʔuqṭ ‘something was hanging’, ‘it was hanging’; ‘it was a new moon’ < ʔu- (stative) + ʔit (root) hang}

4. Wa-ket-a-hub, exact meaning uncertain; it relates to the new moon

{ʔuqṭaʔab ‘it is a new moon’ < ʔu- (stative) + ʔit (root) hang + -ab (method used to do something)}

668. {qɪx located upstream}:

1. Kaikhw, inland, the interior, upstream

{qɪx ‘located upstream’}

2. Skaikh, inland, the interior, up a river

{sqix ‘inland’, ‘upriver’ < s- (nominalizer) + qix (root) go inland, go upriver}

3. Mis-kai’-hwu, inland, the interior, up a river

{mosqix ‘the area upriver’ < bos- (inherent right of ownership) + qix (root) go inland, go upriver}

4. Skai-hwa’-mish, people living inland

{sqixa ushort ‘upriver people’ < s- (nominalizer) + qix (root) go inland, go upriver + -abš (lexical suffix for) people of}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

qʷ

669. {qʷac light blue, light green, yellow}:
  1. Ho-kwats, yellow or light green
     \{xʷiqʷáč ‘light blue’, ‘light green’, ‘yellow’ < xʷi- (prefix denoting color) +
     qʷac (root) light blue, light green, yellow\}
  2. As-kwad-zil, yellow or light green
     \{ʔəsqʷádžil ‘something is light blue, light green or yellow’ < ʔəs- (stative) +
     qʷadz/qʷac (root) light blue, light green, yellow\}
  3. Huk-kwas-so-lit-za, a green blanket
     \{xʷiqʷáculíča?, xʷiqʷácalíča? ‘light blue, green or yellow blanket or cloth’
     < xʷi- (prefix denoting color) + qʷác (root) light blue, light green, yellow +
     -ul/-al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -iča? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket,
     wear, support from shoulder\}

670. {qʷádiládxʷ brass kettle, brass, Hilbert/Miller/Zahir give qʷádiládxʷ brass, pail
material (2001:68), Thompson gives qʷádiládxʷ penny (1996)}:
  1. Kwatts-a-lat’ hu, brass kettle
     \{qʷádiládxʷ ‘brass kettle’, ‘brass’\}

671. {qʷádəb moss}:
  1. Kwud-zab, licheus, mosses, &c
     \{qʷádəb ‘moss’\}

672. {qʷágəb sweet}:
  1. O-kwa’-gwab, sweet, good to eat
     \{ʔuqʷágəb ‘something was sweet’ < ʔu- (stative) + qʷágəb sweet\}

673. {qʷalalatxʷ copper (Bates/Hess/Hilbert 1994:198)}:
  1. Ku-la-lat’-hu, brass
     \{qʷalalatxʷ ‘copper’\}

674. {qʷalc boil}:
  1. Kwalts, boil (imp.)
     \{qʷalc ‘boil’\}
  2. O-kwalts, to boil
     \{ʔuqʷálc ‘something was boiled’, ‘it was boiled’ < ʔu- (stative) + qʷalc
     (root) boil\}

675. {qʷáli? hay}:
  1. Skwa’-li-a’-mish, Niskwallie
     \{sqʷálīʔabš ‘Nisqually People’, ‘People of Nisqually’ < s- (nominalizer) +
     qʷáli? hay + -abš (lexical suffix for) people of\}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. Kwe'-kwul-li, grass, herbs
Skwe'-kwul-li, grass
{sqwi?qwal ‘grass’ < s- (nominalizer) + qwi? (redup.) + sqvali? (root) hay}

676. {qvalit pitch, gum}:
1. Kwa'-litl’h, pitch, gum
{qvalit ‘pitch’, ‘gum’}

677. {qvalus adze (Mcleary 1886)}:
1. Kwa'-li-us, kwal'-yus, an adze
{qvalus ‘adze’}

678. {qwa drive, herd, expel, drive off}:
1. Luk-kwat-lad, to drive animals
{lqwa‘ad ‘someone is driving someone/something away’; ‘someone is herding animals’ < la- (progressive) + qwa (root) drive, herd, expel, drive off + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

679. {qwaqwa a type of spiritual power (Waterman??/Herrington??[07])}:
1. Kwâk’h kind of conjuring for fair wind
{qwaqwa a type of spiritual power}

680. {qway light blue (Thompson 1979, 114)}:
1. Kwe'-a-kwe’, beads
{qwi?qway ‘bead, beaded necklace’, ‘Hudson Bay Company trade beads’
(Thompson 1979, 114) < qwi?- (redup.) + qway? (root) light blue}

681. {qwbxw}:
1. Kob-whul la’-had, the elbow
{qwbxwlaxad ‘elbow’ < qwbxw (root) + -laxad (lexical suffix for) arm, wing}

2. Ko-bukw-wat-shid, the elbow
{qwbocic ‘elbow’ (Frank 1976) < qwbocw (root) + -ocic/-aci? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}

682. {qwac slip, slide}:
1. O-kwut’-sub, to slide, as on ice
{uqweob ‘someone/something slid’ < u- (stative) + qwe (root) slip, slide + -ob (experiencer and middle voice)}

2. Ok-sa’-gwil, to slide (as on ice)
{uqwe(qa)cawil ‘someone went sledding/skating’ (Barr 1992-93) < u- (stative) + qwe- (redup.) + qa(c) (root) slip, slide + -awil (doer put self in action)}
683. \(q^w\text{lut} marsh\) (along the sound):
1. As-gul’-lu-tud, marshy, miry
   \(?\text{esq}^w\text{lut}\) ‘marshy’, ‘miry’ < \(?\text{es}\) (stative) + \(q^w\text{lut}\) (root) \(marsh\) (along saltwater) + -\(\text{e}\) (infix) + -\(d\) (transitive)

684. \(q^w(\text{a})q^w(\text{a})\text{stáybix}' dwarf(s):
1. Kwok-wa-stai-miukh, a fabulous race of pigmies
   \(q^w(\text{a})q^w(\text{a})\text{stáymix}' dwarf(s)’ < \(q^w(\text{a})q^w(\text{a})\text{st} + -\text{ay}\) (infix) + -mix\(\text{w}/-\text{bix}'\) (lexical suffix for) homogenous group or cluster, life force, person(s), animals, world, land, breast

685. \(q^w\text{q}' white\):
1. Ho-kokw, white
   \(x^wuq^w\text{sq}' white’ < x^wu- (prefix denoting color) + q^w\text{q}' (root) white\}
2. Ho-kok, dollar, silver
   \(x^wuq^w\text{sq}' white’, ‘dollar’, ‘silver’ < x^wu- (prefix denoting color) + q^w\text{q}' (root) white\}
3. Hok-ko-lit’za, a white blanket
   \(x^wuq^w\text{sq}'\text{ulica}' white blanket or cloth’ < x^wu- (prefix denoting color) q^w\text{q}' (root) white + -ul- (infix) + -ica? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder\}
4. K’ho'-hu-belts, white pebbles
   \(q^w\text{q}'\text{obilc ‘white rocks’ < q^w\text{q}' (root) white + -ab (experiencer and middle voice) + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round thing, money, curved objects; rock}\}
5. Tu-kwok-wus, spotted-faced (as a piebald horse)
   \(dx^wq^w\text{sq}'\text{us ‘white face, spotted face’ (as a piebald horse) < dx^w- (pervasive) + q^w\text{q}' (root) white + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}\}

686. \(q^w\text{esyu}? porpoise\):
1. K’s-si’-o, a porpoise
   \(q^w\text{esyu}? ‘porpoise’\}

687. \(sq^w\text{esk}ABS fog, clouds\):
1. Skwush-ub, clouds, fog
   \(sq^w\text{esk}ABS ‘fog’, ‘clouds’ < s- (nominalizer) + q^w\text{sk} (root) + -ABS (experiencer and middle voice)\}

\(^{93}\)said \(q^w(\text{a})q^w(\text{a})\text{stáybix}' today.
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

2. Skwush-um, clouds, fog
   {sqʷəšəm[94] ‘fog’, ‘clouds’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷə (root) + -əm-əb
   (experiencer and middle voice)}

688. {qʷi? call out loudly, yell, telephone someone}:
   1. Kwe'-ad, to shout, call to any one
      {qʷi?ad ‘call out loudly’, ‘yell’, ‘telephone someone’ < qʷi? (root) call out
      loudly, telephone someone + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

689. {sqʷic point of land}:
   1. Skwetsks, a point of land
      {sqʷicqs ‘point of land’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷic (root) travel downstream
      with currant + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}

690. {sqʷixəb spear, spear for bottom fish}:
   1. Skwet'-lub, a fish-spear
      {sqʷixəb ‘spear’, ‘spear for bottom fish’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷi̯xəb (root)}

691. {qʷid bearded}:
   1. Kwəd, kwəd, the beard
      {qʷid ‘bearded’}

692. {sqʷiqʷəd marmot}:
   1. Swe'-a-kwun, the marmot
      {sqʷiqʷən[95] ‘marmot’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷiqʷən/qʷiqʷəd (root)}

693. {qʷu? water, especially fresh water}:
   1. Ko, water, q. v. in Part II
      {qʷu? ‘water’, ‘especially fresh water’}
   2. Hu-kə, the crown of the head
      {xʷqʷuʔqid ‘crown of head’ < xʷ- (derivational) + qʷuʔ (root) water + -qid
      (lexical suffix for) head}
   3. Kō-bat' shid, a rainbow
      {qʷubáčšəd ‘rainbow’ < qʷuʔ (root) water + -b (experiencer and middle
      voice) + -əc + -əd (lexical suffix for) foot, base}
   4. Ko-mat-shin, a rainbow
      {qʷumáčšən[96] ‘rainbow’ < qʷuʔ (root) water + -m/-b (experiencer and
      middle voice) + -əc + -ən/əd (lexical suffix for) foot, base}
   5. Sko-sub, sea-foam
      {sqʷúsəb ‘sea foam’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷuʔ (root) water + -əb}

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[94] said sqʷəšə today
[95] said sqʷiqʷəd today
[96] said qʷubáčšəd today
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

694. {qʷúʔqwʔaʔ drink}:
1. O-k'o'-kwa, to drink
   {ʔuqʷúʔqwʔaʔ ‘someone drank’, ‘someone is drinking’, ‘he drank’, ‘she is
drinking’, ‘something drank’, ‘it is drinking’ < ʔu- (stative) + qʷúʔqwʔaʔ
(root) drink}

2. Sko'-kwa, a drink or draught of anything
   {sqʷúʔqwʔaʔ ‘drink’ (n.) < s- (nominalizer) + qʷuʔqʷaʔ (root) drink}

3. Hu-kwe'-a-kod, a cup
   {xʷqʷiʔqwʔad ‘cup’, ‘drink a little’ (lit.) < xʷ- (derivational) + qʷi?- (redup.) + qʷúʔqʷaʔ (root) drink + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

4. Sukh-ko'-kwa, a cup
   {səxʷqʷúʔqwʔaʔ ‘cup’, ‘by means of drinking’ (lit.) < səxʷ- (prefix for) by
   means of + qʷuʔqʷaʔ (root) drink}

695. {qʷúbay?, sqʷúbay? dog}:
1. Ko'-bai, sko'-bai, a dog
   {qʷúbay? ‘dog’}

2. Sko'-bai, ko'-bai, ko-mai, a dog
   {sqʷúbay? ‘dog’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷubay? (root) dog}

3. Ko-matl'-ked, a dog's-hair blanket
   {qʷumáyʔalqid(97) ‘dog hair’, ‘dog's hair blanket’ < qʷúmayʔ/qʷúbay? (root) dog + -alqid (lexical suffix for) hair}

4. Shis'-ko-bai, like a dog (in the form of one)
   {čəʔqʷúbay? ‘like a dog’, ‘belonging to a dog’ < čəʔ- (prefix for) make +
   qʷúbay? (root) dog}

5. Sko-ko-bai, dog (plur.)
   {sqʷuqʷubay? ‘dogs’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷu- (redup.) + qʷubay? (root)
dog}

6. Skwe'-o-kwe'-o-ko-bai, a litter of pups
   {sqʷiʔqwʔaʔ ‘litter of puppies’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷi?- (redup.) + qʷi?- (redup.) + qʷubay? (root) dog}

696. {qʷúłəc madrone, Arbutus menziesii (Hilbert/Miller/Zahir 2001:236)}:
1. Kolt-chuts, arbutus menzesii
   {qʷúłəc ‘madrone’, ‘Arbutus menziesii’}

697. {qʷtáycəd sturgeon}:

(97) said qʷubáyʔalqid today.
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

1. Kwo-tait-sit, the sturgeon
{qʷtáycəd ‘sturgeon’}

698. {sqʷútab disease, sickness}:
   1. Sko-tam', the small-pox; also the demon of small-pox and pestilence
   {sqʷútam (98) ‘disease’, ‘sickness’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷut (root) + -am/-ab
   (method used to do something)}

699. {qʷul hug}:
   1. O-ko'-hud, to hug
   {ʔuqʷúld (stative) + qʷul (root) hug + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

700. {qʷúlub gray-haired}:
   1. As-ko lob, Quaere gray
   {ʔ Oswald (stative) + qʷúlub (root) gray-haired}

(98) said sqʷútəb today
Key [root]:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

701. {q̂ëwal tame}:
   1. Kwal, tame
      {q̂ëwal ‘tame’}

702. {sq̂ëwàlaš water fowl}:
   1. Skwà’-kwe-lush, water fowl (generic)
      {sq̂ëwàlq̂ëwàlaš ‘water fowl’ (plural) < s- (nominalizer) + q̂ëwal (redup.) + q̂ëwàlaš (root)}

703. {q̂ëwàtčup white ashes}:
   1. Skwàl’-lup, ashes
      {q̂ëwàtčup ‘white ashes’ < s- (nominalizer) + q̂ëwàt (root) + -čup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}

704. {q̂ëwaq̂yilc shinny game (Snyder 1968:162)}:
   1. Kek-îlcsk, a game similar to hockey or bandy
      {q̂ëwaq̂yilc ‘shinny game’}

705. {q̂ëwasdúliča? mountain goat wool blanket}:
   1. Kwas’dó lit’ za, a goat’s-wool blanket
      {q̂ëwasdúliča? ‘mountain goat wool blanket’ < q̂ëwásd + -ul- (infix) + -iča? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder}

706. {q̂ëwàyay fade, wilt (as flowers) (Thompson 1979:122)}:
   1. O-kwā’-i, to fade or wilt (as flowers)
      {q̂ëwàyay ‘fade’, ‘wilt’ (as flowers)}

707. {q̂ëwəbəx̂w/q̂ëwəp̂x̂w}:
   1. Hwe’-kwi-bukh’-hwa’-chi, the knuckles
      {x̂wq̂ëwəbəx̂wači? ‘knuckles’ (Frank) < x̂w- (pervasive) + q̂ëwəbəx̂w + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}

   2. Ko-bab-shid, ko-bo’h-shid, the ankle
      {q̂ëq̂ëpx̂x̂səd ‘ankle’, q̂ëbəx̂x̂səd ‘ankle’ (Mcleary 1886) < q̂ëbəx̂w/q̂ëwəp̂x̂w (root) + -səd/-šəd (lexical suffix for) foot, foot and shank, leg}

708. {q̂ëwədíqw cottonwood}:
   1. Kwa-de’a-kwots, cottonwood, populus
      {q̂ëwədíqwac ‘cottonwood tree’ < q̂ëwədíqw (root) cottonwood + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}
2. Kwe-kwa-de'-a-kwats, the aspen
   \{q'wölq'wadig'wac 'aspen tree', 'little cottonwood tree', 'like a cottonwood tree' \< q'wi- (redup.) \+ q'wadig'w (root) cottonwood + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, plant, shrub} 

709. \{q'wöl \{cook, bake; hot, warm; ripe\}: 
1. Kwöl, crooked (should be cooked) 
2. Kwul, cooked, done 
   \{q'wöl 'cook', 'bake'; 'hot', 'warm'; 'ripe'} 
3. S’kwul, hot or warm (of a room) 
   \{sq'wöl 'something cooked or roasted', 'a roast' \< s- (nominalizer) \+ q'wöl (root) cook, bake, ripe, hot} 
4. Nus-kwul'-lum, hot or warm (of a room) 
   \{nxw'sq'wolom\(99\) 'hot or warm weather', 'hot or warm temperature' \< nxw- + s- (derivational prefix sequence for) profession, proclivity, occupation + q'wöl (root) cook, bake, ripe, hot + -ôm/-ôb (experiencer and middle voice)} 
5. O-kwôlb, o-kwulb, to roast on a stick 
6. O-kwulb, o-kwâlb, to roast on a stick 
   \{?uq'ôlb 'someone roasted/cooked something', 'he roasted it', 'she cooked it' \< ?u- (stative) \+ q'wöl cook, roast, ripe + -ôb (experiencer and middle voice)} 
7. Kwul-la'-chi, the star-fish 
   \{q'wolachi? 'starfish' \< q'wöl (root) cook, bake; hot, warm; ripe + -ôcî? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm} 
8. Kwil-la'-di, the ear 
   \{q'woladi? 'ear' \< q'wöl (root) cook, bake; hot, warm; ripe + -ôdi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head} 
9. Ko-las'-tan, the service-berry 
   \{q'wolasteb 'serviceberry' \< q'wöl (root) cook, bake; hot, warm; ripe + -astôb} 
10. O-kwul-kwul, to sweat 
    \{?uq'ôlq'wöl 'someone was sweating', 'he was sweating', 'she was sweating' \< ?u- (stative) \+ q'wöl- (redup.) \+ q'wöl (root) cook, roast, ripe} 
11. Kwul'-luts, evergreen huckleberry 
    \{q'w(ô)q'wolac 'evergreen huckleberry' \< q'w(ô)- (redup.) \+ q'wöl (root) cook, bake; hot, warm; ripe + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant} 
12. Skwo-lat'-lad, berries of fruit (generic) 

\(99\) said dxw'sq'wolob totoday
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}
  
  {sqʷəlátəd ‘fruit’, ‘berries’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷəl (root) cook, bake,
  ripe, hot + -ətəd food}

710. {qʷəp ámb/ʔwəbəxʷ}:
  1. Ko-bab-shid, ko-bo’h-shid, the ankle
     {qʷəp ámbəd ‘ankle’, qboxʷəd ‘ankle’ (Mcleary 1886) < qboxʷ/ʔwəp ámb
     (root) + -əd/-əd (lexical suffix for) foot, foot and shank, leg}

  2. Ko-buk-wat-shid, the elbow
     {qʷəbóxʷəči? ‘elbow’ (Frank 1976) < qʷəbəxʷ (root) + -əči/-əči? (lexical
     suffix for) hand, lower arm}

711. {qʷəxʷ-/ʔoəxʷ}:
  1. Ko-hwa’-chi, ko-hwai’-chi, the nails
     {qʷəxʷəči? ‘fingernail’ < qʷəxʷ (root) + -əči? (lexical suffix for) hand,
     lower arm + -qsači? (lexical suffix for) fingers}

     qʷəxʷəsácı? ‘fingernail’ < qʷəxʷ (root) + -qsači? (lexical suffix for) finger
     + -qsači? (lexical suffix for) fingers}

  2. Kwâkh-shud, toe-nails, claws
     {qʷəxʷq(s)əd ‘toenail’, ‘claw’ < qʷəxʷ- (root) + q(s)əd (lexical suffix for)
     toes}
     or
     {qʷəxʷəsəd ‘toenail’, ‘claw’ < qʷəxʷ (root) + -əd (lexical suffix for) foot,
     lower leg}

712. {qʷib disembark}:
  1. O-kwe’-ba-gwil, to get down
     {?uqʷiβ bagwil ‘someone got out of the canoe/car/vehicle’, ‘he got out of
     the canoe’, ‘she got out of the car/vehicle’ < ?u- (stative) + qʷib (root)
     disembark + -agwil (doer put self in action)}

713. {sqʷič widow, widower}:
  1. Skwets, a widow or widower
     {sqʷič ‘widow’, ‘widower’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷič (root) be widowed}

714. {qʷiχʷ dark blue, dark green}:
  1. Ho-kwaikhw’, light blue
     {xʷiʔqʷiχʷ ‘dark blue’, ‘dark green’ < xʷi- (prefix denoting color) + qʷiχʷ
     (root) dark blue, dark green}

715. {qʷu? gather}:
  1. Sko, an expression denoting or bespeaking good will, friend; it seems also to
     denote connection
     {sqʷu? ‘companion’, ‘mate’, ‘significant other’, ‘girlfriend’, ‘boyfriend’ < s-
     (nominalizer) + qʷu? (root) together, gather}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. Ko-o'-dak. (Qu.) to give a feast

{qʷuʔudaq ‘gather people together for a specific purpose’ < qʷuʔ (root)
gather + -d (transitive suffix) + -aq (suffix that adds purpose/focus)}

3. Sko-al-ko, a point in the forks of a river

{sqʷuʔalqʷuʔ ‘confluence’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷuʔ (root) together,
gather + -al- (affix for) on, at in, by + qʷuʔ water}

716. {sqʷup Green River}:

1. Sko-pa’mish

{sqʷúpabš ‘Green River People’ < s- (nominalizer) + qʷup (root) + -abš
(lexical suffix for) people of}

717. {qʷuxʷw give a dirty look, sneer}:

1. Sko’-kwi-gwut, kohk-he-gwud, to turn the face a way

{qʷuxʷwigʷod ‘to sneer at with thought’ < qʷuxʷw (root) give a dirty look +
igʷod (lexical suffix for) inside the body, the insides; mental processes;
inside small, tight-fitting area; side of body}
Key (root):
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

718. \{sácku̱ salmon belly (Smith 1940:241)\}:
1. Sats-kotl, the belly of a salmon
{sácku̱ ‘salmon belly’}

719. \{sácob king salmon\}:
1. Sat-sum, a species of salmon
{sácem\(^{100}\) ‘king salmon’}
2. Sat-sup, a species of salmon
{sácob ‘king salmon’}

720. \{sali? two\}:
1. Sa’-le, two
{sáli? ‘two’}
2. As-sa’-le, two
{?es(s)sáli? ‘it is two’ < ?es- (stative) + sóli? (root) two}
3. Tu-sa’-le, 2 men
{*dxw-sáli? ‘two people’ < dxw- (pervasive) + sóli? (root) two};
4. Sla-elts, two dollars
{s(a)l?ilec ‘two dollars’ < sali? (root) two + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round thing, money, curved objects; side, rock}
5. Sa’-la-chi, 20
{sáli?ači? ‘twenty’ < sóli? (root) two + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}
6. Sa-le’-ukw, a double-barreled gun
{sál?isqs ‘double-barreled gun’; ‘two points’ < sóli? (root) two + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}

721. \{nxwsaq Nooksack\}:
1. Nuk-sák, Nook-sahk
{nxwsaq ‘Nooksack’ < nxw- (pervasive) + saq (root)}

722. \{saqʷ fly\}:
1. Sók-ha, sók’-wo, to fly
{saqʷ ‘fly’}
2. O-sók’-hu, o-sók’-hwu, to fly

\(^{100}\) said sócəb today
Key {root}:  
  GG word, definition  
  {ZZ word-definition}

{ʔusáqʷ ‘something flew’, ‘something has flown’ < ?u- (stative) + saʔw (root) fly}

723. {sáxʷəb jump, leap; scamper off, run (especially in a short burst of energy), jumped (after it)}:
   1. Sakh-hwub, to frisk (as a dog)
      {sáxʷəb ‘jump’, ‘leap’; ‘scamper off’, ‘run’, ‘jumped’ (after it) < saxw (root) + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

724. {saξ scrape}:
   1. O-sa’-had-shid, to scrape (as with a knife)
      {ʔusáξad ʔod ‘I scraped it’, ‘I am scraping it’ < ?u- (stative) + saξ (root) scrape + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive) ʔod I, me}
   2. Sukh’hutl-kwed, a razor
      {sáxʷətq̓id ‘razor’ < saξ (root) scrape + -ət̃ (connecting affix) + q̓id (lexical suffix for) beard}
   3. O-sukh-hutl-kwed, to shave
      {ʔusáξətq̓id ‘he shaved whiskers’, ‘someone shaved facial hair’, ‘he is shaving a face’, ‘he shaved’ < ?u- (stative) + saξ (root) scrape + -ət̃ (connecting affix) + q̓id (lexical suffix for) facial hair}

725. {sáxʷwil grass, hay (NL)}:
   1. Sa’-hwil, grass (Sky.)
      {sáxʷwil ‘grass’, ‘hay’ (NL) < saξ (root) + -il (suffix for) become}

726. {se (feminine particle)}:
   1. S. gloss unknown
      {se (feminine particle)}

727. {sxʷsóbəd bee, wasp}:
   1. Sukh-sud-dub, the yellow wasp
      {sxʷsóbəd ‘bee’, ‘wasp’ < s- (nominalizer) + xʷ- (pervasive) + sób̓əd (root)}

728. {sóbtákwil spider (NL)}:
   1. Ho-buh-ta’-kwil, spider (sky.)
      {*sóbtákwil¹ (001)‘spider’ (NL)}

729. {sélf soul}:
   1. Sul-le’, the soul
      {sélf ‘soul’}

730. {selp spin, twist, whirl}:

¹¹ This is the most likely transcription, assuming the /H/ is a typographical error for an /S/, and given the Northern Lushootseed word for spider is sóbtákwil.
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

1. O-sulp-tsut, to whirl (as water)
   \{'usálpcut ‘someone spun themselves around’, ‘someone is spinning around’, ‘he is spinning around’, ‘she spun around’ < \u- (stative) + səlp (root) spin, twist + -cut (reflexive)\}

2. Suld, sult, yarn

3. Su-sulp’-tub, vertigo (see “To whirl”)
   \{səsəlptəb ‘vertigo’ < sə- (redup.) + səlp (root) twist, whirl + -təb (third person)\}

731. \{sep stiff\}:
   1. Sup, stiff
      \{sep ‘stiff’\}

732. \{set lift\}:
   1. Set-sat-shid, to trot
      \{səsəsəl̠-səsəl̠̠ səl̠̠ ‘trot’, ‘repeatedly lift feet’ (lit.) < sət (redup.) + sət (root) lift + -əd foot, lower leg\}

733. \{sexw grease, fat\}:
   1. Sohw-tud, the fat of animals
      \{səxwəd ‘fat of animal’ < səx (root) grease, fat + -əd (suffix indicating implement)\}

734. \{sexw- (prefix for) by means of\}:
   1. Sukh, a prefix denoting the use of purpose of anything, or the instrument with which it is done
      \{səxw- (prefix for) ‘by means of’\}

735. \{sexwə urinate (male), urine\}:
   1. Sukh’-hwa, urine
      \{səxwə ‘urine’, ‘urinate’ (male)\}

   2. O-sa’-hwa, to urinate (if a man)
      \{ʔusəxwə? ‘he urinated’, ‘he is urinating’ < \u- (stative) + səxwə? (root) urinate (male)\}

   3. Sus-hwa’-ad, a bag, the scrotum
      \{səsəsəxwədəd ‘scrotum’ < sə- (redup.) + səsəxwə? (root) urinate (male), urine + -əd\}

   4. Sus-hwəd, bladder
      \{xəsəxwədəd ‘bladder’ < xə- (pervasive) + səsəxwə? (root) urinate (male), urine + -əd\}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

5. Swai’a-li, a urine basket

\{s(\text{a})\text{x}\text{\textdia{e}}\text{\textdia{y}}\text{ali} ‘urine basket’ < s(\text{a})\text{x}\text{\textdia{e}}\text{\textdia{y}} \text{urine} < s(\text{a})\text{x}\text{\textdia{e}}(?) (root) urine, urinate (male) + -\text{\textdia{y}}- (infix) + -\text{ali} (lexical suffix for) place of\}

736. \{sóxøb dance\}:

1. Sakh-hum, a dance

\{sóxøm\textsuperscript{102} ‘dance’\}

2. Sakh-hum-alt-hu, a place of dancing

\{sóxømal?tx\textsuperscript{103} ‘a building for dancing’ < sóxøm/sóxøb (root) dance + -al?tx\textsuperscript{w} (lexical suffix for) building, house\}

3. Wu-sxkh’-hum, to dance

\{'uusóxøm\textsuperscript{104} ‘someone is dancing/has danced’ < ?u- (stative) + sóxøm/sóxøb (root) dance\}

737. \{sid\}:

1. O-se’-di-kud, to whisper

\{'uusídiqadx\textsuperscript{w} ‘someone whispered’, ‘someone is whispering’, ‘he whispered, she is whispering’ < ?u- (stative) + sid (root) + -i- (infix) + -qadx\textsuperscript{w} mouth\}

738. \{sǐkw tear\}:

1. Se’-kwid, to tear

\{sǐkw\textsuperscript{id} ‘tear something’, ‘tear it’ < sǐkw (root) tear + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

2. Sís-kwud, the snowberry

\{sís(i)\textsuperscript{w}id ‘snowberry’ < si- (redup.) + s(i)\textsuperscript{k} (root) rip, take apart, rip apart + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

739. \{siq forked, spread out\}:

1. As-e’-uk’h, forked (as a river or road)

\{'o(s)sìq ‘it is forked’, ‘it is spread out’ < ?es- (stative) + siq (root) forked, spread out\}

2. As-e’-uk-se’-uk (plur.), with many forks (as the delta of a river)

\{'o(s)sìqsiq ‘with many forks’ < ?es- (stative) + siq\textsuperscript{w} (redup.) + siq\textsuperscript{w} (root) forked, spread out\}

740. \{siľ sniff\}:

1. Se’-tud, to snuffle

\{siľ\textsuperscript{id} ‘snuffle’, ‘sniff something’ < siľ (root) sniff + -e- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

\textsuperscript{102} said sóxøb today

\textsuperscript{103} said sóxøbal’tx\textsuperscript{w} today

\textsuperscript{104} said ‘uusóxøb today
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

741. {sub smell (v.)}:
  1. O-so'-bod, to smell
     {?usúbud ‘someone smelled something’, ‘someone is smelling something’,
      ‘he smelled it’, ‘she smells it’ < ?u- (stative) + sub (root) smell (v.) + -u-
      (infix) + -d (transitive) }

742. {súkweb cedar bark still on the tree; act of removing inner cedar bark from the outer bark}:
  1. So'-kwub, the outside bark of the thuja
     {súkweb ‘cedar bark still on the tree’; ‘act of removing inner cedar bark
     from the outer bark’}

743. {súlus elk calf (Ballard 1955)}:
  1. So'-lus, a calf, young of the elk
     {súlus ‘elk calf’}

744. {súpsup pant}:
  1. Sop-sop, to pant
     {súpsup ‘pant’}

745. {súqwa? younger sibling or cousin of either sex}:
  1. Shits-o'-kwa, a younger brother or sister (by one of either sex)
     {só súqwa? ‘younger brother or male cousin‘ < só (male particle) súqwa?
     younger sibling or cousin of either sex}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

§

746. {šāb dry}:
   1. As-shāp', dried (as fish &c.)
      {ʔo(s)šāb ‘it is dry’, ‘it is dead’ (tree, plant, shrub or any part of) < ʔo-
       (stative) + šāb (root) dry}
   2. U-chāb, o-chāb, to die
      {ʔušāb ‘something is/was dried out’, ‘it was dead’ (tree, plant, shrub or any
       part of) < ʔu- (stative) + šāb dry}
   3. O-shā'-bad, to dry
      {ʔušābad ‘someone dried something’, ‘someone is drying something’, ‘he is
       drying it’, ‘she dried it’ < ʔu- (stative) + šāb (root) dry + -a- (infix) + -d
       (transitive)}

747. {šāgaq carrot, Queen Anne’s lace}:
   1. Sha'-gak, the wild carrot
      {šāgaq ‘carrot’, ‘Queen Anne’s lace’}

748. {šagw push through}:
   1. Du-shākhw', to string beads
      {ḍxšagw ‘string beads’ < < ḍx- (pervasive) + šagw (root) push through}
   2. Tu-shā'-gweb, to string beads
      {ḍxšāgwb ‘string beads’ < ḍx- (pervasive) + šagw (root) push through +
       -b (experiencer and middle voice)}
   3. O-tu'-sha-shukw, to embroider with beads
      {*udxšašagw ‘embroider with beads’ < ʔu- (stative) + ḍx- (pervasive) +
       šagw (root) push through}
   4. Chuk-chuk-wets, large beads
      {*šagwšagwic/*šagwšagwilc ‘large beads’ < šagw- (redup.) + šagw (root)
       push through + -ic/-ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of,
       over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

749. {šālbixw outside (but near) the house}:
   1. Shal-bekhw', shal-be'-ukh, out of doors, out, without
      {šālbixw ‘outside (but near) the house’}

750. {šāw bone}:
   1. Shau-utsh, the skull
      {šāwač ‘skull’ < šāw (root) bone + -ač (lexical suffix for) head}
Key (root):
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. Shauks, a bone arrow-head
{sawgqs 'bone arrow-head', 'bone point' < saw (root) bone + qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}

751. {sawt mountain beaver}:
1. Showtl, the aplodontia leporina
{sawt 'mountain beaver'}

752. {šö (particle)}:
1. Sh, gloss unknown
{šö (particle)}

753. {šeb pity, feel compassion, kindness}:
1. O-sha'-bits, a form of supplication, “please.”
{³usëbic 'pity me', 'help me', 'please me', 'have compassion for me' (imperative) < ṭu- (stative) + ?ušeb (root) pity, feel compassion, kindness + -ši- (dative) + -t (transitive) + -s (lexical suffix for) me}

754. {šobad seine net, trawl net, fish trap}:
1. Shub-ød, a seine or net
{šobad 'seine net', 'trawl net', 'fish trap'}

2. Sheb-ød, the fish with a seine
{šobob 'fish with a seine' < šobad seine net, trawl net, fish trap + -öb (experiencer and middle voice)}

3. Shukh'-shukh-bud, she'-sha-bad, a seine or net
{šobobd 'seine nets' < ź- (redup.) + šobad (root) seine net, trawl net}

4. She-sha'-bud, a small seine or net
{ši?šobad 'small seine net' < ź- (redup.) + šobad (root) seine net, trawl net}

755. {šö̯al go outside (from house) (Frank)}:
1. O-shed-zul, to go out
{šušö̯al 'someone went outside', 'something (an animal) went outside', 'he went outside', 'she went outside' < ź- (stative) + šö̯al (root) go outside}

756. {šö̯et canoe bow}:
1. Shudst, the bow of a canoe
{šö̯et 'canoe bow'}

757. {šeg̯w̯t door, doorway, path, road}:
1. Shugw’tl, a road, doorway
{šeg̯w̯t 'door', 'doorway', 'path', 'road'}
758. \{Séle? penis\}:
1. Shel-la, the penis
\{Séle? ‘penis’\}

759. \{šeq high, up in the air\}:
1. Shuk’h, the sky, above, over
\{šeq ‘up’, ‘above’\}

2. Shuk-ud, lift up (imp.)
\{šeqd ‘lift’ < šeq (root) up, above + -e- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

3. O-shuk-ud, to lift up
\{?uššeqd ‘someone lifted something/someone’, ‘someone is lifting something’, ‘he lifted it’, ‘she is lifting it’ < ṭu- (stative) + šeq (root) high, up in the air + -e- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

4. Ski-ka’-bats {shi-ka’-bats}, on top of, on, upon
\{šeqábac ‘on top of’, ‘upon’ < šeq (root) up, above + -abac (lexical suffix for) solid object\}

5. Sh-kai-yut-sid, the upper lip
\{šeqyucid ‘upper lip’ < šeq (root) up, above + -ay- (infix) + -ucid (lexical suffix for) mouth, opening\}

6. Shuk’-hos, up hill
\{šosus ‘uphill’, ‘ascending’ < šeq (root) up, above + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface\}

7. As-ku-lo’-sum, steep
\{[*šeqš(s)šeqlúsəm\(^{[105]}\) ‘steep’ < ṭes- (stative) + šeq (root) up, above + -ol- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -om/-əb (experiencer and middle voice)\}

8. Sh-kwok-wus, a bluff or steep bank
\{šeqqus ‘bluff’, ‘steep bank’ < šeq (root) up, above + -eq (redup.) + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface\}

9. Tush-kwa’-lus, with protuberant eyes
As-hu-shu-kwa’-lus, with protuberant eyes
\{[*txwš(s)qálus ‘protuberant eyes’ < txw- (pervasive) + šeq (root) above, high in the air + -alus (lexical suffix for) eye\}

\{[*šoxwšeqálus ‘eyes are protuberant’ < ṭes- (stative) + xw- (pervasive) + šeq (root) above, high in the air + -alus (lexical suffix for) eye\}

\(^{[105]}\) said *šeqš(s)šeqlúsəb today.
**Key [root]:**

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

10. Shuk’-shid, the instep

{*$sgaq ‘upper part of foot’, ‘instep’ < $aq (root) up, above + -$ad (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}

11. Shi-shuk’h, above, over

{si$ag ‘a little above’ < si- (redup.) + $aq (root) above, up}

12. Shuk-si-ab, the Deity (the Above Chief)

{$a$ si?ab ‘Above Honorable One’, ‘God’ < $aq above, high in the air; si?ab of nobility, high-class, an honorable person}

760. {*$aw swell]:

1. O-shukhw’, to swell, as a bruise

{*$u$ag ‘something swelled’ < $u- (stative) + $aw (root) swell}

2. Shuk-hum, wind

{*$aw$em ‘wind’ < $aw (root) swell + -$em/-$eb (experiencer and middle voice)}

3. Ash-hu-shwe’-gwut, with the belly swollen from sickness

{*$a$og*$a$eg*$ag ‘the inside is swelled’ < $a- (stative) + -$a- (redup.) + $aw (root) swell + $ag (lexical suffix for) inside, inside a human or animal body}

761. {*$ax*$ax*$aw$ab abac trillium (Ballard, Plants)}:

1. Shukh-shu-bats, the trillium

{*$ax*$ax*$aw$ab ac ‘trillium’ < $ax*- (redup.) + $ax (root) + -$ab (method used to do something) + -$ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

762. {*$i emerge (Thompson 1979:135)}:

1. Shi-a’li, to grow up (as grass)

{*$i$ali ‘grow’, Ballard gives $i$ab ac ‘everything growing’, ‘spring’ (1950), Bates/Hilbert/Hess gives pad$ab ac ‘spring time of the year’ (1994: 211) < $i? (root) emerge + -$ali (suffix for) place of}

763. {*$ic rub]:

1. Shits-ted’, a file

{*$ic$ed ‘a file’ < $ic (root) rub, file + -$ed (suffix indicating implement)}

2. Shed-zus, the smelt

{*$ic$us ‘rub on the cutting edge (face) in order to sharpen a knife’, ‘smelt’ < $ic$ic (root) rub, file + -$us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

3. Shi-its-ke’-dub, to wash the hair

{*$ic$iq$ed ‘wash hair’, ‘rub hair’ < $ic (root) rub, file + -$iq (lexical suffix for) head + -$eb (reflexive)}

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[106] said $ax$ab today
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

764. {šić stick into, stick through, sheathe, insert}:
1. Shis-chuck-sit’-chi, a finger-ring
Skats-k’se’-chi, a finger-ring
{šić(ic)qsači? ‘ring for finger’ < šić- (redup.) + šić(ic) (root) stick into, stick through, sheathe, insert + -qsači? (lexical suffix for) finger}

2. Shut-sits-a'-lub, the feathering of an arrow
{*šićičálep ‘feathering an arrow’ < šić stick into, stick through, sheathe, insert + -ič (redup.) + -álep (lexical suffix for) cylindrical object}

3. As-hu-shelts-k’s-chókh, you wear the nose-ornament
{?əšxšićq̓s ʔexʷ ‘you wear the nose-ornament’ < ?əš- (stative) + xʷ- (pervasive) + šić (root) stick into, stick through, sheathe, insert + -qs (lexical suffix for) nose, point}

765. {šikʷ shallow; low tide, ebb tide, water going down}:
1. Shék, to rise, as from diving; to come up
{šikʷ ‘shallow’; ‘low tide’, ‘ebb tide’, ‘water going down’}

2. As-ji-uk, as-shèkw, shallow
As-shèkw’, As-shi’-ukw, shallow
{?əššikʷ ‘it is shallow’, ‘the tide is low’, ‘the tide is ebbing’, ‘the water is going down’ < ?əš- (stative) + šikʷ (root) shallow; low tide, ebb tide, water going down}

766. {šil come out from under, dig out from under, emerge; dig around to uncover something}:
1. Si-sil-tin, to dig out (as a canoe)
{šisilτən(107) ‘tool to dig out with’ < ši- (redup.) + šil come out from under, dig out from under, emerge; dig around to uncover something + -τəd (suffix indicating implement)}

767. {šiwa? urinate (female)}:
1. O-she’-wa, to urinate (if a woman)
{ʔušiwa? ‘a female urinated’, ‘she urinated’, ‘she is urinating’ < ʔu- (stative) + šiwa? (root) urinate (female)}

768. {šub disappear, be missing, be overdue}:
1. O-shob, to be tardy, late
{ʔušub ‘someone was late’, ‘someone disappeared’, ‘he hasn’t come back’, ‘she is overdue’, ‘she disappeared’ < ʔu- (stative) + šub (root) disappear, be missing, be overdue}

107 said šisiltəd today
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

769. {súuʔw maggot}:
  1. Shod'-za, the maggot of the blow-fly
     {súuʔw ‘maggot’}

770. {súkʷ powder, grey, fade}:
  1. Hush-oks, light-blue
     {síšúkʷ grey < xi- (prefix) + súkʷ (root) powder, grey, fade}

771. {súl pass beneath, insert, slide between, sheathe, put beneath, go under, enter cramped place}:
  1. Shu-lud, to pierce
     {súlud ‘pass something beneath’, ‘insert’, ‘slide between’, ‘sheathe’, ‘put beneath’, ‘go under’, ‘enter cramped place’ < súl (root) pass something beneath, insert, slide between, sheathe, put beneath, go under, enter cramped place + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

  2. Shel-shel’-a-wap, a lizard
     {súlelap ‘lizard’ (“It will can crawl under you when you sit down” (Ramirez 1994-98)) < súl- (redup.) + súl pass beneath, insert, slide between, sheathe, put beneath, go under, enter cramped place + -ow- (infix) –ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks}

772. {súk low water (river), ebb tide, river goes down, tide goes out}:
  1. Shutl’h, to become dry on the falling of the tide
     {súk ‘low water’ (river), ‘ebb tide’, ‘river goes down’, ‘tide goes out’}

  2. O-shut-lukh, to leave dry (as by ebbing of the tide)
     {?uSúk’ex ‘the tide went out now’, ‘the water is lowering now’, ‘the tide is ebbing now’, ‘the river has gone down now’ < ?u- (stative) + súk (root) low water (river), ebb tide, river goes down, tide goes out}
Key [root]:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

t

773. {ta (particle)}:
  1. Ta, that
     {ta (particle)}

774. {ta?† prong of a salmon spear}:
  1. Tatl, a pointed spear-head
     {ta?† ‘prong of a salmon spear’}

775. {tab thing, that}:
  1. Stab, what
     {stab ‘what’ < s- (nominalizer) + tab (root)}

  2. Sta-bewks, property, goods, things
     {stábig’s ‘possessions’, ‘prized possessions’, ‘belongings’, ‘treasures’ < s- (nominalizer) + tab (root) thing, that + -ig’s (suffix for) things, possessions}

  3. Stab-dop, property, goods, things
     {stábdup ‘property’, ‘things of the land’ < s- (nominalizer) + tab (root) thing, that + -dup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}

  4. Stáb-o-ta’, what is that?
     {stábex ta ‘what is that now?’, ‘What is this now?’ < s- (nominalizer) + tab (root) thing, that + -ex (suffix for) now ta this, that}

  5. Stáb-ta’, what is that?
     {stab ta what is that/this? < s- (nominalizer) + tab (root) thing, that ta this, that}

  6. Pa-taab, when, ever
     {pa(d)táb ‘when’ < pad- (prefix for) time of, season + tab (root) thing, what}

  7. Tuts-taab, property, goods, things
     {dxwstab ‘goods’, ‘things’ < dxw- + s- (prefix sequence for) profession, proclivity, occupation + tab (root) thing, that}

  8. Stáb-dop, property, goods, things
     {stabdup ‘property’ (land) < s- (nominalizer) + tab (root) thing, that + -dup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

776. {tad-}:
1. Shekl-ta'-d̥b, a step-mother
   {ζατάιτα'βα to'm, e'unkle's wife'} < ζατ- (prefix for) steprelative + tad
   (root) + -οβ (experiencer and middle voice)}

777. {tagw/tagw purchase, buy}:
1. Sta'-gw'sh, a bargain, purchase
   {stαγΆς 'a purchased item' < s- (nominalizer) + tagw/tagw (root) purchase,
   buy + -ς (transitive)}

2. Wut-ta'-gwush-id, to barter
   {ʔατάγΆς ʔα ʔα 'I bought something' < ʔυ- (stative) + tagw/tagw (root) buy
   something + -ς (transitive) ʔα I, me}

778. {taƚ money (from English dollar)}:
1. Da'-da, coined money, (Eng.)
   {*taƚ[108] money (from English dollar)}

779. {stálˤ nephew, niece, child of a cousin (while connecting parent is still alive)}:
1. Sta'-latl, nephew or niece, cousin of either sex
   {stálˤ 'nephew', 'niece', 'child of a cousin' < s- (nominalizer) + tálˤ (root)}

780. {tá stretch, unit of measure (equal to distance from finger tip to finger tip with arms
   extended, about six feet)}:
1. Te-ti-la'-hud-dub, to stretch one's self
   {titaAlXadeb 'extend or stretch arms sideways' < ti- (redup.) + tá (root)
   stretch, stretch, unit of measure (equal to distance from finger tip to finger
   tip with arms extended, about six feet) + -aXad (lexical suffix for) arm,
   wing, side appendage; edge + -οβ (reflexive)}

781. {táqwu? thirsty}:
1. As-ta'-ko, thirsty
   {ʔεσtáqwu? 'someone is thirsty' < ʔες- (stative) + táqwu? (root) thirsty}

782. {táwači doe deer (Ballard 1955)}:
1. Tault'-si, a doe
   {táwači 'doe deer'}

783. {*tawipe female of any animal (Mcleary 1886)}
1. Tau' il, tau-itl, to'-witl, a mare, a bitch, the female of any animal
   {*tawipe 'female of any animal'}

784. {ták fall forward (on to face)}:

[108] Although Gibbs recorded a /d/ after the /a/ in Da'-da, today's word for money in Lushootseed is táƚ. This may
be due to a slight sound shift change in speech from /d/ to /l/ for this word. It could also be due to a
misrepresentation of what was said.
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

1. O-takh', to fall, drop down
   {ʔutāx ‘someone fell forward’, ‘he fell forward’, ‘she fell forward’ < ʔu-(stative) + taḵ (root) fall forward (on to face)}

2. As-takh'-ha-gwil, lying on the belly (of persons only)
   {ʔostāxagʷil ‘someone is lying face down’, ‘someone is lying face down and spread-eagle’, ‘he is lying face down’, ‘she is lying face down’ < ʔu-(stative) + taḵ (root) fall forward (on to face) + -agʷil (doer put self in action)}

3. O-takh'-ha-gwil, to creep, crawl
   {ʔutāxagʷil ‘someone has laid face down’, ‘someone laid face down and spread-eagle’, ‘he laid face down’, ‘she laid face down’ < ʔu-(stative) + taḵ (root) fall forward (on to face) + -agʷil (doer put self in action)}

785. {tayútəbaḵ a type of sqəlālitut (spiritual power)}:
   1. Ti-yut-ma, the spirit who presides over good fortune
      {tayútəmaḵ(109) ‘a type of sqəlālitut’}

786. {stebtábeL grizzly bear (NL)}:
   1. Stub-təbl, a grizzly bear
      {stebtábeL ‘grizzly bear’ (NL) ≺ s- (nominalizer) + tobtábeL (root)}

787. {tęč roll; roll off, fall off}:
   1. O-tut-chid, to roll (as a ball)
      {ʔutəjəd ‘someone rolled something’ < ʔu-(stative) + təj/əč (root) roll; roll off, fall off + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

788. {təďil go to bed}:
   1. O-tud'-zel, to lie down
      {ʔutəďil ‘someone went to bed’ < ʔu-(stative) + təďil (root) go to bed}
   2. Tud-ze-kukhw, lie down (imp.)
      {təďil(l) čəxʷ ‘you go to bed’ (imperative) ≺ təďil go to bed čəxʷ you}

789. {stəgwəğʷ South Wind}:
   1. Stug-wokw’, the south or upstream wind
      {stəgwəğʷ ‘South Wind’ ≺ s- (nominalizer) + təgʷəğʷ (root)}

790. {stəgwəd salmonberries}:
   1. Sta'-gud, stug-wud, the salmon-berry
      {stəgwəd ‘salmonberries’ ≺ s- (nominalizer) + təgʷəd (root)}
   2. Sta'-gwa-duts, the salmon-berry vine

(109) said tayútəbaḵ today
Key {root}:

{GG word, definition}

{ZZ word-definition}

{stégwədac ‘salmonberry bush’ < s- (nominalizer) + tágwəd (root) + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, plant, bush, shrub}

791. {teláwil run}:
1. Tel-a’-wil, tla’-wil, to run
   {teláwil ‘run’}
2. O-tla’-wil, to run
   {?uteláwil ‘someone is running’, ‘he is running’, ‘it is running’ < ?u- (stative) + teláwil (root) run}

792. {tət true, truly, real}:
1. Tutl, tut’hl, it is true, it is the truth, certainly
   {tət ‘true’, ‘truly’, ‘real’}
2. Tut’-lo, it is true, it is the truth, certainly
   {tətu?xw ‘still true’, ‘still real’ < tət (root) true, truly, real + -u?xw (suffix for) still, yet}

793. {temánuwus spirit power (Chinook Wawa)}:
1. Ta-ma’-no-us, spiritual power
   {temánuwus ‘spirit power’ (Chinook Wawa)}

794. {təq close, shut, block}:
1. Tuk-kod, to shut (as a door, &c.)
   {təqəd ‘close something’, ‘shut something’, ‘block something’ < təq (root) close, shut, block + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
2. Tuk-kub, to net wild fowl
   {təqəb ‘net wild fowl’ < təq (root) close, block + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}
3. O-tuk-kub, to net wild fowl
   {?utəqəb ‘someone caught ducks with an aerial duck net’ < ?u- (stative) + təq (root) close, block + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}
4. Ste-ka’-lkw, a fish-weir
   {staqəlikw ‘fish weir’ < s- (nominalizer) + təq (root) close, block + -əlikw (continuative action)}
5. Te-kot-sits, lid of box
   {təqúcid ‘close the door’, ‘block/close an opening’ (lit.) < təq (root) close, block + -ucid (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat}
6. Ste-kot-sid, *the lid or cover of anything*
   \{steqúcid ‘lid’, ‘cover’ < s- (nominalizer) + təq (root) close, block + -ucíd (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat\}

7. T’kot’-sid-dub, *to shut (a door, &c.)*
   \{t(e)qúcidəb ‘close door’, ‘shut door’, ‘block/close an opening’ (lit.) < t(e)q (root) close, shut, block + -ucíd (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)\}

8. Tüt-kot-sid-dub, Qu. *to shut*
   \{tit(e)qucidəb ‘close the door a bit’, ‘kind of shut the door’ < ti- (redup.) + t(e)q (root) close, shut, block + -ucíd (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)\}

9. T’ka’-chi, *eight*
   \{taqáci? ‘eight’ < təq (root) close, shut, block + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm\}

10. T’ka’-chi-elts, *eight dollars*
    \{taqáci?ilc ‘eight dollars’ < təq (root) close, shut, block + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round thing, money, curved objects; side, rock\}

11. S’t-ka-chi-a chi, *80*
    \{steqáci?ači? ‘eighty’ < s- (nominalizer) + təq (root) close, shut, block + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm\}

12. T’ka’-chi-ot-la-hu, *eight times*
    \{taqáci?aʃəx ‘eight times’ < təq (root) close, shut, block + -ači? (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm + -aʃ (suffix for) number of times + -əx (suffix for) now\}

795. \{steqáyu? *wolf*\):
   1. Ste-kai’-yu, *the large wolf*
      \{steqáyu? ‘wolf’ < s- (nominalizer) + təqáyu? (root)\}

796. \{stiqfw *horse* (Frank 1979)\):
   1. Sti-a-ke’-yu, *a horse*
      \{stiqw ‘horse’ < s- (nominalizer) + təqfw (root)\}

   2. Stit-ke’-yu, *a foal*
      \{stit(e)qfw ‘foal’ < s- (nominalizer) + ti- (redup.) + t(e)qfw (root)\}
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

3. Tik-e-wâb, on back

\{taqíwâb ‘on horseback’ < taqi (root) + -âb (experiencer and middle voice)}

4. Tu-ste’-a-kul’-la-kwid, a horseman

\{*dx*staqiwaligwed ‘horseman’, ‘horse person’, ‘someone who rides horses’ < dxw- + s- (prefix sequence for) profession, proclivity, occupation + taqi (root) + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -igwed (lexical suffix for) inside, inside a human or animal body\}

797. \{taq slap\}:

1. Tul-ka’-pad, to slap

\{taqápéd ‘spank someone’ < taq (root) slap + -ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks + -è- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

798. \{taq tight\}:

1. Ast-kla’-kos, blind

\{?estaqwus/?eslaqius ‘blind’ < ?es- (stative) + taq (root) tight + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface\}

799. \{taqúbed Mount Rainier (Barr 1992-93)\}:

1. Ta-kob, the name of Mount Rainier

\{*taqúb(ed) ‘Mount Rainier’\}

800. \{tas hit with fist\}:

1. O-tus’-sid, to strike

\{?utásed ‘someone struck someone with the fist’ < ?u- (stative) + tas (root) hit with fist + -è- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. O-tut’-so-shed, to strike

\{?utásed čad ‘I struck someone with my fist’ < ?u- (stative) + tas (root) hit with fist + -è- (infix) + -d (transitive) čad I/me\}

3. S’hu-tet-sut-shid, to knock

\{?util(è)sucid ‘someone knocked on the door’ < ?u- (stative) + ti- (redup.) + tas (root) hit with fist + -ucid (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat\}

4. Si-u’-túd-soltsh, to drum (as at dances, &c.)

\{?util(è)sulč ‘someone is drumming’ < ?u- (stative) + ti- (redup.) + tas (root) hit with fist + -ulč (lexical suffix for) container, belly\}

801. \{tafc veins\}:

1. Te-tets, the veins

\{tafc ‘veins’\}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

802. {*təx splayed; chapped, Bates/Hess/Hilbert give təxəb (1994:232)}:
  1. As-təx-hul, chapped (as the hands)
     {*əstəxəl ‘something is chapped/splayed’ < əs- (stative prefix) + təxəb (ab)
      splayed; chapped + -əl (suffix for) becoming}

803. {təxʷ pull, haul (Daniels)}:
  1. Tukh-hod, haul (imp.)
     {təxʷud ‘pull something’ < təxʷ (root) pull + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  2. O-tə-hwot, to haul
     {?uətəxʷud ‘someone pulled something’, ‘someone is pulling something’, ‘he
      pulled it’, ‘she is pulling it’, ‘it is pulling it’ < əu- (stative) + təxʷ (root)
      pull, haul + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  3. Stukh, portage
     {stəxʷ ‘something pulled’, ‘portage’ < s- (nominalizer) + təxʷ (root) pull,
      haul}
  4. Tut-hwetsht, strung (as a bow)
     {tət(ə)xʷič ‘strung’ (as a bow) < tə- (redup.) + təxʷ (root) pull + -ič
      (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a
      string, string, cord; spine}
  5. Shu-tukh’-hwitsh, a bow string
     {sxʷtəxʷič ‘bowstring’ < sxʷ- (pervasive) + təxʷ (root) pull + -ič (lexical
      suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string,
      string, cord; spine}
  6. Tukh’-hwitsh, a bow string
     {təxʷič ‘bowstring’ < təxʷ (root) pull + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing),
      surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}
  7. Stukh-o-gwith, a portage
     {stəxʷgʷič ‘portage’, ‘a pulled canoe’ < s- (nominalizer) + təxʷ (root)
      pull + -u- (infix) + -gʷič (lexical suffix for) canoe, boat, vehicle}
  8. Twəlsh’-tub, to pick feathers
     {təxʷilčəb ‘pick feathers’ < təxʷ (root) pull + -ilč (lexical suffix for)
      shank + -əb (third person)}

804. {ti¹ this, the}:
  1. Te (meaning unknown)
     {ti ‘this’, ‘the’}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

2. Ti, ti-el (meaning unknown)
   {ti ‘this’, ‘the’}
   tiʔíť ‘that’, ‘those’}

805. {*ti2 tea (from English)}:
  1. Te’-hats, a shrub used for tea, tea
     {*tihac ‘tea plant’ < ti (root) tea + -h- (infix) + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

806. {tiʔíť/tiʔít that}:
  1. Til, qu. that
     {tiʔíť/tiʔít ‘that’, ‘those’}

807. {tiʔttiš narrow}:
  1. Ti-tesh, thin (in dimension)
     {tiʔttiš ‘narrow’}

808. {stidgéad cedar limb, rope made from cedar limbs}:
  1. Ste-di-gwut, a twig-rope, a withe
     {stidgéad ‘cedar limb’, ‘rope made from cedar limbs’ < s- (nominalizer) + tigéad (root)}
  2. Te’-de-gwud-doltsh, a twig-basket
     {stidgéadulč ‘cedar limb basket’ < s- (nominalizer) + tjidgéad (root) + -ulč (lexical suffix for) container, belly}

809. {tij sinew, muscle}:
  1. Tetsh, tidsh, the sinews of an animal
     {tij ‘sinew’, ‘muscle’}

810. {tīla deer calf, fawn, Ballard gives stīla ‘deer calf’, ‘fawn’ (1955)}:
  1. Tul’-la, a fawn
     {tīla ‘deer calf’, ‘fawn’}

811. {stiyát Coast Salish style canoe}:
  1. Ste’-watl, a canoe (northern pattern)
     {stiyát ‘Coast Salish style canoe’< s- (nominalizer) + tiwat (root)}

812. {tiyúťmač type of sqoláltut spiritual power}:
  1. Ti-yutl-ma, is the spirit who presides over good fortune or luck of any kind
     {tiyúťmač ‘type of spiritual power’}

813. {tkwádi7 deaf; ignorant, stupid (slang)}:
  1. As-ti-kwa’de, deaf
     As-tikwa’-dit, ignorant, stupid

(110) The stiwat† is similar in design to the hunting canoe only larger, and it is made for saltwater travel.
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

{?astk'wádi? ‘someone is deaf/ignorant/stupid’ < ?as- (stative) + tkw (root)
deaf + -adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

814. {tsi this, the (feminine)}:

1. Dot-si, you, you there (addressed to a woman)
   {du tsi ‘you there’ (to a female) < du oh  tsi this, the (feminine)}

815. {tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past)}:

1. To (meaning unknown)
   Tu (meaning unknown)
   {tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past)}

2. Tud (meaning unknown)
   {tud- < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + d- (prefix for) my, mine}

816. {tu? spit}:

1. O-to-wut, to spit
   {?utú?ud ‘someone spit at someone/something’, ‘he spit at him’, ‘she spit at it’, ‘it (an animal) spit at her’ < ?u- (stative) + tu? (root) spit + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

817. {-tubicid you (patient-oriented suffix)}:

1. To-bet-sid (meaning unknown)
   {-tubicid ‘you’ (patient-oriented suffix)}

818. {stübla? North Wind}:

1. Sto’-be-lo, the north or down-stream wind
   {stübla? ‘North Wind’ < s- (nominalizer) + tübla? (root)}

819. {stubš man, male}:

1. Stobsh, sto’-bush, a man (vir.)
   {stubš ‘man’ < s- (nominalizer) + tubš (root)}

2. Sto’-bush, a man (vir.)
   {stububš ‘men’ < s- (nominalizer) + tubš (root) + -ub- (redup.)}

3. Sto’-to-mish, a man-child
   {stubumš[111] ‘boy’, ‘little man’ < s- (nominalizer) + tu- (redup.) + tumš/tubš (root)}

4. Stob-shal-li, the stems of bulbous plants, &c
   {stubšali ‘place of a man’ < s- (nominalizer) + tubš (root) + -ali (lexical suffix for) place of}

[111] said stútubš today.
Key (root):

GG word, definition

ZZ word-definition

5. Tob-she-dad', an incantation to procure fair weather

{(tubødød ‘a category of sqolálitut (spirit power)’, ‘warrior’ < tubš (root) + -ədad/-adad (lexical suffix))

820. {-tubu† us (patient-oriented suffix)}:

1. To-butl, us

{-tubu† ‘us’ (patient-oriented suffix)}

821. {tuc black, dark in color}:

1. Hi-tot-sa, black, dark blue or green, dark-colored

Hut-tots, black, or any dark color

{xițuc ‘black’ < xî- (prefix denoting color) + tuc (root) black, dark in color}

2. Hi-tot-sa-lit’-za, a dark blanket

{xițućalîca? ‘black blanket or cloth’ < xî- (prefix denoting color) + tuc (root) black, dark in color + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -iça? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder}

822. {tudi? over there}:

1. To’-di, there

{túdi? ‘over there’, ‘yonder’}

2. Al-to’-di, there

{?al túdi? ‘over there’ < ?al on, at, in tudi? over there}

3. Al-to’-di-di, there (dim.)

{?al tudi?di? ‘over there’ < ?al on, at, in tudi? (root) over there + -di? (redup.)}

4. To-de’a-bats (meaning unknown)

{tudi?abac ‘over there on the other side of a solid object’ < tudi? (root) over there, yonder + -abac (lexical suffix for) solid object}

5. to-di-atl-dat, day before yesterday or day after to-morrow

{*tudi?ədat ‘day before yesterday’, ‘day after tomorrow’ < tudi? over there, yonder + -ədat (lexical suffix for) 24-hour period}

823. {studaq slave}:

1. Sto’-duk, a slave

{studaq ‘slave’ < s- (nominalizer) + tudaq (root)}

2. Sto’-to-duk, slave (plur.)

{stutudaq ‘slaves’ < s- (nominalizer) + tu- (redup.) + tudaq (root)}

824. {tulil cross a body of water}:

1. Pad’-to-lus, autumn
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

{padtulus ‘autumn’, ‘time when salmon begin to run’ (Ballard 1950:80) <
  pad- (prefix for) time of + -tul(il) (root) cross a body of water + -us (lexical
  suffix for) face, surface}

825. {stūligwad blood}:
   1. Sto-li-gwut, blood
      {stūligwad ‘blood’ < s- (nominalizer) + tul (root) + -igwad (lexical suffix
         for) inside, inside a human or animal body}
   2. To-li-gwut, blood
      {tūligwad ‘blood’ < tul (root) + -igwad (lexical suffix for) inside, inside a
         human or animal body}

826. {stūlakw river}:
   1. Sto’-lukw, a river
      {stūlakw ‘river’ < s- (nominalizer) + tūlakw (root)}
   2. Ste’-to-luk, stream
      {stītulakw ‘creek’, ‘stream’ < s- (nominalizer) + ti (redup.) + tūlakw (root)}
   3. Sto’-ti-lukw, a creek or small river
      {stūtulakw ‘creek’, ‘stream’, ‘small river’ < s- (nominalizer) + tu (redup.) +
         tūlakw (root)},
   4. Sto’-luk-hwa-mish, river-people
      {stūlogwabš ‘river people’ (name used for those living on rivers versus the
         saltwater or lakes), ‘Stillaguamish’ < s- (nominalizer) + tūlakw (root) + -
         abš (lexical suffix for) people of}

827. {tul from}:
   1. Tul, from
      {tul ‘from’}
   2. Tul-chād, From where, whence?
      {tulčād ‘from where’ < tul- from + čad where}

828. {tup pound}:
   1. To’-pod, the pound in a mortar
      {tūpod ‘pound something’ < tup (root) pound + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

829. {tūpəl spider}:
   1. To’-pel, the spider
      {tūpəl ‘spider’}

830. {tūwəb cough}:
   1. O-to’-kob, to spit
**Key {root}:**

GG word, *definition*

{ZZ word-definition}

\{\textsuperscript{?ut}\textsuperscript{\text{eq}}\textsuperscript{\text{w}}\textsuperscript{ub} ‘someone coughed’, ‘he coughed’, ‘she coughed’ < \textsuperscript{?u-} (stative) \\
+ t\textsuperscript{\text{u}}\textsuperscript{\text{q}}\textsuperscript{\text{w}}\textsuperscript{ub} cough\}

2. As-to'-ka-ba-dob, *a cough, consumption*

\{\textsuperscript{?es}\textsuperscript{\text{st}}\textsuperscript{\text{u}}\textsuperscript{\text{q}}\textsuperscript{\text{w}}\textsuperscript{ub}\textsuperscript{adub} ‘someone has a cold’ < \textsuperscript{?es-} (stative) + t\textsuperscript{\text{u}}\textsuperscript{\text{q}}\textsuperscript{\text{w}}\textsuperscript{ub} (root) cough \\
+ -adub (suffix for) afflicted by, Mcleary gives –adub (suffix for) afflicted by (1886)\}

831. \{stut\textsuperscript{x}\textsuperscript{\text{dup}} yerba buena (Ballard, *Plants*):\}

1. Slot-ho'-dup, *the yerba buena vine*

\{stut\textsuperscript{x}\textsuperscript{\text{dup}} ‘yerba buena’ < s- (nominalizer) + tut\textsuperscript{x}\textsuperscript{\text{dup}}\}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

1

832. {ṭab guess}:
  1. Tla-balts', to guess, to wonder
     {ṭabalc 'guess about something' < {ṭab (root) guess + -alc (the manipulation or construction of something)}

833. {ṭábid body hair (human), animal fur}:
  1. Ta'-bets, ta'-bid, hair, fur
     {ṭábid 'body hair' (human), 'animal fur'}
  2. As-ta'-bed, furry or hairy
     {ʔostábid 'it has animal fur', 'someone has body hair' < ʔos- (stative) + ṭábid (root) body hair, animal fur}

834. {ṭáčob bitter (taste), sour (as milk), spoil}:
  1. O-tat-sub, to taste bad
     {ʔutáčob 'something was bitter', 'it was sour' (milk), 'it spoiled' < ʔu- (stative) + ṭáčob (root) bitter (taste), sour (as milk), spoil}

835. {ṭagʷt place on top of something high, noon}:
  1. Ta'-gwt, ta'-kwut, noon
     {ṭagʷt 'place on top of something', 'noon'}
  2. Ta'-ta-gwt, noon
     {atagʷt 'noon time' < ṭaʔ (redup.) + ṭagʷt (root) on top of something, noon}
  3. O-tag'-ta-gwil, to get on to anything (as a log)
     {ʔutágʷt-gwil 'someone got on top of something' < ʔu- (stative) + ṭagʷt (root) place on top of something, noon + -agwil (doer put self in action)}

836. {ṭáhaʔs slow down}:
  1. Ta'-has, slowly
     Ta'-hats, tɔkh'-hats, low (not loud)
     {ṭáhaʔs 'slow down'}

837. {ṭal split open, slice, slice open}:
  1. Talts, the flesh of fish
     {ṭalč 'flesh of fish' < ṭal (root) split open, slice, slice open + -č}

838. {ṭálokʷ shoulder, elbow}:
  1. Ta'-lakw, the shoulder
     {ṭálokʷ 'shoulder', 'elbow'}

839. {ṭáqa salal berry}:
  1. Ta'-ka, tɔ-kads, sallal-berry, gaultheria
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

{táqa ‘salal berry’}

2. Tα-kads, sallal-berry bush, gaultheria

{táqa?ac ‘salal berry bush’ < táqa (root) salal berry + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

840. {łaqt landward, inland, toward the mountains}:

1. Tαk, the interior, inland

{łaqt ‘landward’, ‘inland’, ‘towards the mountains’}

2. Stαk, inland, the interior

{słaqt ‘inland’ < s- (nominalizer) + łaqt (root) landward, inland, towards the mountains}

3. Tu-tαkt, shore (towards the)

To-tαkt, ta-kudt, towards the shore (if on the water), to the interior (if on land)

{dxwłaqt ‘inland’ < dxw- (suffix for) to, towards + łaqt (root) landward, inland, towards the mountains}

4. Ta-kudt, tu-tαkt, towards the shore

{łałaqt ‘head for shore’, ‘a little inland’ < ła- (redup.) + łaqt (root) landward, inland, towards the mountains}

5. Ta-tuk’-tus, make for the shore, keep in (imp.)

Ta-tuk-tus, in shore, towards the shore (when on the water)

{łałaqtus ‘the face is turned away from water towards the land’ (plural) < ła- (redup.) + łaqt (root) landward, inland, towards the mountains + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

6. Stol-tαkt, the land breeze

{stulłaqt ‘from the land direction’, ‘breeze from the land’, ‘east’, ‘east wind’ < s- (nominalizer) + tul- from + łaqt (root) landward}

7. Kwe tukht’-li, come ashore

{łaqt ti{[112] ‘you folks come to shore (from the water)’ (imperative), ‘you folks go towards the mountains’ (imperative) < łaqt landward, inland, toward the mountains ti you folks (imperative)}

8. St’k-ta’-bats (meaning not known)

{słaqt́ábac ‘on the upside of something’ (e.g. on the uphill side of a rock) < s- (nominalizer) + łaqt (root) landward, inland, toward the mountains + -abac (lexical suffix for) solid object

[112] Gibbs seems to have inserted k’wi a, an in front of łaqt.
Key [root]:

*GG word, definition*

*ZZ word-definition*

9. Stąk-ta’-mish, people that live inland

{stąktamš} ‘people that live inland’ < s- (nominalizer) + taqt (root)
landward, inland, towards the mountains + -amš/-abš (lexical suffix for)
people of

841. {tas pay, pay back; return; give a return present}:

1. Ota’-sud, to return, to pay back, give a return present

{ʔuṭasad ‘someone returned something’; ‘someone paid something back’;
‘someone gave a present’; ‘someone paid for something’, ‘he paid for it’,
‘she paid for it’ < ʔu- (stative) + tas (root) pay, pay back; return; give a
return present + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. Taz’-bil, to pay

{ṭasōbil ‘pay for something’ < tas (root) pay + -ob (experiencer and middle
voice) + -il (suffix for) becoming}

842. {sxwṭabádi? cheeks}:

1. Shu-tu-ba’-di, the cheeks

{sxwṭabádi? ‘cheeks’ < s- (nominalizer) + xw- (pervasive) + ṭab (root) + -
adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

843. {ṭabúc yellow dock (Ballard, Plants), Thompson gives ṭabúc wild rhubarb, rhubarb,
dock (Tw) (79:149)}:

1. Ta-bot-sa, the yellow-dock

{ṭabúc ‘yellow dock’, ‘rhubarb’, ‘wild rhubarb’}

844. {ṭabš braid}:

1. O-tub-sid, to braid

{ʔuṭabsad ‘someone braided something’, ‘someone is braiding something’;
‘he braided it’, ‘she is braiding it’ < ʔu- (stative) + ṭabš (root) braid + -a-
(infix) + -d (transitive)}

2. Stub-shid-de’, braided

{ṭabsősdi? ‘braided hair’ < s- (nominalizer) + ṭab (root) braid + -š-
(transitive) + -ősdi?/adi? (lexical suffix for) side of head, ear}

3. Tob-she-dud, twisted or braided, knotted hair

{ṭabsősad ‘…as/when I braid’ (dependent phrase) < ṭabš (root) + -a- (infix)
+ -d (transitive) + -ød (dependent phrase suffix for) I, me}

4. Ta-běld’, rope

{ṭabités ‘rope’ < ṭab (root) braid + -ités}

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(113) said stąqtabš today
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

845. {stæči? island} (Hilbert/Miller/Zahir 2001:105), Kinkade gives stæčé? island (Ch) (1991: 242)):

1. Sti-chi', sti'-ta-chi, an island, a small island
   
   {stæči? ‘island’ < s- (nominalizer) + əči? (root)}

2. Sti'-ta-chi, an island, a small island
   
   {stileči? ‘islet’, ‘little island’ < s- (nominalizer) + ī (redup.) + əči? (root)}

846. {tädi? braken fern root}:

1. Tud'-de’, roots of the brake fern
   
   {tädi? ‘braken fern root’}

847. {takwəb stick, hit with stick}:

1. Uts-tukh'-hwob, to strike with a stick
   
   {*tudxʷtakwəb ‘hit with a stick’ < ṭu- (stative) + dəw- (pervasive) + takw (root) hit with a stick + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

2. Sti-kop, stuk-op, wood or sticks
   Stuk-wub, a stick, a yard-measure, wood
   
   {stakwəb ‘log’, ‘stick’, ‘wood’, ‘yard stick’, ‘tree’ < s- (nominalizer) + takw (root) hit with stick + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

3. Stuk-hum, trees (generic)
   
   {stakwəm₁¹⁴ ‘log’, ‘stick’, ‘wood’, ‘tree’, ‘yard stick’ < s- (nominalizer) + takw (root) hit with stick + -əm/-əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

4. Skuk'-e-d|m, forest, wooded country
   
   {*stakwədəm₁¹⁵ ‘forest’, ‘trees’, ‘logs’, ‘sticks’ < s- (nominalizer) + takw (root) + -ə- (infix) + -d (transitive) + -əm/-əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

5. Stuk-ti-k|b, forest, wooded country
   Stuk-te-kob, forest country
   
   {stakwə(ə)kwəb ‘forest’, ‘trees’, ‘logs’, ‘sticks’ < s- (nominalizer) + takw (redup.) + (ə)kw (root) hit with stick + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

6. Ste-kwa’-mus, a mark [mask] used at dances
   
   {stil(ə)kwəmus₁¹⁶ ‘mask’ < s- (nominalizer) + ī (redup.) + (ə)kw (root) hit with stick + -əb/əb (experiencer and middle voice) + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

¹¹⁴ said stakwa today
¹¹⁵ said stakwədə today
¹¹⁶ said stil(ə)kwəbus today
7. T'ko-bolsh, a wooden spoon
   \{\text{tək}ⁿ\text{ábulč} ‘wooden spoon’, ‘wooden container’ < \text{tək}ⁿ (root) hit with stick + -ab (experiencer and middle voice) + -ulč (lexical suffix for) container, belly\}

8. T'kwab-shid, leather shoes or boots
   \{\text{tək}ⁿ\text{ábšəd} ‘shoes’, ‘boots’, ‘stick feet’ (lit.) < \text{tək}ⁿ (root) hit with stick + -ab (experiencer and middle voice) + -šəd (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg\}

848. \{təqʷəb crackling of burning cedar; the crackling noise and shooting sparks which cedar does when it burns\}
   1. T'kw-a-bitsh, sparks
      \{təqʷəbič ‘hit with sparks’ < təqʷəb crackling of burning cedar; the crackling noise and shooting sparks which cedar does when it burns (root) + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine\}

849. \{stúljix medicine (Frank 1979)\}:
   1. Stul-ji-ukh, medicine, physic
      \{stúljixʷ ‘medicine’ < s- (nominalizer) + túljix (root)\}

   2. Stul-jiukh ha-lkw-chid, a doctor
      \{stúljixʷalikʷ čəd ‘I am a doctor’ < s- (nominalizer) + túljix (root) + -alikʷ (continuative action) čəd I, me\}

850. \{təq thick, adhere\}:
   1. Sti-kukhw, sti-ka'-ho, a beaver
      \{st(ə)qáxʷ ‘beaver’ < s- (nominalizer) + təq (root) thick, adhere + -axʷ\}

   2. Tuk'-ke-te-kuts, the vine maple, acer cercinnatum
      \{təq(ə)qac ‘vine maple tree’ < təq- (redup.) + t(ə)q (root) thick, adhere + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant\}

851. \{təqʷ snap a flexible object in two\}:
   1. St-kwał'-shid, the head-band for carrying loads
      \{təqʷálšəd ‘tumpline’ < s- (nominalizer) + təqʷ (root) snap a flexible object in two + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -šəd (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg\}

852. \{təs cold weather, cold liquid\}:
   1. Tus, cold
      \{təs ‘cold weather’, ‘cold fluid’\}

   2. Tas-sub, tus-sub, winter, cold weather
      \{təsəb ‘winter’, ‘cold weather’ < təs cold (weather/fluid) + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)\}
3. Let-us-bukhw', the autumn
   \{\text{leTésebex} \text{‘it is cold weather’, ‘it is cold liquid’} < \text{lo- (progressive)} + \text{los (root)}
   \text{cold (weather/liquid)} + \text{-ob (experiencer and middle voice)} + \text{-exw (suffix for now)}\}

4. O-tus'-sib, to be cold
   \{\text{?uTéseb \text{‘the weather was cold’} < \text{u- (stative)} + \text{Tes (root) cold weather} + \text{-eb (experiencer and middle voice)}\}

5. A-hwus-tus-sub, winter, cold weather
   \{\text{?exsTéseb \text{‘cold weather’} < \text{exs- (root)} + \text{-eb (prefix & suffix system meaning) want, as if, inclination + los (root) cold weather}\}

6. Tus-al-ko, a cold spring
   \{\text{lesálqwu? \text{‘cold water’} < los (root) cold weather or liquid + \text{-al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -qu? water, fresh water}\}

7. Tut-u-su-we'-chib, to lie down and warm one's back
   \{\text{tíloswijëb \text{‘to warm one's back’} < \text{li- (redup.) + los (root) cold weather or liquid + -aw- (infix) + -i (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine + -ob (reflexive)}\}

853. \{\text{tæx}\}:
   1. Tukh-hukh-ba'-bats, to step over (as over a log)
      \{\text{ískabábac \text{‘step over something’} < tæx (root) + -ab (method used to do something)} + \text{-abac (lexical suffix for) solid object}\}

854. \{tëchib wade out, swim\}:
   1. O-te'-chib, wo-te'-chib, to swim
      Wo-te'-chib, o-te'-chib, to swim
      \{\text{?uëchib \text{‘someone waded into the water’, ‘someone swam’, ‘he is swimming’, ‘she is swimming’} < \text{u- (stative) + têchib (root) wade out, swim}}\}

855. \{tigw/lih thank, pray\}:
   1. Te'-hetš. Qu. to ask for
      \{\text{tíhič \text{‘pray for’} < tigw/lih (root) thank, pray + -ič (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}\}

856. \{tíloqw strawberry\}:
   1. Te'-lakw, a species of strawberry
      \{tiqow \text{‘strawberry’}\}

857. \{tëlib sing\}:
   1. Te-lib, a song
      \{tëlib \text{‘sing’}\}
2. O-te'-lib, to sing (speaking of people)
   {ʔuTílib ‘someone has sang’, ‘someone is singing’, ‘he is singing’, ‘she
   sang’ < ʔu- (stative) + Tílib (root) sing}

3. Ste'-lib, a song
   {sTílib ‘song’ < s- (nominalizer) + Tílib (root) sing}

4. Ste'-lim, a song
   Ste'-lim (from te'-lib, a song), that of success with women
   Ste'-lim, the magic of success with women
   {*sTílim\textsuperscript{(117)} ‘song’ < s- (nominalizer) + Tílim/Tílib (root) sing}

858. \{tíqw smoke, murk\}:
   1. Ste'-a-kwush, smoke, fog
      {stileb\textsuperscript{s} ‘smokey object’ < s- (nominalizer) + tíqw (root) smoke, murk + -s
      (transitive)}

2. Ste'-uk-wil, smoke or fog
   {stilebil ‘smoke’ < s- (nominalizer) + tíqwil (root) smoking}

3. Tus-te'-o-bil, tu-tewk-o-bil, muddy, to muddy
   {dxtíqw˜obil ‘turbid’ < dx\textsuperscript{-} (pervasive) + tíqw smoke, murk + -ob
   (experiencer and middle voice) + -il (suffix for) become}

859. \{tísad arrow, bullet, stinger of an insect\}:
   1. Te'-sid, te'-sud, the sting of an insect, an arrow, a bullet
      {tísad ‘arrow’, ‘bullet’, ‘stinger of an insect’}

2. Te'-sum, the sting of an insect, an arrow, a bullet
   {tíson\textsuperscript{(118)} ‘arrow’, ‘bullet’, ‘stinger of an insect’}

860. \{tísu younger\}:
   1. Ste-so-haik'-sat-chi, the little finger
      {stísušálsaqsi\textsuperscript{1} ‘little finger’ < s- (nominalizer) + tísu (root) younger + -al-
      (affix for) on, at, in, by + -qsači\textsuperscript{2} (lexical suffix for) finger}

861. \{tílab bathe, bathe for spiritual cleansing\}:
   1. O-te'-te-tub, to bathe
      {ʔulítlab ‘someone bathed’ (over and over again), ‘they bathed’ < ʔu-
      (stative) + li- (redup.) + tílab (root) bathe, bathe for spiritual cleansing}

\textsuperscript{(117)} said sítlab today
\textsuperscript{(118)} said tísad today.
**Key (root):**

GG word, *definition*

(ZZ word-definition)

862. {tix\textsuperscript{w} brush off, shake off}:

1. Stikh-hwèb, *bush-cranberry, viburnum*
   
   {stix\textsuperscript{w}ib 'red huckleberry' < s- (nominalizer) + tix\textsuperscript{w} (root) brush off, shake off + -i- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

2. Stikh-hwe'-bats, *bush-cranberry shrub, viburnum*
   
   {stix\textsuperscript{w}bac 'red huckleberry bush' < s- (nominalizer) + tix\textsuperscript{w} brush off, shake off + -i- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice) + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, plant, bush, shrub}

863. {tqódi? hemlock}:

1. T'k-hud-de, *the hemlock-spruce*
   
   {tqódi? 'hemlock' < tq (root) + -edi?/adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

864. {*itàyəb lyn cod (Smith 1940:234)}:

1. Te-tai-up, *a species of cottus*
   
   {*itàyəb 'lyn cod'}

865. {stú?ol herring}:

1. Stol, *herring*
   
   {stú?ol 'herring' < s- (nominalizer) + tú?ol (root)}

866. {stú?q\textsuperscript{w} small feathers}:

1. Stokw, *feathers*
   
   {stú?q\textsuperscript{w} 'small feathers'}

867. {tuc shoot someone or something}:

1. Ho-tot'-so-hum, *to shoot (with gun or bow)*
   
   {?u?úcuhem\textsuperscript{119} 'someone shot someone or something' < ?u- (stative) + tuc (root) shoot someone or something + -em/-əb (experiencer and middle voice)}

2. O-tot-sil, *to shoot with gun or bow, to hit a mark*
   
   {?u?úcil 'someone fired' (a gun), 'someone shot' (an arrow), 'he fired', 'she shot' < ?u- (stative) + tuc (root) shoot + -il (suffix for) become}

3. O-tot-sod, *to shoot with gun or bow, to hit a mark*
   
   {?u?úcud 'someone shot something', 'he shot it', 'she shot it' < ?u- (stative) + tuc (root) shoot + -u- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

4. Tot-sa-de', *shoot, to (with gun or bow)*
   
   {tu?cadi? 'shoot' < tuc (root) shoot + -adi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}

\textsuperscript{119} said ?u?úcuhəb today.
Key (root):

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

868. \{túpi rotten wood (Kinkade 1991:280)}:

1. To'pi, the spunk of rotten wood
{túpi ‘rotten wood’}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

w

869. {swádábs people living east of the Cascade mountains}:
  1. Swá-dábs, Klikatats and Yakamas (Niskwalli)
     {swádábs 'people living east of the Cascade mountains' < s- (nominalizer)
     + wád (root) + -abš/-eš (lexical suffix for) people of}

870. {wádač tide, ebb}:
  1. O-hwa'-datsh, to ebb (as the tide)
     {?uwádač ‘the tide went out’, ‘the tide is going out’, ‘the tide is ebbing’ >
     ?u-stative + wádač (root) tide, ebb}

871. {wáqwáq frog}:
  1. Wuk-wuk-alks, liverwort, literally, the frog’s apron (sky.)
     {*wáqwáqilqs ‘liverwort’, ‘frog’s apron’ (lit.) < wáqwáq (root) frog + -ilqs
     (lexical suffix for) skirt, apron (Kinkade 1991:352)}

872. {wáqwosáb lightning}:
  1. Wok'-sum, lightning
     {wáqwosáb(120) ‘lightning’ < wáqwós (root) + -áb (experiencer and middle
     voice)}

873. {swátixted/swatx́txed earth, world, country, land (Rameriz 1998)}:
  1. Swá-tekw-tin, the earth, or world, the ground, a place
     watix́ton (root)}

874.

875. {swawá? cougar}:
  1. Swau-wa, the cougar
     {swawá? ‘cougar’ < s- (nominalizer) + wawá? (root)}

876. {wolóxw strong in body, husky: solid (object)}:
  1. As-hwul-lukh'-hwu, strong (as a man)
     {?eswolóxw ‘someone is strong/husky’, ‘something is solid’ < ?es- (stative)
     + wolóxw (root) strong}

877. {wóq̂əb box, chest, trunk}:
  1. Wuk-kub', wo-káp', a box, chest, trunk
     Wo-káp', wuk-kub', a box, chest, trunk
     {wóq̂əb ‘box’, ‘chest’, ‘trunk’}

(120) said wáqsá today
(121) said swátix́tod today
Key {root}:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

878. {swəqiq frog}:
   1. Swuk-ke'-uk, a frog
      {swəqiq ‘frog’ < s- (nominalizer) + wəqiq (root)}

879. {witwit sandpiper}:
   1. Witl-wlkh, sandpiper
      {witwit ‘sandpiper’}

880. {wiwсу children}:
   1. We’-us-so, a crowd of children
      {wɨwсу ‘children’}

881. {wu wow}:
   1. Wo’h, used in reply to is-sa’
      {wu ‘wow’}

882. {swup bracelet}:
   1. Swop, a bracelet of brass wire
      {swup ‘bracelet’ < s- (nominalizer) + wup (root)}
883. \(x^{w}/dx^{w}\) (prefix for) toward, to:
1. Hu, hwu, a suffix denoting locality
\(x^{w}\) (prefix for) toward, to

884. \(x^{w}\text{ák\text{w}}\)l tired:
1. As-hwa’-kwil, tired
\(?osx^{w}\text{ák\text{w}}\)l ‘someone is tired’ < ?os- (stative) + \(x^{w}\text{ák\text{w}}\)l (root) tired

885. \(sx^{w}\text{ay}',s\) hat, cap:
1. Shwais’, hat or cap
\(sx^{w}\text{ay}',s\) ‘hat’, ‘cap’ < s- (nominalizer) + \(x^{w}\text{ay}',s\) (root)

886. \(sx^{w}\text{ay}',\text{uk}\)w basket ogress:
1. Shwoi-ukw’, the land-snail, helix; also a particular demon
\(sx^{w}\text{ay}',\text{uk}\)w\(^{(122)}\) ‘(nickname for) land-snail’, ‘basket ogress’ < s- (nominalizer) + \(sx^{w}\text{ay}',\text{uk}\)w (root)

887. \(x^{w}\text{ob}\) throw down, throw away, discard:
1. Ho’-bed, throw out (imp.), bail out (as a canoe)
Hwub-bud, throw, put (imp.)
\(x^{w}\text{ob}\) ‘throw someone down as in wrestling’, ‘discard something’ < \(x^{w}\text{ob}\) (root) throw down, throw away, discard + -\(\theta\) (infix) + -d (transitive)

2. O-hwub-bud, to throw down, throw away
\(?ux^{w}\text{ob}\)d ‘someone threw something down’, ‘someone threw something away’, ‘someone discarded something’, ‘he threw it down’, ‘he threw it away’, ‘she discarded it’ < \(u\) (stative) + \(x^{w}\text{ob}\) (root) throw down, throw away, discard + -\(\theta\) (infix) + -d (transitive suffix)

888. \(sx^{w}\text{ob},\text{c\text{c}}\)l golden eagle:
1. S’hu’-be-chal, golden eagle
\(sx^{w}\text{ob},\text{c\text{c}}\)l ‘golden eagle’ < s- (nominalizer) + \(sx^{w}\text{ob},\text{c\text{c}}\)l (root) golden eagle

889. \(x^{w}\text{oc}\) remove (clothing); remove, empty:
1. O-hwuts, to clean
\(?ux^{w}\text{oc}\) ‘something was cleaned out’, ‘a clothing item was removed’, ‘something was removed’ < ?u- (stative) + \(x^{w}\text{oc}\) (root) take (clothing) off; remove; empty

\(^{(122)}\) Basket Ogress is a mythical character who eats children that do not behave. She puts them in a basket and carries them on her back. The snail has the nick-name \(sx^{w}\text{ay}',\text{uk}\)w because its shell resembles Basket Ogress’ basket on her back.
2. O-hwut-sid, to take off (as a hat)
   {ʔuxwóóc ‘someone removed an item of clothing’, ‘someone removed
    something’, ‘he removed it’, ‘she removed it’ < ʔ- (stative prefix) +
    xwóoc (root) take (clothing) off; remove; empty + -ə- (infix) + -d
    (transitive suffix)}

3. Hwut-séd-tid to pot-t’d, take in sail (imp.)
   {xwóóc to dxpuétod ‘take in the sail’ (imperative) < xwóóc take
    (clothing) off; remove; empty to the dxpuétod sail}

4. As-hwat’sab, empty
   {ʔoxsúxwóácab ‘something is empty’ < ʔ- (stative prefix) +
    xwóoc (root) remove (clothing); remove, empty + -ab (method used to
    do something)}

5. As-hwuls-hwut i-gwus (meaning unknown)
   {ʔoxsúxwócxwácidgws ‘nothing to feel with’ < ʔ- (stative prefix) +
    xwóc- (redup.) xwóoc (root) take off, empty remove + -idgws (lexical
    suffix for) torso, breast, chest}

890. {xwóóc posterior, rump}:
   1. Hwut-sutch, the posteriors
      {xwóóc ‘posterior’, ‘rump’ (Mcleary 1886)}

891. {xwólkw wrap around; intoxicated}:
   1. As-hwe’-hwi-luk, childish
      {ʔoxsxwixwólkw ‘someone is playing around’, ‘he is sort of
       intoxicated’, ‘she is a little crazy’, ‘something is a little
       wrapped’ < ʔ- (stative prefix) + xwi- (redup.) + xwólkw (root)
       wrap around; intoxicated}

   2. As-hwul’-ku, foolish, drunk, unchaste
      {ʔoxsxwólkw ‘someone is intoxicated’; ‘something is wrapped’ < ʔ- (stative
       prefix) + xwólkw (root) wrap around; intoxicated}

   3. Shwul-luk, a fool
      {sxwólkw ‘someone intoxicated’, ‘a drunk’, ‘a fool’ < s- (nominalizer) +
       xwólkw (root) wrap around, intoxicated}

   4. Hwul-hwul-kok-shid, to make a fool of one’s self
      {xwólxwólkwokkwcut ‘make a fool of one’s self’ < xwól- (redup.) + xwólkw
       (root) wrap around intoxicated + -okw (redup.) + -cut (reflexive)}

892. {xwól-tab Caucasian}:
   1. Hwul-tum, a white man
      {xwóltem(123) ‘Caucasian’, ‘people from the saltwater’ < xwól (root)
       (morphed from xwól saltwater) + -tem/-tab (third person)}

(123) said xwól-tab today. This is the original term given to explorers and fur traders who came into Puget Sound via
ships before the settlers came from the east coast.
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. Hul-to-małš, hwul-ti-małsh, a gun
Hwul-ti-małsh, hul-to-małš, a gun
{xw̆óṯmålc\textsuperscript{(124)} ‘gun’ < xw̆óṯm/ xw̆ótəb (root) Caucasian + -alc (the manipulation or construction of something)}

3. Hul-to-bo-lit-za, a white blanket
{xw̆óṯmålča? ‘Caucasian blanket or cloth’ < xw̆ótəb (root) Caucasian + -ča? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder}

893. {xw̆əx̆ break rigid object in two}:
1. Hwutl, to break, to separate. See also “Come,” “Eat,” Part II
{xw̆əx̆ ‘break rigid object in two’}

2. O-hwutl, to break
{ʔuxw̆əx̆ ‘something broke in two’, ‘it broke in two’ < ʔu- (stative prefix) + xw̆əx̆ (root) break rigid object in two}

3. O-hwut-lə’-had, to break the arm
{ʔuxw̆əx̆aXad ‘someone broke their arm’, ‘he broke his arm’, ‘she broke her arm’, ‘a bird broke its wing’ < ʔu- (stative prefix) + xw̆əx̆ (root) break rigid object in two + -aXad (lexical suffix for) arm, wing, side appendage; edge}

4. As-hwul-lup {As-hwut-lup}, lame
{ʔəsxw̆əx̆ap ‘lame’, ‘break bottom/base’ (lit.) < ʔəs- (stative prefix) + xw̆əx̆ (root) break rigid object in two + -ap (lexical suffix for) bottom, base, buttocks}

5. Hwut-lətsh, to break (as a stick)
{xw̆əx̆ič ‘break back’ < xw̆əx̆ (root) break rigid object in two + -ič (lexical suffix for) covering, surface, on top of, over, series of items on a string, string, cord; spine}

6. O-hwutl-shud, to break the leg
{ʔuxw̆əx̆əsəd ‘someone broke their leg’, ‘he broke his leg’, ‘she broke her leg’, ‘an animal broke its leg’ < ʔu- (stative prefix) + xw̆əx̆ (root) break rigid object in two + -səd (lexical suffix for) foot, leg}

7. O-hwutl-hwutl, checkered
{ʔíXxw̆əx̆ xw̆əx̆ ‘something was checkered’, ‘it was checkered’ < ʔu- (stative) + xw̆əx̆ (redup.) + xw̆əx̆ (root) break rigid object in two}

8. Il-hwatl, a part of anything
{ʔíṯxw̆əx̆ ‘a larger broken off section of something’ < ʔíṯ- (particle of increase) + xw̆əx̆ (root) break rigid object in two}

\textsuperscript{(124)}said xw̆ótəblec today
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

894. \{xwəwiča?\} little saltwater crabs that live under rocks (Rimerez 1998):
  1. Ha-wet'-sa, the stone crab
      \{xwəwiča?\} ‘little saltwater crabs that live under rocks’ < xwəw + -iča?
          (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from shoulder

895. \{xwi?\} no, not, nothing}:
  1. Hwe', no
      \{xwi?\} ‘no’, ‘not’, ‘nothing’
  2. Hwutl ma-chin, to castrate
      \{*x(i?)eA máVen\} ‘without testicles’, ‘castrated’ < x(i?)eA without
          máVen/báčed testicles

896. \{xwi?xwi?\} hunt, gather food, forage}:
  1. O-hwe'-hwí, to get
      \{?uxíxi?\} ‘someone went hunting’, ‘someone is hunting’, ‘someone
          foraged something’, ‘someone is gathering’ > ?u- stative prefix + xwi?xwi?
          (root) hunt, gather food, forage
  2. S’hwe’-wi, to get
      \{sxí?xi?\} ‘game’ (i.e., deer, elk, salmon, etc.), ‘foraged goods’ (i.e.,
          berries, oysters, sprouts, etc.) > s- (nominalizer) + xwi?xwi? (root) hunt,
          gather food, forage

897. \{xwik\} scrape, rub hard}:
  1. Hwe'-kit-su, to rub against anyone
      \{*xwikwic\} ‘rub hard against clothing/fabric’ < xwikw (root) scrape, rub
          hard + -iča? (lexical suffix for) clothes, blanket, wear, support from
          shoulder

898. \{xwít\} fall, drop from height}:
  1. O-hwét-lil (of meteors; qu. to fall or shoot)
      \{?uxwít\} ‘it fell’ (from above), ‘it is falling’, ‘someone fell’, ‘someone is
          falling’ < ?u- (stative) + xwít (root) fall, drop from height + -il (suffix for)
          becoming
  2. Klo’-hi-ctl, meteors, falling stars
      \{*uxwít\} something habitually falls < ?u- (habitual) + xwít (root) fall, drop
          from height + -il (suffix for) becoming
  3. O-ta'-gwíl, ho-ta'-gwíl, to get down, descend
      \{?ux(i?)âgâwil\} ‘someone got down’, ‘he got down’, ‘she got down’ < ?u-
          (stative) + x(i?)â (root) fall, drop from height + -agâwil (doer put self in
          action)

899. \{xwú?elə\} maybe, must be so}:

(125) said báčed today
Key {root}:
{GG word, definition}
{ZZ word-definition}

1. Ho'-la, ho-o'-la, ho'-lus, ho-lukht', if, perhaps
{xwú?o'lo ‘maybe’, ‘must be so’}

900. {xwúy sell}:
1. Swo'-yub, price, a bargain
{sxwúyub ‘item for sell’ < s- (nominalizer) + xwúy (root) sell + -u- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

2. Lukh-hwo'-yub-chid, I want to buy
{l(e)xsxwúyub čəd ‘I want to buy something’ < lə- (progressive) + ?sxw-s-+ (root) + -əb (prefix & suffix system meaning) want, as if, inclination + xwúy (root) sell + + -u- (infix) čəd I, me}

3. Hekws’ho'-yub, dear (in price)
{hikw sxwúyub ‘big sale’ < hikw big, large s- (nominalizer) + xwúyub (root) sell + -u- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

4. O-ho'-yub, ohwo'-yub, to barter
{?uxwúyub ‘someone sold something’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + xwúy (root) sell + -u- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

5. O-hwo'-yub, o-ho-yub, to barter, sell, buy, trade
{?uxwúyub ‘someone sold something’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + xwúy (root) sell + -u- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

6. Sikh-hwo'-yum, for sale
{so(xw)xwúyum126 ‘something to sell’, ‘by means of selling’ (lit.) < soxw- (prefix for) by means of + xwúy (root) sell + -u- (infix) + -m/-b (experiencer and middle voice)}

7. Hekws’ho'-yub, dear (in price)
{hikw sxwúyub ‘big sale’ < hikw big, large s- (nominalizer) + xwúy (root) sell + -u- (infix) + -b (experiencer and middle voice)}

126 said so(xw)xwúyub today.
Key {root}:
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

\[\]

901. {\xá\?ab, \xá\?eb, \xáhab, \xáheb, \xáab, \xab cry}:
   1. O-h\o\b, to weep, to cry as an animal
      \{?u\xá\b 'someone is crying' \(<\)u- (stative prefix) + \xab (root) cry\}
   2. Wo-ha'-hab, o-ha'-hab, to weep, to cry as an animal
      \{?u\xáhab 'someone is crying' \(<\)u- (stative prefix) + \xahab (root) cry\}
   3. Ho-bai'-ut-sid, to pout
      \{\xabáyucid 'pout', 'crying jaw' (lit.) \(<\)xáhab (root) cry + -ayucid (lexical suffix for) jaw\}

902. {*\xa\?liw horn spoon (Kuipers 2002:155)}:
   1. Ha-lekw', a spoon
      \{*\xa\?liw 'horn spoon'\}

903. {\xác\xecac wild geranium (Ballard, Plants)}
   1. Huts-huts-ats, the wild geranium
      \{\xác\xecac 'wild geranium plant' \(<\)xac\xead (root) wild geranium + -ac
         (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant\}

904. {\xa\c cover (something)}:
   1. As-hat-sitch, covered (as with a blanket)
      \{?es\xác\u\c 'it is covered' \(<\)es- (stative) + \xa\c (root) cover (something) + -i\c
         (lexical suffix for) cover(ing), surface, on top of, over, series of items open a string, string, cord, spine\}
   2. Hats-a-be-dok, skin leggings
      \{*\xa\c\u\c\u\d 'skin leggings', 'something to cover the legs' \(<\)xa\c (root) cover
         + -a- (infix) + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d
         (transitive) + -aq (suffix that adds purpose/focus)\}

905. {\xá\d\f\a\x pry it up, pry it open}:
   1. O-hadz'-ut-lud, to prize as with a lever
      \{?u\xá\d\f\a\x\u\d 'someone pried up/opened something' \(<\)u- (stative prefix) +
         \xá\d\f\a\x (root) pry it up, pry it open + -\o- (infix) + -d (transitive)\}

906. {\xa\l write, mark, decorate, embroider}:
   1. As-hal, embroidered, figured, written
      \{?es\xal 'it is written', 'it is marked', 'it is decorated' \(<\)es- (stative prefix) +
         \xa\l (root) written, marked, decorated\}
   2. O-hal, to embroider, write, &c
      \{?u\xal 'it was marked/written/embroidered' \(<\)u- (stative prefix) \xa\l (root)
         write, mark, decorate, embroider\}

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Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

3. O-ha’-lad, to embroider, write, &c
{?uXálad ‘someone marked/wrote/embroidered something’ < ?u- (stative prefix) Xal (root) write, mark, decorate, embroider + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

4. S’hal, embroidery, needle-work, writing, anything figured
{Xal ‘marking’, ‘embroidery’, ‘basket design’, ‘letter’ < s- (nominalizer) + Xal (root) write, mark, draw, paint}

5. Sukh-hal, pen or pencil, writing materials
{sexXál ‘pen’, ‘pencil’, ‘paint brush’, ‘writing utensil’ < sex- (prefix for) by means of + Xal (root) write, mark, decorate, embroider}

6. Hul-lai-yut-sid, large storage-baskets
{Xaláyucid ‘design at rim of basket’ (Waterman 1973:11) < Xal (root) mark, write, decorate + -ay- (infix) + -ucid (lexical suffix for) body of water, river; mouth, language; doorway, opening; eat}

7. As-kulh-hulk as-hul’-hul’-elts’, striped (with broad stripes)
{*?esXéqXeq ?esXálXalilc ‘something is wrapped and marked around a cylindrical object’ < ?es- (stative) + Xeq (redup.) + Xeq (root) bind, wrap around, tie + ?es- (stative) + Xal (redup.) + Xal (root) mark, write, decorate + ilc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock}

907. {Xal/-Xal-cover with planks, board covering (Kuipers 2002:124)}:
1. S’hal-tans, a cradle
{sXálten[127] ‘cradle’ < s- (nominalizer) + Xal/Xal- (root) cover with planks, board covering + -ten/-ted (suffix indicating implement)}

2. S’hal-ted-tl, a cradle
{sXáltedi?A ‘cradle’ < s- (nominalizer) + Xal/Xal (root) cover with planks, board covering + -ted-i?A (lexical suffix for) infant, child}

3. Hul-lel’-do-p/d, the floor of a house
{Xelílduped ‘floor’ < Xel (root) cover with planks, board covering + -il (suffix for) becoming + -dup (lexical suffix for) floor, ground}

908. {Xa like, want, desire}:
1. O-hatl, to love, like, wish, want
{*?uXáXa ‘something/someone was desired/liked’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + Xa (root) like, want, desire}

[127] said sXálted today
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

909. {\(\text{\texttt{g\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{\texttt{a}}}\)} difficult; brush, brushy place; log, log with many branches, one that is not smooth):

1. sklakh'-ho-dop, plants, herbs (generic),
   
   {\(s\text{\texttt{a}}\text{\texttt{a}}\text{\texttt{d}}\text{\texttt{u}}\text{\texttt{p}}\) ‘plant’, ‘brush’, ‘impassible brushy place’} < s- (nominalizer) + \(\text{\texttt{g\texttt{a}}}\) (root) difficult; brush, brushy place; log, log with many branches, one that is not smooth + -dup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor

910. {\(\text{\texttt{g\texttt{a}}\text{\texttt{t\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{t}}}\text{\texttt{a}}} mallard}:

1. H\(\text{\texttt{a}}\text{\texttt{t}}}\)-hut, the mallard
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{g\texttt{a}}\text{\texttt{t\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{t}}}\text{\texttt{a}}} ‘mallard’}

911. {\(\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{b}}} laugh, smile}:

1. O-hai-ub, to laugh
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{u}}\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{b}}} ‘someone laughed/smiled’} < \(\text{\texttt{u}}}\)- (stative prefix) + \(\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{b}}} (root) laugh, smile

912. {\(\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{u}}}\text{\texttt{a}}} head}:

1. S’hai-yus, the head
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{u}}}\text{\texttt{a}}} ‘head’} < s- (nominalizer) + \(\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{u}}}\text{\texttt{a}}} (root)

913. {\(\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{u}}}\text{\texttt{x\texttt{w}}}\text{\texttt{o}}} fly}:

1. Hai-o’-hwa, hwai-o, a fly
   
   Hwai’-o, hai-o’-hwa, flies
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{u}}}\text{\texttt{x\texttt{w}}}\text{\texttt{o}}} ‘fly’}

914. {\(\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}} son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother- or sister-in-law}:

1. Suts ha’-ha, mother-in-law (called by both sexes, or, the mother being dead, an aunt by marriage)
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{s}}}\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{a}}} ‘mother-in-law’, ‘aunt-in-law’ (if mother-in-law is deceased), ‘reciprocal of mother-in-law or aunt-in-law’ < s\(\text{\texttt{s}}}\)- (denotes female) d- (prefix for) my, mine + \(\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}? (root) son-in-law, daughter-in-law of speaker, speaker’s brother or sister in-law, reciprocal

2. Tsa’-ha, father-in-law (by both sexes)
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{d}}}\text{\texttt{s}}}\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}} ‘my father/mother-in-law’, ‘son/daughter-in-law’ < d- (prefix for) my, mine + \(\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{x\texttt{a}}}? (root) father/mother-in-law, son/daughter-in-law

915. {\(\text{\texttt{s}}}\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y}}} gills}:

1. S’hai’-hat, the gills of fish
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{s}}}\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y}}} ‘gills’} < s- (nominalizer) + \(\text{\texttt{s}}}\text{\texttt{a}}}\text{\texttt{y}}} (root)

916. {\(\text{\texttt{b}}}\text{\texttt{e}}} heavy}:

1. Kh’ab, heavy
   
   {\(\text{\texttt{b}}}\text{\texttt{e}}} ‘heavy’}

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Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

917. {x̄āb² surprise attack}:
  1. O-hāb, to surprise, attack unawares
     {?ūx̄āb ‘there was a surprise attack’ < ?ū- (stative prefix) + x̄āb (root)
      surprise attack}

918. {x̄āb x̄āb ‘ground grape’ (Snyder 1968:173)}:
  1. Hup-hup, the ground grape, (tuber of Equisetum)
     {x̄āb x̄āb ‘ground grape’}

919. {x̄ēc¹ afraid, scared}:
  1. As-huts’, timid, afraid
     {?āx̄ēc ‘someone is afraid/scared’ < ?ā- (stative prefix) + x̄ēc (root)
      afraid, scared}

920. {x̄ēc² pull out}:
  1. Od-hut’-zo-sub, to pluck out the hair
     {?ūdx̄w x̄ēc ūsāb ‘someone pulled/plucked their hair out’, ‘someone
      plucked/is plucking their hair out’ < ?ū- (stative prefix) + dx̄w- (pervasive)
      + x̄ēc (root) pull out + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -̄ob
      (reflexive)}
     2. O-hut’-zo-sub, pluck out, to (as the hair)
     {?ūx̄ēc ūsāb ‘someone pulled/plucked out their hair’ < ?ū- (stative prefix) +
      x̄ēc (root) pull out + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -̄ob
      (reflexive)}

921. {x̄ēc mind, inner thoughts, sense, understanding}:
  1. Hutch, the will, wish, opinion, mind
     {x̄ēc ‘mind, inner thoughts’, ‘sense’, ‘understanding’ (The x̄ēc is located
      in the heart, not the head)}
  2. Shīlt-hat-chub, to make up one’s mind
     {c̄āt x̄ēc ab ‘law’, ‘order’, ‘edict’, ‘proclamation’; ‘what one has made up his
      mind to do’ < c̄āt- (prefix for) make + x̄ēc (root) mind, inner thoughts,
      sense, understanding, emotions + -̄ob (experiencer and middle voice)}
  3. hat-shid, to correct
     {x̄ēc d ‘count’ (NL), ‘advise’ (SL) < x̄ēc (root) mind, inner thoughts, sense,
      understanding, emotions + -ā- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

922. {x̄ād push}:
  1. O-had-dud, to push
     {?ūx̄ād x̄ād ‘something/someone was pushed/is being pushed’ < ?ū- (stative
      prefix) + x̄ād (root) push + -ā- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  2. Hud-shad’-bid, a snowshoe

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Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

{xodSádbid ‘snowshoe’ < xod (root) push + -sad (lexical suffix for) foot, leg + -bid + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

3. Hut-sha’to-bid, foot-prints
{xodSádbid ‘footprint’ < xod (root) push + -sad (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg + -ob (reflexive) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

4. S’had sha’-bid, a foot-print
{sSxodSádbid ‘footprint’ < s- (nominalizer) + xod (root) push + -sad (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg + -ob (reflexive) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

5. Hud-da’lu-sid, scraper for smoothing mats (Nisk.),
{xodalusd ‘mat creaser’, ‘Hyades’ (constellation) < xod (root) push + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -o- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

923. {sSxod ob camas roots (Camassia quamash) that are processed and dried}:
1. Had-zub, the kamas-root, squilla esculenta
{sSxod ob ‘camas (Camassia quamash) roots that are processed and dried’}

2. S’had’-zub, kamas-roots when cooked
{sSxod ob ‘camas (Camassia quamash) roots that are processed and dried’ < s- (nominalizer) + xod (root) push + -ob (experiencer and middle voice)}

3. S’had’-zum, kamas-roots when cooked
{sSxod om < s- (nominalizer) + xod (root) push + -ob (experiencer and middle voice)}

924. {xokw(u) turn over, overturn}:
1. As-hukw, upside down
{?esxokw ‘it is upside down’ < ?es- (stative prefix) + xokw (root) turn over, overturn}

2. Huk-ked, huk-ke’-ud, to pick up the tongs, &c
{xokwad ‘roasting sticks for cooking salmon on open fire’ < xokw (root) turn over, overturn + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}

3. Huk-kot-sid, covered, with the lid on
{xokwucid ‘cover’, ‘lid’ < xokw (root) turn over, overturn + -ucid (lexical suffix for) mouth, language; doorway; opening in general}

925. {sSxola9s board, plank, wall}:
1. S’hul-as’, a plank or board
{sSxola9s ‘board’, ‘plank’, ‘wall’ < s- (nominalizer) + xola9s (root)}

128 said Sxod ob today
Key (root):
   GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition} 

926. {xelálsed fungus used for red paint (Ballard Plants)}:
   1. Hul-lat'-sid, a species of fungus used for red paint
   {xelálsed ‘fungus used for red paint’} 

927. {xót1 it seems, sort of, kind of, as though, like}:
   1. Hutl, like in appearance
   {xót ‘it seems’, ‘sort of’, ‘kind of’, ‘as though’, ‘like’} 

928. {xót2 sick}:
   1. O-hut-lutsh, to have the headache
   {?uXótač ‘someone had a headache’ < ?u- (stative) + xót (root) sick + -ač
   (lexical suffix for) head} 

929. {xótəd brother-in-law to a man (the wife living)}:
   1. Hath'-tid, brother-in-law to a man (the wife living)
   {xótəd ‘brother-in-law to a man’ (the wife living) < xót (root) + -əd
   (suffix indicating implement)} 

930. {xotawild thwart}:
   1. Hw’-hul-wild, thwarts of a canoe
   {xotawild ‘thwart’ < xót (root) + -al- (affix for) on, at, in, by + -wil
   (lexical suffix for) canoe, vehicle + -d (transitive)} 

931. {xóx bite}:
   1. O-hutls, to bite
   {?uXóx ‘someone/something bit’ < ?u- stative prefix + xóx (root) bite} 
   2. Hutld, bitten
   {xóxəd ‘someone/something bit someone/something’ < xóx (root) bite + -ə-
   (infix) + -d (transitive)} 
   3. Hut-la'-lekw, to suck, to raise a blister by suction
   {xóxālik ‘to raise a blister by suction’, ‘bite into something’ (lit.) < xóx
   (root) bite + -ālik (continuative action)} 
   4. Tut-hlu-gwus, half full
   {dxwXóxgwəs ‘half full’ < dxw- (pervasive) + xóx (root) bite + -gwəs/-gwəs
   (lexical suffix for) pair} 

932. {xóxgwəs come together, birthday}:
   1. Hul-gwus, a year
   {xóxgwəs ‘come together’, ‘birthday’ (Barr 1992-93) < xóx (root) + -gwəs/-
   gwəs (lexical suffix for) pair}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

933. {sξ̣p̣eb cockle}:
  1. Sup-hub, the cockle
     Sup-hub, sa’-ha-pul, the cockle
     {sξ̣p̣eb ‘cockle(s)’ < s- (nominalizer) + ξ̣p̣ (root) + -eb (experiencer and middle voice)}

934. {ξ̣q bind, wrap around, tie}:
  1. Hukh-hud, to lash or lace with a cord
     {ξ̣q̣ed ‘wrap string or cloth around something’, ‘wrap a package’, ‘wind something around it’ < ξ̣q̣ (root) bind, wrap around, tie + -e- (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  2. O-ha’-kut-tub, to wind
     {?uξ̣q̣aṭab ‘someone wrapped something’, ‘someone wound something around something’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + ξ̣q̣ (root) wrap, wind + -e- (infix) + -teb (third person)}
  3. Eskh-kos’-tum, compress for flattening the head
     {?esξ̣q̣úṣom(129) ‘compress for flattening the forehead’, ‘someone’s head is being compressed’ < ξ̣q̣ (root) bind, wrap around, tie + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -om/-øb (reflexive)}
  4. Swus-huk-kos, the compress for the child’s head in the cradle
     {ṣẹx̣ẉesξ̣q̣ ‘compress for the forehead’ < ṣẹx̣ẉ- (prefix for) by means of + ?̣ṣ- (stative) + ξ̣q̣ (root) bind, wrap around, tie + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}
  5. Hekh-ka’-bats sukhl-kots’, spool-thread
     {ξ̣q̣ábac ṣẹx̣ẉpạ́c ‘spool of thread’, ‘an object wrapped for sewing’ (lit.) < ξ̣q̣ábac wrapped or bound object < ξ̣q̣ (root) bind, wrap; + -abac (lexical suffix for) solid object ṣẹx̣ẉpạ́c < ṣẹx̣ẉ- (prefix for) by means of + pạ́c (root) sew (see pạ́c)}
  6. As-hulkh-hulk banded (with broad stripes)
     {?esξ̣q̣x̣q̣ ‘something is wrapped more than once’ < ?̣ṣ- (stative) + ξ̣q̣ (redup.) +ξ̣q̣ (root) bind, wrap}
  7. As-kulkh-hulk as-hul’-hul’-elts’, Striped (with broad stripes)
     {?esξ̣q̣x̣q̣ ?esξ̣áḷxalíc ‘something is wrapped and marked around a cylindrical object’ < ?̣ṣ- (stative) + ξ̣q̣ (redup.) + ξ̣q̣ (root) bind, wrap around, tie ?̣ṣ- (stative) + xal (redup.) + xal (root) mark, write, decorate + ilc (lexical suffix for) round curved object, forehead; rock}

(129) said ?esξ̣q̣úṣøb today. Infants of high-class lineage had their foreheads flattened by a wooden compress tied to their head to denote their high-class status.
Key {root}:

GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

935. {xib grab, claw, scratch}:
1. As-he'butsh, curly-haired
   \(\text{?esxibæc 'someone's hair is curly'}\) (Barr 1992-93) < ?es- (stative prefix) +
   xib (root) grab, claw, scratch + -ač (lexical suffix for) head

2. He'-bid, to scratch
   \(\text{xibid 'grab/claw/scratch someone/something'}\) < xib (root) grab, claw,
   scratch + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive)

3. As-he'-mus, wrinkled on the cheek
   \(\text{?esxibus 'someone's face is wrinkled', 'someone's face is}
   \text{scratched/clawed', 'the surface is scratched'}\) < ?es- (stative) +
   xib (root) grab, claw, scratch + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface

936. {xobíw scratch}:
1. As he-be'-kwa-bus, wrinkled on the face
   \(\text{*xobíwabus 'wrinkled face', 'scratched face/surface'}\) < xobíw (root)
   scratch + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface

937. {xicil angry}:
1. O-het-sil, to be angry, to be ashamed
   \(\text{?uxicil 'someone was angry'}\) < ?u- (stative prefix) + xicil (root) angry.
   or
   \(\text{?uxicil 'someone was ashamed'}\) < ?u- (stative prefix) + xicil (root)
   ashamed, guilt (see xicil)

2. O-hed'-ha-het-sil, to pretend to be angry
   \(\text{?uxicxoxicil 'someone pretended to be angry'}\) < ?u- (stative prefix) + xic-
   (redup.) + źe- (redup.) + xicil (root) angry

3. O-het-sil-us, to sulk, to blush
   \(\text{?uxicular 'someone was sulking/blushing', 'mad in the face'}\) (lit.) < ?u-
   (stative prefix) + xicil (root) angry + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff,
   surface

4. Od-het-sil-us, to sulk, to blush
   \(\text{?udxxicicilus 'someone sulked', 'someone blushed', 'someone had an}
   \text{angry face'}\) < ?u- (stative) + dxw- (pervasive) + xicil (root) angry

938. {xic raw, uncooked}:
1. Hets, raw
   \(\text{xic 'raw', 'uncooked'}\)

939. {xicil shame, guilt}:
1. Het-sil, for shame
   \(\text{xicil 'shame', 'guilt'}\)
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

2. O-he-ha-hct-sil, to pretend to be ashamed, in jest
   \{?uxixciil ‘someone pretended to be ashamed in jest’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + xi- (redup.) + xao- (redup.) + xiciil (root) shame, guilt\}

3. O-he-ha-hcts, to pretend to be ashamed, in jest
   \{?uxixciic ‘someone pretended to be ashamed in jest’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + xi- (redup.) + xao- (redup.) + xiciil (il) (root) shame, guilt\}

4. O-hct-sil, to be angry, to be ashamed
   \{?uxicil ‘someone was ashamed’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + xicil (root) ashamed, guilt\}
   or
   \{?uxicil ‘someone was angry’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + xicil (root) angry (see xicil)\}

940. {xid how, why}:
   1. As-hed? how? how much?
      \{?esxid ‘how is he/she/it’; ‘why’ < ?es- (stative prefix) + xid (root) how, why\}

   2. O-hed, wo-hed, why, what is the matter?
      \{?uxid ‘why’, ‘how’ < ?u- (stative prefix) + xid (root) how, why\}

   3. Le-hed'-chu, what is the matter with you?
      \{lxid caxw ‘how are you’ < lso- (progressive) + xid (root) how, why caxw you\}

   4. As hed'-chu, what is the matter with you?
      \{?esxid caxw ‘how are you’ < ?es- (stative prefix) + xid (root) how, why caxw you\}

941. {sxi dib growl}:
   1. S’hin-hin, a kind of conjuring
      \{sxidid ‘a type of sqalitätut spiritual power’ < s- (nominalizer) + xid (redup.) + xid (root)\}

   2. S’hen'-ha-nim, a kind of conjuring
      \{sxididob ‘a type of sqaláltut spiritual power’ < s- (nominalizer) + xid (redup.) + xid (root) + -ob (experience and middle voice)\}

942. {xip stripe, Thompson gives ?asxihipic stripes on back (Tw) (1979:194)}:
   1. As-hep’, striped
      \{?esxip ‘something is striped’ < ?es- (stative) + xip (root) stripe\}
Key (root):
  GG word, definition
   {ZZ word-definition}

943. {\textipa{xiq} scratch especially to relieve itch}:
  1. He'-a-ked, to scratch the head
     \{\textipa{xiq} 'scratch head' < \textipa{xiq} (root) scratch especially to relieve itch + -qid
     (lexical suffix for) head\}

944. {\textipa{xi\textbar}i? for shame; scary}:
  1. As-he'-ha-chu, as-he'-hi-he', for shame, jocosely
     \{\textipa{?es\textbar}ixi\textbari? \textipa{\c{x}} 'you are ashamed', 'you are scary' < \textipa{?es}- (stative prefix) +
     \textipa{\bar{i}?} (root) for shame; scary \textipa{\c{x}} you\}
  2. As-he'-hi-he', for shame, jocosely
     \{\textipa{?es\textbar}ixi\textbari? \textipa{\c{x}} 'they are ashamed/scary' < \textipa{?es}- + \textipa{\bar{i}}- (redup.) + \textipa{\bar{i}?} (root) for
     shame; scary\}

945. {\textipa{xp\textbar{y} red cedar}):
  1. Hi-pai-k'tl', h'ai'-ats, Oregon cedar, thuja
     945.1..1. \{\textipa{xp\textbar{y}ac} 'western red cedar tree', 'Thuja plicata' < \textipa{xp\textbar{y}} (root) cedar + -ac (lexical
     suffix for) tree, shrub, bush, plant\}
     2. Hekh-pai'-yultsh, a large dish or plate
     \{\textipa{hikw} \textipa{xp\textbar{y}ul\textbar{c}} 'large cedar bowl or platter' < \textipa{hikw} big, large \textipa{xp\textbar{y}} (root)
     cedar + -ul\textbar{c} (lexical suffix for) container, belly\}

946. {\textipa{\textbar{xud} pertaining to speech, words, language}}:
  1. Hot-hot, speak (imp.)
     \{\textipa{\textbar{xud\textbar{xud} 'speak', 'talk' < \textipa{\textbar{xud}- (redup.) + \textipa{\textbar{xud} (root) pertaining to speech,
     words, language\}
     2. So hot-hot, speech, a language
     \{\textipa{s\textbar{xud\textbar{xud} 'speech', 'language', 'words' < \textipa{s}- (nominalizer) \textipa{\textbar{xud}- (redup.) +
     \textipa{s\textbar{xud} (root) pertaining to speech, words, language\}
     3. O-hot-hot, to speak, talk
     \{\textipa{?u\textbar{xud\textbar{xud} 'someone spoke/is speaking' < \textipa{?u}- (stative prefix) + \textipa{\textbar{xud}-
     (redup.) + \textipa{\textbar{xud} (root) pertaining to speech, words, language\}}

202
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

947. { Hick sharp; strong or tart taste }:
  1. Hwul, sharp edged
     Hickile ‘sharp edge’, ‘sharp rocks’ < Hick (root) sharp + -ilc (lexical
     suffix for) round thing, money, curved objects; side, rock
  2. Hwot-skus, sharp-pointed
     Hwud-zuks, hwudsks, sharp-pointed
     Hickqsi ‘sharp point’ < Hick (root) sharp; strong or tart taste + -qs (lexical
     suffix for) point, nose

948. { Hickdi the Changer, the Transformer, dúk’iβět }, KinKade gives Hicki The Trickster
        (Ch) (1991:167) :
  1. Hod-de, a mythological character
     Hicki, ‘The Changer’, ‘the Transformer’, ‘dúk’iβět’
  2. Hun-ne’, hwun-ne’, a mythological character
     Hicki{130} ‘the Changer’, ‘the Transformer’, ‘dúk’iβět’

949. { Hickdi? bullhead (fish), Pleiades (Constellation) }:
  1. Ho’-di, the toad-fish, cottus, the Pleiades
     Hicki? ‘bullhead’, ‘Pleiades’ (Constellation)
  2. S’ho’-di, the toad-fish; also the Pleiades
     Hicki? ‘bullhead’, ‘Pleiades’ (Constellation) < s- (nominalizer) + Hicki? (root) bullhead

950. { Hick nine }:
  1. Hwul, nine
     Hick ‘nine’
  2. S’hwul-a-chi, 90
     Hickači? ‘ninety’ < s- (nominalizer) + Hick (root) nine + -ači? (lexical
     suffix for) hand, lower arm
  3. Hwul-ał-la-hu, nine times
     Hickałax ‘nine times’ < Hick (root) nine + -ał (suffix for) times + ax (suffix for) now
  4. Hwul-elts, nine dollars
     Hickile ‘nine dollars’ < Hick (root) nine + -ilc (lexical suffix for) round
     curved object, forehead; rock

951. { Hickl̓ saltwater, Puget Sound }:

{130} said Hicki today
Key [root]:

GG word, definition

{ZZ word-definition}

1. Hwutsh, the sea

{XML ‘saltwater’, ‘Puget Sound’}

2. Swul-chəbsh, people living on the sea-shore

{sXwålchabsh ‘people of the saltwater’ (name used for people that lived on the saltwater versus the lakes and rivers) < s- (nominalizer) + Xwål (root) saltwater, Puget Sound + -absh (lexical suffix for) people of}

952. {Xwəkt pillow}:

1. Hwatł, a pillow

{Xwəkt ‘pillow’}

953. {Xwəs grease, fat}:

1. Swus, grease, gravy

{sXwəs ‘grease’, ‘gravy’ < s- (nominalizer) + Xwəs (root) grease, fat}

954. {Xwət torn}:

1. As-hwut’, torn

{Oxwət ‘something is torn’ < o- (stative prefix) + Xwət (root) torn}

2. O-hwut-tub, to tear

{?uXwətub ‘someone tore something’, ‘he tore it’, ‘she tore it’ < u- (stative prefix) + Xwət (root) tear, rip + -ob (experiencer and middle voice)}

955. {Xwəxt worn out (Jerry 1985²)}:

1. Sw’hukt, old, worn out (of things)

As-hwokh-w’t, worn out

{sXwəxt(l)txw ‘worn out object’ < s- (nominalizer) + Xwəxt (root) worn out + -tx (causative)}

2. As-hwokh-w’t, old (of things, as clothing, worn )

{Oxwəxttxw ‘something is worn out’ (Jerry 1985²) < o- (stative) + Xwəxt (root) worn out + -tx (causative)}

956. {sXw Oregon-grape (small growing species) (Sneatlum)}:

1. Swe’, the “Oregon grape”, Berberis

{sXwi ‘Oregon-grape’ (small species) < s- (nominalizer) + Xwi (root)}

2. Swe’-hats, the “Oregon grape” bush, Berberis

sXwic ‘Oregon-grape bush’ < s- (nominalizer) + Xw (root) + -ic (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant.
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

957. {̃wx̱iʔáb storytelling}:
  1. Yaiˈ-em, a tale or story
     {̃wx̱iʔám[131] ‘storytelling’}

958. {̃wx̱iɗ scratch, mark up, plow}:
  1. As-kwetsh, scratched
     {ʔəs̃wx̱iɗ ‘the land is plowed’, ‘something is scratched or marked’ < ʔəs- (stative prefix) + ̃wx̱iɗ (root) scratch, mark up, plow, marked up}
  2. As-hwetsb, scratched
     {ʔəs̃wx̱iɗáb ‘something is scratched’, ‘marked up’, ‘the land is plowed’ < ʔəs- (stative prefix) + ̃wx̱iɗ (root) scratch, mark up, plow + -əb (experiencer and middle voice)}
  3. O-hwet-sˈha chi, to cut or scratch the hands
     {ʔũwx̱iɗačiʔ ‘someone had scratched their hand’ > ʔu- (stative) + ̃wx̱iɗ (root) scratch, mark up; plow land + -ačiʔ (lexical suffix for) hand, lower arm}
  4. Hweˈ-chi-dop, to plough
     {̃wx̱iɗidup ‘plow the ground’ < ̃wx̱iɗ (root) plow, mark up, scratch + -idup (lexical suffix for) ground, floor}
  5. O-hweˈ-chus, to cut or scratch the face
     {ʔũwx̱iɗus ‘someone’s face was scratched’, ‘his face was scratched’, ‘her face was scratched’ < ʔu- (stative) + ̃wx̱iɗ (root) scratch, mark up; plow land + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}
  6. Od-hweˈ-chus, to scratch the face
     {ʔũdx̱w̃wx̱iɗus ‘someone’s face is scratched’ < ʔu- (stative) + dxw- (pervasive) + ̃wx̱iɗ (root) plow land; mark up; scratch + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface}

959. {̃wx̱ikw blaze, crackle}:
  1. O-hweˈ-a-kwits-hut, to blaze (as the fire)
     {ʔũwx̱ikwút ‘(the fire) blazed up’ > ʔu- (stative) + ̃wx̱ikw (root) blaze, crackle + -út (reflexive)}

960. {̃wx̱il lost (NL)}:
  1. O-hwil-lal, to lose
     {ʔũwx̱il il ‘something was lost’, ‘it was lost’, ‘someone lost their way’ < ʔu- (stative prefix) + ̃wx̱il (root) lost, turned around + -il (suffix for) become}

961. {̃wx̱ilab thread}:
  1. Ho-elb, thread
     {̃wx̱ilab ‘thread’}

[131] said ̃wx̱iʔáb today
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key {root}</th>
<th>GG word, definition</th>
<th>ZZ word-definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>962. {s¥wêkay? mountain goat}:</td>
<td>1. Swët-le, the mountain-goat, aploceras</td>
<td>{s¥wêkay? ‘mountain goat’ &lt; s- (nominalizer) + êkay? (root)}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Swët-le-il-ked, a blanket of goat’s wool</td>
<td>{s¥wêkay?alqid ‘mountain goat wool’ &lt; s- (nominalizer) + êkay? (root) + -alqid (lexical suffix for) hair, fur}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963. {êqiqêdi? thunder, Thunder Bird}:</td>
<td>1. Hwe’-kwa-di, thunder; also the Thunder Bird, whose wings create the sound</td>
<td>{êqiqêdi? ‘thunder’, ‘Thunder Bird’ &lt; êqiqw (root) + -êdi/-êdi? (lexical suffix for) side; ear, side of head}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>964. {êqiqw wrap}:</td>
<td>1. Hwe-a-kwus’sub, to hang one’s self</td>
<td>{êqiqwúsob ‘hang self’ &lt; êqiqw (root) wrap + -us (lexical suffix for) face, cliff, surface + -ob (reflexive)}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Hwiukh’-kwi-ekw’, kwi-ekw’ {hwe’ hw-kwi-eks}, a sailor’s “palm,” a thimble</td>
<td>{*êqi(w(i)qiqs ‘thimble’ &lt; êwi- (redup.) + êw(i)qw (root) wrap + -i- (infix) + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>965. {êwiw- whistle}:</td>
<td>1. O-hwe’-wud, to whistle (also to sing as birds)</td>
<td>{?uêwiwad someone whistled &lt; ?u- (stative) + êwiw- whistle + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive)}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>966. {êwûbil be quiet, shut up}:</td>
<td>1. Ho’-bil, stop talking</td>
<td>{êwûbil ‘be quiet’}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ho’-be-lo, stop talking</td>
<td>{êwûbilexw ‘be quiet now’ (imperative) &lt; êwûbil (root) be quiet + -exw (suffix for) now}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>967. {êwût paddle (n.)}:</td>
<td>1. Hobt, a paddle</td>
<td>{êwût ‘paddle’}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Hek-hobt, an oar</td>
<td>{hikw êwût ‘oar’, ‘large paddle’ &lt; hikw big êwût paddle}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Hob-ti, the ash</td>
<td>{êwût(l) ‘ash’ (tree) &lt; êwût paddle + -il (suffix for) becoming}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>968. {êwul only, merely, simply, just, just that and nothing else}:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

1. Hol, entire
   Hwul, to, with
   {\textbackslash x^w\textbackslash u\textbackslash l\textbackslash i ‘only’, ‘merely’, ‘simply’, ‘just’, ‘just that and nothing else’}

969. \{\textbackslash x^w\textbackslash u\textbackslash q\textbackslash w stick something into something into something\}:
   1. O-ho’-kot, o-ho’-kwut, to prick as with a pin
      {\textbackslash u^w\textbackslash u^w\textbackslash u\textbackslash q\textbackslash w\textbackslash d ‘someone stuck something into something’ < \textbackslash u (stative prefix) + \textbackslash x^w\textbackslash u\textbackslash q (root) stick something into something into something + -\textbackslash u- (infix) + -\textbackslash d (transitive)}
Key {root}:
  GG word, definition
  {ZZ word-definition}

y

970. {yábu̱kʷ fight, argue}:
  1. Yəm'-o-ku, yəb'‐o-ku, they scold
     {yámu̱kʷ(132) 'fight', ‘argue’}
     {yábu̱kʷ 'fight', ‘argue’}
  2. Si-əb'-o-ku, to scold
     {syábu̱kʷ 'a fight', ‘argument’ < s- (nominalizer) + yábu̱kʷ (root) fight, argue}

971. {yal/yal/yəl encompass}:
  1. E'‐la‐chid, to pull the hair
     {yəlächd 'gather hair from the scalp', ‘pull the hair back’ < yəl (root) encompass + -əč (lexical suffix for) head + -ə (infix) + -d (transitive)}
  2. Yal'‐shid, yel'‐shid, a pair of moccasins, shoes, or stockings
     {yálsed 'moccasins' < yaL (root) envelope + -Sed (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}
  3. Ye‐la'‐bit‐shid, pantaloons of skin or cloth. See “Yal‐shid.”
     {*yəlābidSed ‘pantaloons of skin or cloth’ < yəl (root) envelope + -a- (infix) + -b- (experiencer and middle voice) + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive) + -Sed (lexical suffix for) foot, lower leg}
  4. Yel‐əm'‐tSEN, pantaloons of skin or cloth. See “Yal‐shid.”
     {yələmcən(133) ‘pants’ < yəl/yal (root) envelope + -mcən/-bcd (lexical suffix for) calf of leg}
  5. Yel‐a‐wak' petticoat
     {*yələwąq 'petticoat' < yəl (root) encompass + -w- (infix) + -aq (suffix that adds purpose/focus)}

972. {yaliŋəb gossip (Frank 1979)}:
  1. Yai'‐li‐hub, to slander
     {yaliŋəb 'gossip' (Frank 1979)}

973. {syalt cedar root watertight basket that can be used for cooking}:
  1. Si‐alt, basket work lettle
     {syalt, syialt [ZZ8]‘cedar root watertight basket that can be used for cooking’ < s‐ (nominalizer) + yalt (root)}
Key {root}:
GG word, definition
{ZZ word-definition}

974. {yaƙ fetch water, gore, dip out water}:
1. Wi-at-la-lekw, to fish with a dip-net
   {yaƙalik ‘fish with dip-net’ < yaƙ (root) fetch water, gore, dip out water + -alikw (continuative action)}

975. {yayus work}:
1. O-yai’-us, to make, work, to be busy
   {?uyáyus ‘someone worked’, ‘someone is working’, ‘he is working’, ‘she worked’ < ?u- (stative) + yáyus (root)}
2. Sikh-hwi-ai-yus, Qu. a tool
   {śaxwáyus ‘tool’, ‘by means of working’ (lit.) < śaxw- (suffix for) by means of + yayus (root) work}

976. {yac tell, report, inform}:
1. O-yet’-sum, wi-y[a]-t’-sum, to tell, narrate, relate
   {?uyácem(134) ‘someone relayed information’, ‘he informed someone’, ‘she reported it’ < ?u- (stative) + yac (root) tell, report, inform; news + -eb (experiencer and middle voice)}

977. {yahúb traditional story (NL)}:
1. Si-a-ye-hob, various demons who peopled the primeval world (Skagit)
   {syeyahúb ‘traditional story’ (NL) < s- (nominalizer) + yá (root) traditional story}

978. {yeláb uncle or aunt after death of the connecting parent}:
1. Ye’-láb, uncle or aunt after death of the parent
   {yeláb ‘uncle or aunt after death of the connecting parent’}
2. Ye-lám, uncle or aunt after death of the parent
   {yelám(135) ‘uncle or aunt after death of the connecting parent’}

979. {yelác six (NL)}:
1. Ye-latsks, a six-shooter pistol
   {yeláqqs ‘six-shooter pistol’, ‘six points’ < yelác (root) six (NL) + -qs (lexical suffix for) point, nose}

980. {yelíwótd basket hat (Waterman 1973:9)}:
1. Yul-le’a-kwud, basket hat
   {yelíwótd ‘basket hat’}

981. {yex and}:
1. Yuh, and
   {yexw ‘and’}

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(134) said ‘uyácem today
(135) said yeláb today
2. Yukh’-ba, and

{yəxʷ bə- ‘and also... ’< yəxʷ and bə- (prefix for) again, also}

982. {yáxʷad flint, arrow head}:
1. Yakh’-hwud, a gun-flint
Yukh-hwud, a stone arrow-head, a gun-flint
{yáxʷed ‘flint’, ‘arrow head’}

983. {yídad fish trap (Ballard 1957)}:
1. E’-dəd, a fish-weir, also one of the constellations so called
{yídad ‘fish trap’[136]}

984. {yídú? swing}:
1. Ye’-do, a swing
{yídú? ‘swing’}

2. Yai’-do-uts, the honeysuckle
{yídú?ac ‘honesuckle’ < yídú? (root) swing + -ac (lexical suffix for) tree, bush, shrub, plant}

985. {yuʔqw old salmon that has spawned and is about to die}:
1. Yokw, the salmon when exhausted by spawning
{yuʔqw ‘old salmon that has spawned and is about to die’}

986. {yuʔbil starve (human); die (animal)}:
1. As-yo’-bil, dead (of animals), still-born
{ʔəsyuʔbil ‘someone is starving’; ‘something (animal) has died’ < ʔəs- (stative) + yuʔbil (root) starve (subject is human); die (subject is animal)}

2. O-yo’-bil, to die (confined to animals)
{ʔuyuʔbil ‘someone starved’; ‘an animal died’ < ʔu- (stative) + yuʔbil (root) starve; die (animals)}

987. {yúqw joint, hinge, Ramirez gives yiyuqw pocket knife (1994-98)}:
1. Yuk-kod, joint, hinge
{yúqwud ‘joint/hinge something’ < yuqw (root) joint, hinge + -u (infix) + -d (transitive)}

988. {yusáwi alder}:
1. Yes-sa’-wi, the alder
{yusáwi ‘alder’

[136] Made of a wooden rectangular grid, and laid in a stream above the water. Weirs were constructed so fish had to jump onto the grid, where the fisherman could then catch them (Ballard 1957).
CHAPTER 2: ENGLISH – LUSHOOTSEED

Chapter 2 corresponds to the English – Nisqually portion of George Gibbs’ original document. The original organizational format is left alone with commentary for each entry within bolded, italic brackets /{ }/.

Commentary entries include the words written in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) followed by the English translation. It does not include an etymological analysis of each word (see Chapter 1). Words that are unrecognizable or unknown have {unknown} written after them. An asterisk /*/ before a word signifies that we were not able to confirm the word with a speaker or other resource, but it is the most likely reconstruction of the word. Citations are included for words not included within the Lushootseed Dictionary.

An example of the format for this section is as follows:

*Always, skow {unknown}, ska-kəd {c̓kwáqid always}; always so, ska-kəd as-is-ta {c̓kwáqid ʔosʔístə? it is always like this, this is always the situation}. I′ alsways2 knew3 [to4] you5, skosh1 chid2 a-said chu3 twul4 dug-we5 {(Word is unrecognized today) čəd ?̌əsháydxʷ čəxʷ txʷəl dəgʷi}. You always go, skaʾ-kəd ok-la {c̓kwáqid (Word is unrecognized today)}.*
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

A.

Above shuk'h {ṣaq high, up in the air, above}; above shi-shuk {ṣīṣaq a little bit above}; on the top of shi-ka'-bats {ṣəqábac on top of}; the adopted name of God (literally the “Above Chief”) shuk-si-čəb {ṣəq siʔab above chief, God}; the sky, heaven shuk’h {ṣaq high, up in the air}; wind Shukh-hum {́ṣaqom (137) wind}; lift up (imp.) shuk-ud {ṣaqod lift it}; ascending, up hill shuk-hos {ṣaqús ascending, uphill}; to swell (as a bruise or boil) o-shukhw {ʔuqóʔ=xʷ (138) something swelled}; a name of the trillium shukh-shu-bats {̀ṣəqʷəxʷṣəq̓ʷəbəc (139) trillium}; the instep shuk-shid {∗ṣəq̓əd upper foot, instep}.

Abuse, deride, ridicule, call names o-ka’-gwat, ok-he’-gwud {ʔuqágʷad someone scolded someone}; Abuse, deride, ridicule, call names o-ka’-gwut-tub {ʔuqágʷatəb someone scolded someone}.

Across (as a stream), di-el {diʔ’il little further away}; across (as a stream), di-el-gwitl {diʔ’ilgʷit other side of a body of water}.

Adze (of iron), kw’-li-us, kwatl’-yus {qʷályus adze (Mcleary 1886)}; adze (of stone), sus’-el-tud {∗śoʔəʔzəd stone adze}.

Afraid, as-huts’ {ʔəs̓sq̓c someone is afraid/scared}; Afraid, as-he’-kwub {unknown}.

Afternoon, kla-pok’ {unknown}; afternoon, shit-lo-kwatl {unknown}.

Again, ma-pot {unknown}.

Aged (of persons), lo-lutl {hulux very old}; aged (of persons), skle’-bot {sqəłibut infirm person}; aged (of persons), skul-le’-bot {sqəłibut infirm person}; an old man, skul-le’-bot stobsh {sqəłibut stubš infirm man/male}; an old woman, skul-le’-bot skla’-ne {sqəłibut stənəʔ? infirm woman/female}.

Alike, like, as-[s’-ta {ʔəs̓ʔəsta? it is like that}.

Alive, ha-le’ {həl̓ʔ alive}; alive, ha-lih’{həl̓ʔəxʷ alive now}.

All, every, q. v., bo-kwi {bəkʷ kʷi all of something}; all, every, q. v., bök {bəkʷ all}; all, every, q. v., bəb-kwu {bəbkw̓ kind of all of it, a little bit of all of it}; all of them, bokw ədəl {bəkʷ ədəl all of them}.

Almost (literally not far), hwe-la-lil {x̌qʷl̓ ləl̓ l̓ not far}; almost dead (literally not far to dead), hwe’ la-lil gul at-a-bud {x̌l̓ l̓ il̓ gʷəl ʔətəbəʔ death is not far}; almost out (of a fire or light), hwe’ la-lil gwul et-sukhw’ {x̌l̓ l̓ il̓ gʷəl ʔəs̓əxʷ_almost out}.

Along, along with, together, klal-bas {x̌al bəʔas- (a system that indicates also, too).}

Always, skow {unknown}; always, ska-kəd {cəʔəq (Daniels), cəʔəq (Jerry 1985¹); cəʔaq (Meeker), cəʔaq (Young) always}; always so, ska-ke’d-as-is-ta {cəʔəq? ʔəsʔəsta? it is always like this, this is always the situation): I always knew [to] you, skosh’ chid a-said chu twul dug-we {unknown ʔəsháydxʷ əxʷ txʷəl dəgʷəl I ̈̈ know you for you); you always go, ska’-kəd ok-la {cəʔəq (unknown) always ____}.

Amuse one’s self. See “Play.”


And, also, yuhk {yəxʷ and}; and, also, yuhk’-ba {...yəxʷ and; bo-... (prefix for) again, anew (of actions and states); additional, another (of nouns)}; and, also, is’-shi {unknown}; I and

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¹ morphologically unrelated to šaq
² morphologically unrelated to šaq
³ morphologically unrelated to šaq

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you, at-sa yukh-ti dug-we {?óce xawx ti dóg wi me and you}; and I also (i.e., and I too so), yukh-ba at-sa klal as-is’-ta {...xaw bo?óce šál ?os’isto ... and I am that way too}.

Angry, to be, o-het-sil {?uxicil someone was angry}; [are] you angry with me? o-het-sil-chu hu twul at-sa {?uxicil čox w txʷól ?óca are you mad at me?}: I am angry with you, o-het-sil-chid hwul dug’-we {?uxicil čed txʷól dóg w I am angry at you} (from o-het[140] {?uxid how, why}, why, what is the matter, and si-lus {s’ilus forehead}, the forehead); DERAVATIVES, to sulk, to blush, q. v., od-het-sil-us {?uxw?xicilus someone sulked, someone blushed, someone had an angry face}.

Another, other, la-le’ {lái? different, another}; another, other, da-le’-te {dxʷlái? this is different}; To go to another place, okh-hot hwul-kul la-le’ swa-tekhw-’n {?uxw?xaw txʷól kʷe láli? swátixtaw[141] go to another world/country/land}; Another [such] language, lul-le-kwus so-hot-hot {lái? kʷe súxúdxud another language,}; See “Different,” “Far.”

Anus (the), tsukw {cawq rectum}.

Arm (strictly the lower arm), cha’-lesh {čálós hand, lower arm}.

Arrive, to. See “Come.”

Arrow, shaft of an arrow, a bullet, te’-sud {tísad arrow, bullet, stinger of an insect}; arrow, shaft of an arrow, a bullet, te’-sun {tísan[142] arrow, bullet, stinger of an insect} (from te’-sid, the sting of an insect[143] {tísad arrow, bullet, stinger of an insect}; a bone arrow-head, shauks {sawqs bone arrowhead, bone point}; iron arrow-head, no-kwed’ {nuukʷqid[144] iron arrow head} (from snokw, iron {snuukʷ[145] knife, iron}); stone arrow-head, yukhhwud {yóxʷead flint, arrowhead}; the feathering, shut-sits-a-lub {*šičicálep feathering an arrow}.

As. See “So.”

Ascend, to, o-kwa’-tatsh {?ukʷátač climb, ascend}; I ascend, o-kwa’ tatsh-chid {?ukʷátač čad I am ascending/climbing} (from skwa’-tatsh, a mountain {skʷátač mountain}).

Ashamed, to be, o-het-sil {?uxicil someone was ashamed}; I am ashamed of myself (in merriment), o-he-ha-het-shid {?uxicíčiš čad I was pretending to be ashamed}; it is distinguished from to be angry, q. v., o-het-s’], only by intonation[146] {?uxicil someone was angry}. See diminutives. See “Shame.”

Ashes, skwá-lup {sqʷá’tčup white ashes}.

Ask for, to, te’-latsh {tihic pray for}.

Asleep, sleepy, as-e-tutsh {?os’ítut someone is sleeping}; asleep (as one’s foot), ut-s’i-t’sis {unknown}. See “Sleep.”

Assemble, to (to bring together a crowd), o-gwe’-gwi {ugʷíqwi people gathered via invitation, there was an invitational}; to do so for the purpose of a feast, ko-o-dok’ {qʷú?adáq gather people together for a specific purpose}.

Aster. See “Back.”


[140] Šicil and Šid are morphologically not related. S’ilus and Šicil are also not related.
[141] Sáníxw today
[142] Sísad today
[143] The stinger of an insect is the same as arrow, bullet Ísád.
[144] Sí dúukʷqíd today
[145] Sí sduukʷ today
[146] Not true. Šicil ashamed and Šicil angry are two different words and are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word (ZZ word-definition)

is it}; at the house, al-shi-a’-lal {al ša ʔá?al at the house}; at night, ul-ki sit-slókh-hel {al k̪̂wí sostáxíl at night}; have you any salmon? a-o’-kwí s’che-dad-hu al dug-we? {ʔá ?u k̪̂wí sɬádałnxw ?al dá̼ĝ̪wi is there salmon at you/do you have salmon?}; on the third
day, al-slé’-hwátl-dät {al st̪íxʷát̪dat on Wednesday/third day}; under the house, klip
al a’-lal {š̪ép ?al ʔá?al under the house}.

Atmospheric phenomina: - Wind, shukh-hum {s̪óx̪óʃ̪om wind}; clouds, skwush-um {s̪q̪wóʃ̪om
clounds, fog}; rain, sk̀al, o-kalb {sq̪̂l̪b rain}; snow, ba’-ko {báq̪w̪uʔ snow (v)}; snow,
ma’-ko {máq̪w̪u? snow (v.)}; hail, klem-hwe’-la {č̪omx̪w̪iloʔ hail}; a rainbow, ko-
bát-shid {q̪w̪ubá̼cid rainbow}; meteors, falling stars, klo’-hi-číl {x̪úx̪w̪íčil something
habitually falls}; meteors, falling stars, o-hwat-líl {ʔúx̪w̪íčil something is falling}; an
eclipse, tot-la’-hel {t̪otáxíl eclipse, sort of dark, sort of night}; the aurora borealis, ug-
wus-se’-a-č at {unknown}. See the above respectively.

Awake, as-kulkh {ʔesq̪ót someone is awake}; to awaken, o-kal {ʔʊq̪ót someone was awake,
someone woke up}; to awaken, o-kukhl {ʔʊq̪ót someone was awake, someone woke
up}; wake or get up, it is daylight, kults-e’-hu, o-lákh-hil-luk {q̪ətox̪ʷ. ?uléxíləx̪ʷ wake
up now. It’s daylight}.

Awl, kwish-kwishks {unknown}.

Axe, ko-bát-it {q̪e̼b̪ótəd axe}; axe (plur.), kum-ko-bát’-it {q̪əm̪q̪e̼b̪ótəd axes}; axe-handle,
skub-ut-ul-li {sq̪̂b̪̂tədəli axe handle}.

(147) said báq̪w̪uʔ today
(148) said ṣ̪̂b̪̂x̪w̪iloʔ today
(149) said q̪əb̪q̪əb̪ótəd today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ. word-definition]

B.

Baby-house, hwu'-hwul-mekhw’ {unknown}; a doll, beb-da {bíbda? doll, one’s favorite child, little child}. See “Childish.”

Back (the), se’-li-chid {s’ličad back}; back (the), tsul-litch {čalič backbone of mammals including humans}); back-side, hwu-tutch {xʷočoč posterior, rump (Mcleary 1886)}.

Back, backwards, behind, lak {laq last, behind}; back, backwards, behind, tu-lak {dxʷlaq behind}.

Back, backwards, behind, litl-lak {litl’ág behind, last in a row of people}; haul back, tukh-hod to-lak {tóxʷud dxʷlág pull it to the back}; go behind (imp. adv.), lak {laq back, behind}; back, come back, bel-kwu (imp. adv.) {balkw return}; to give back, return, bul-kut shed {(?u)bálkw čád I returned it/brought it back}.

Bad, wicked, kul-lub’ {qálbō bad}; that [is a] bad horse, kul-lub ti-el sti-a-ke’-yu {qalbō tiič staqiw that horse is bad}; to be bad weather, o-dod-kub {?u’udud(u)kʷebb it is bad weather}; it is bad weather to-day, o-dod-kub a-ti-slákgh’-hel {?u’udud(u)kʷebb ?al ti sláxil it is bad weather today}; to have a bad taste, o-tal-sub {ulácōb bitter, sour (as milk)}.

Bag, swa’hwad {sas(o)xʷaďad scrotum} (see “Scrotum”).

Bait (for fishing), bal’-bul-le {bálbalí fish bait}.

Bald, as-lo’-kwutsch {?əstǔqʷač bald}.

Bandage (compress for the head), swus’-huk-kos {s(o)xʷesxáqux compress for the flattening the head}.

Banded (with broad stripes), as-hulk-hulk {?əsxəqʷxəq plural for xəq ‘wrapped’}.

Bank or bluff, a, bu’-k’kos {unknown}.

Bargain. See “Barter.”

Bark of trees (generic), s’chub-béd {sčbid Douglas fir, Douglas fir bark, bark}; bark of trees (generic), s’che’-bit {sčbid Douglas fir, Douglas fir bark, bark}; outside bark of thuja, so’-kwub {sǔkʷəb cedar bark still on the tree; act of removing inner cedar bark from the outer bark}; inside bark of thuja, sla-gwuts {slágʷac inside cedar bark}; inside bark of thuja, s’chub-béd {sčbid Douglas fir, Douglas fir bark, bark}; which also means, and more particularly, the inner bark of fir. It is by them likened to the throat of the salmon, tsub-bákhw {unknown}, esteemed the choicest part, from their similar color.

Bark, to (as a dog), o-gwo’-hub {?ugʷúqub bark (canine)}.

Barters, buy, sell, trade, exchange, to, o-hwo’-yub {?uxʷúyub someone sold something}; barter, buy, sell, trade, exchange, to, o-ho’-yub {?uxʷúyub someone sold something}; barter, buy, sell, trade, exchange, to, at’-si-gwus {?ácgʷas middle of body, waistline}; barter, buy, sell, trade, exchange, to, ai-gwus {?áy?gʷas exchange, barter}; barter, buy, sell, trade, exchange, to, wut-ta’-gwus’-ld {?utágʷšed someone bought something}; I trade, o-hwo’-yub-chid {?uxʷúyub čád I sold something}; he trades, o-ho’-yubt-hu {?uxʷúyubtxʷ it was sold}; I come to buy, I will or wish to buy, la-ho’-yub-chid {laxʷúyub čád I am selling it}; where did you buy [it] (i. e., where that you bargain)? chad kwi tats sta’-gw’sh? {čád kʷi t(i) adstágʷš where did you buy it?}; how much you ask for that? (how much that you trade?) as-had’ kwi tats sta’-gw’sh {?əsxíd kʷi t(i) adstágʷš How did you buy it?); that is not dear, hwe la heks two’-yub {xʷi? ləhi kwí sl(o)xʷúyub It was not a big sale}; a trade, swo’-yub {sxʷúyub a sold item}; a trade, sta’-gwash {stagʷš a bought item}; for sale, sikh-hwo’-yum {sxwxʷúyum for sale}.

There is no distinction between buying and selling, the idea being an exchange.

Basket, kwe-lo’-litsh {kʷáluč basket}; load-basket, tch’ wa’-wat {unknown}; cedar-bark basket or sack, kwai-toltsh {unknown}; twig-basket, te’-de-gwud-doltsh {tidigʷeđulč cedar
limb basket); basket-kettle, si-ált {sáyalt cedar root basket that is water tight};
urine-basket, swai'-a-li {s(a)xwáyali urine basket}; (from to urinate, o-sa'-hwa {?usáxwao?
urinate (masculine)}); large baskets for storing, hul-lai'-yot-sid {xaláyucid design at
rim of basket}; small baskets for odds and ends, uk-so'-bus {?ugwastúsbus make a small
closely woven basket of cattail (Waterman 1973: 9)}; the figures on a basket, kl-pat'
{kwálapád figures on basket, making figures on basket (Waterman 1973:10)}; twigs or
roots for basket-work, tsáap'h {tçap cedar root}.

Bathe, to o-te'-te-tub {?utúhtléf they are bathing, they have bathed}. See “Wash.”
Bay, harbor, e-hwul-kôb' {unknown}.

Be, to. The place of the verb to be is supplied by the adjectives a-ok and at-suts meaning
present (?a ?u kwi) ?acac does there exist/is there any?}, which are conjugated to a
certain extent as verbs, or it is understood from the connection, e. g., Is Ste'-hai here? a-
o'-kwi Ste-hai {?a ?u kwi Ste-hai is Ste-hai here?}; he is in the house, at-suts al, shi a'-lal
{?acac ?ai ?alt?al i/hes he is at the house}; is there anything? a-o-kwi sa-hwac'? {?a
?u kwi saxw?ás is there anything?}; is he here? at-set-so? {?acac ?u is he/she/fit here?};
he is here, at'-suts {?acac be there’, specifically there’; ‘there exists’}; he is here, at-
sud-sha' {?acac sa He is here}; formerly my hair was [long], to-hat-suds ti skud'-zo ash-
to-ha'-go {tuhácac(150) ti dsqódtu ?ostuhágwoxw my hair was long for a long time}; in
this phrase, to-hat-suds {tuhácac use to be long} is the adjective preceded by the sign of
the past tense, “to.”

Beach, e-bob'-zi-chu {unknown}.
Beads (an adopted word, kwe'-a-kwe' {qwî?qwaway bead, beaded necklace, Hudson Bay
Company trade beads (Thompson 1979, 114)}; beads, klo-a'-hil-luks klit-le'-a-hul-luks
{unknown}; the larger kinds of beads, chuk-chuk-wels {*šágwšágwic/*šágwšágwîlc large
beads}; to string beads, to-sha'-gwâb {dxwšágwəb string beads}; to string beads, du-
shokhw' {dxwšágw string beads}.

Bear. See “Mammals.”

Beard, kwéd {qwid bearded}, kwédt {qwid bearded}; a razor, sukh-hutl-kwéd {sáxotqwíd
razor}; to shave, o-sukh-hutl-kwed {?úsxotqwíd he shaved}; from a particle signifying
use or purpose, sukh {sáx scrape} and to separate, o-hutl or o-hwut {?uxwóx it was
broken (a rigid object)}, , and kwéd {-qwíd (lexical suffix for beard)}.

Beat. See “Strike.”

Beaver. See “mammals.”

Because (by paraphrase only), I do so because I choose (I do what my heart or will), o-ho'-yu-
chid kits-its gwad only {?uňúyoxw čad kwi g'ōdsxw I do what I want}.

Become, to (in the sense of to be changed or transformed), hu'-ye-lo {húyiloxw ith/hshe became
something now}; he became a deer, hu'-ye-lo ske'gwuts {húyiloxw sqígwoc he became a
deer}; you have) almost [to] become an Indian, hwe' la-lil gwul ho-yil ats-il-tel-mu
{xwi? lalí g'ol húyil ?áciťalmixw he/she/it almost become a Native
American/person/human being}.

Bed, couch, the bed-place in a lodge, lul-wa'-sed {lílwá?sed/lêlwá?sed longhouse sleeping
platform}; bed, couch, the bed-place in a lodge, hul-lo-a'-sed {xwílwá?sed/x*xelwá?sed
longhouse sleeping platform}; pillow, hwalt {xwëšx pillow}; the under mat or a sheet,
sla'-gwid {stágwíd sleeping mat}; (from the inner bark of the cedar-thuja, sla'-gwuts
{slágwac(151) inner cedar bark}).

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(150) tuhácac derives from the word haac long, not ?acac.
(151) "tagwíd and slágwac are morphologically unrelated.
Berries, fruit (generic), skwo-lat-lad {s̓q̓əwələtəd fruit, berries}. 

Berry-bearing shrubs, berries, &c. Fruit (generic), skwo-lat-lad {s̓q̓əwələtəd fruit, berries}; cranberry-plant, occyccoccus, kl-hol-suts {ʔałx̣əlcəc cranberry plant}; the berry of cranberry, kl-hols {ʔałx̣əlc cranberry}; the berry of cranberry, skul-holts {ʔałx̣əlc cranberry} bush-cranberry or red huckle-berry (qu. viburnum), stikh-hwe’-bats {stəxwəbac red huckleberry plant}; the berry of bush-cranberry or red huckle-berry, stikh-whelb’ {stəxwəb red huckleberry}; the berry of bush-cranberry or red huckle-berry, stikh-hwiw’ {stəxwəm red huckleberry}; evergreen huckleberry, kl-hwut-suts {unknown}; berry of evergreen huckleberry, kwul-luts {ʔəw(ʔ)əwələc evergreen huckleberry}; swamp huckleberry, ste-a-k’tl {unknown}; snowberry, ses-kwud {sis(i)k̓ʷəd snowberry}; gooseberry-bush, tsaa-ka’-bats {čaqəbač gooseberry plant}; berry of gooseberry, tsə-kəb’ {čaqəba gooseberry}; red flowering currant (ribes sanguineum), po-kwuts {ʔuqəc red flowering currant plant}; berry of red flowering currant, pok {ʔuq red flowering currant berries}; dewberry, gwud-be’-hwuts {gəwədbixəc blackberry bush}; berry of dewberry, gwud-bekhw {gəwədbixəc blackberry}; raspberry, chil-kə’-bats {cəlq̓wəbac blackcaps bush}; berry of raspberry, chil-kə’-ba {cəlq̓wəba? blackcaps}; salmon-berry (rubus nutkanus), sta’-gwa-duts {stəgədac salmonberry bush}; berry of salmon-berry, stug-wud {stəgəd salmonberry}; capberry (Rubus strigosus), sla-kəts {təqədac thimbleberry plant}; berry of capberry, sła-lukh {təqəq thimbleberry}; strawberries (two species), hat-sud-shid {unknown}; strawberries (second species), le-ləkw {unknown}; rose-bushes, skap’-ats {čəqəpac rose bush}; crab-tree, kəx̣̓hk hwuuts {qəʔx̣əqəc crab apple tree}; crab-tree fruit, kəx̣̓hk {qəʔx̣əc crab apple}; Hawthorn, che-bə’-ats {čəbədac hawthorn tree (Ballard, Plants)}; hawthorn fruit, che-bəd {čəbəd hawthorn (Ballard, Plants)}; wild cherry, tsuwa’-dats {čəx̣ədac (NL)/čəx̣ədac (SL) choke cherry bush}; wild cherry fruit, tsuwa’d {čəx̣əd (NL)/čəx̣ədac (SL) choke cherry}; service-berry (amelanchia canadensis), ko-las-tan {qəwələstač serviceberry}; elder (scarlet berry), sambucus pubens, tsab-tats {səcətədac elderberry bush}; berry of elder (scarlet berry), tsəbat {səcətədac elderberry}; elder (blue berries), s. eanadensis, təx̣̓həwut {unknown}; Oregan grape, holly-leaved barberry (berberis aquifolium), swe’-hats {səx̣ədac Oregan grape plant (small growing species)}; Oregan grape, holly-leaved barberry (berberis...
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}
aquifolium), swes-bud-ups {unknown}; Oregan grape berry, swe' {šxwi Oregon grape (small growing species)}; a smaller species of Oregan grape, swi'-shub-uts {unknown}; berry of smaller species of Oregan grape, swi'-shub {unknown}; sallal (Ts’inuk), gaultheria shallou, ta’-kâds {táqa?ac sallalberry bush}; sallal berry, ta’-ka {táqa sallalberry}; Arbutus ursa, skai’-wa-duts {unknown}; Arbutus ursa ursi berry, skai’-wa {unknown}.
Bet, to (also either to win or lose, to gamble), o-tsal’-tub {ʔučolatəb someone beat someone in a competition}; bet, to (also either to win or lose, to gamble), o-tsal’-tub {ʔučolatəb someone beat someone in a competition}; from the same root to whirl, o-sulp-tsal {ʔučolpuc[152] someone spun themselves around}; from the rotary motion of the gambling disks, o-tsal’-lkw {ʔučolalikʷ someone won}; from the name of the game of “hand {game}”, la-hâl’ {lohâl play bone game}); hand game, sla-hâl {slohâl bone game}; I bet, ot-sul-chid {ʔučal čad I win}; I have won a bet of you, o-tsal-tub wo-tlet-shid gwu-la’-po {ʔučolutuʔad čad, gʷələpu I beat you folks, you folks}.
Beyond, de’-a-le’-chup {diʔáločup other side of the fire, otherside of the room}; beyond, de-beds {diʔid other side of, beyond}.
Birds (water-fowl, generic), skwaw-kwe-lush {sqʷáłwxʷalaš water fowl (plural)}; tree birds, stle-kel’-kub {sqʷiƛ̓aləq̓ insects, small birds that are not birds of prey or water fowl}; eggs, o-os’ {ʔæʔus egg(s)}; feathers, stokw {ƛ̓uʔqʷ small feathers}; wings, tse’-tsal {čičal large feathers with stems (čičal wing)}; wings, tsits-čul {čičal large feathers with stems (čičal wing)}; the mallard, hot-hut {xátłat mallard}; pigeon, hum-o’ {həmú pigeon}; screech-owl, s’klat-łkw {sqʷiƛ̓axkw saw whet owl}; slat-łkw {sqʷiƛ̓axkw saw whet owl}; crow, ka’-ka {k̕áʔka’ crow}; raven, skwaukh {skʷaqʷ raven}; golden eagle, s’hu’-be-chul {sqʷxoʔbəʔəl golden eagle}; blue jay, skai’-kai {sk̕ákiy̓a blue jay}; wren, s’che’-chul {sq̕čēl wren}; red-headed woodpecker, kut-katsch {q̕stqtač piliated woodpecker}; sandpiper, witl-w’ilkh {witwit sandpiper}; tattler, ke-o’-ya {k̕iʔúwiya Wilson’s snipe (Turner 1976: 56)}.
Bite, to, o-hults {ʔux̂á someone bit it}; bitten, hutld {x̂al̓əq̓ bite something}; did he bite [you]? o-hul-tsid? {ʔux̂áčid it bit you}; to suck, to raise a blister by suction, qu., hut-la’-lekw {ʔux̂áčalikʷ to raise a blister by suction, bite into something (lit.)}.
Black, hi-tot-sa {šiʔúč}.
Blankets, sa-lit-za {Possibly salíča?}; white blanket, hok-ko-lit’-za {xʷuqʷóqʷəq̓əlícə? white blanket or cloth}; white, ho-kok’h {xʷuqʷáq̓ white}; white blanket, hul-to-bo-lit’-za {xʷolóbalícə? Caucasian blanket or cloth}; from white man, hwul-tum {xʷóləm Caucasian, people from the saltwater}; red blanket, hi-kwet-so-lit’-za {šikʷšíʔəlícə? red blanket or cloth}; red, he-kwetl {šikʷikʷ red}; blue blanket, hai-tot-sa-lit’-sa {šiʔúčalícə? black blanket or cloth}; black or dark blue, hi-tot’-sa {šiʔúč black}; green blanket, huk-kwats-so-lit’-za {xʷiʔqʷəq̓əlícə? light green or yellow blanket or cloth}; green, ho-kwats {xʷiʔqʷəq̓ light green, yellow}; native blankets of dog’s hair, ko-matl-kâd {q̕uʔumáʔəlqíd dog hair, dog’s hair blanket}; a dog, ko-mai {q̕uʔuməʔ dog}; of mountain-goats’ wool, swet-le-il-kâd {sq̕ʷiʔaxʔəlqíd mountain goat wool}; a goat, swet-le {sq̕ʷiʔx̂ay mountain goat}.
Blaze, to (as a fire), o-hwe’-a-kwits-hut {ʔuχʷkwičut (the fire) blazed up}.
Blind, ast-kla’-kos, as-ta’-kos {ʔostɑq̓v̕us/ʔostɑq̓v̕us blind}.

[152] čəl win and čəlp whirl are morphologically unrelated. 222
Blister (to raise a blister by suction), hut-lu-lekw {xañál{kʷ to raise a blister by suction, bite into something (lit.)}. See “Medicine.”

Blood, to-li-gwut {túligʷəd blood}; blood, sto-li-gwud {stúligʷəd blood}. Blow, to (with the breath), o-po-od {ʔupuʔud someone blew something}; blow (as the wind), o-po-a-lkʷ {ʔupuʔalikʷ the wind is blustery, someone is continuously blowing something); to break wind, o-pu {ʔupuʔ flatulate}; to drift, o-pukw {ʔupiákʷ something drifted in the water}; to blow down (as a tree), od-zakhw {ʔudákʷ something/someone fell down from an upright position). See “Lean.”

Blue (pale), ho-kwaikhw {xʷiqwáč light blue, light green, yellow}; blue (dark), hi-tot-sa {xiítúč}. Body (human), sta-chi-gwut {unknown [ZZ9]}, dant-si {dawči body (Melcary 1886)}; a dead body, skay-yu {skáyu corpse, ghost}; parts of the body: - head, s’hai-yus {sƛƛus head}; forehead, se-leqs {sʔile{l}e forehead}; forehead, si-leqs {sʔile{l}e forehead}; crown, hu-koked {xʷqʷʔiʔd crown of head}; back of the head, sul-kwa-gwa-putsh {ʔoʔlqʷgaʔapač/sqʷaʔgʷapač nape, lower back part of head}; skull, shau'-utsh {ʔawač skull}; brain, tsuq-ket {čəbqəd brain}; hair, skədzo {sqədʔu hair}; face, sət-zos {sʔácu{s face}; eyebrows, tso'bud {cubad eyebrows}; eye, ka-lus, ka-lub {q Enrollment eye}; eyebrows, hitsh-kla-lus {unknown}; upper lid, s'hus-kwal-ol-kwad {unknown}; upper lid, skal-o-kwud {unknown}; under lid, hutl-pa-lol'-kwad {unknown}; eyelashes, klip-pud {tʔpad eyelash}; nose, muk-s'n {smáqsən nose}; nostrils, as-lo'-lo {ʔalúʔi?u nosrils}; ears, kwil-la'-di {qʷolá_break?i? ear}; cheeks, shu-tu-ba'-di {x₇x₇̃ labádi? cheeks}; cheeks, hwe'-lad-i {xʷoládi? side of head, cheeks}; mouth, kad-hu {qadxʷ mouth}; lips, ats-le-pdz-dutl {unknown}; upper lip, sh'kai'-yut-sid {sqáyučid upper lip}; under lip, skle-pai'-yut-sid {sƛƛápuyucid under lip, under chin}; tongue, kła'-lap {tálap tongue}; tongue, klah-lua {unknown}; teeth, dsza'-dis {ʔádis tooth}; chin (same as under lip) skle-pai'-yut-sid {sƛƛápuyucid under lip, under chin}; jaw-bone, s'chum-sha'-yu-chid {sƛƛómáčyucid chin}; beard, kwedt {qʷid bearded}; beard, kwed {qʷid bearded}; throat, skɔp'-sub {cąpsəb neck}; neck, kai-ukh'-kwa {qeyuqʷ throat}; neck, as-jadsh' {unknown}; chest, se-led'-gwus {sʔilidgʷəs chest}; breast of woman, skub'-o {sʔqəbu' breast, milk}; nipple, skub-o'-al'-li {sʔqəbú?a-li nipple, place of milk}; nipple, selks {sʔilqs nipple, tip, end of something}; shoulder, ta'-lakw {tălakʷ shoulder, elbow}; shoulder, si-la'-lo-bid {sʔiláubid shoulder}; shoulder-blade, ska'-l-k-sud {sƛƛálqsəd shoulder blade}; back, se'-la-chid {sʔilíecho back}; back, tsul-litch {čəlíč}; back, stul-l'dj {čəlíč backbone (of mammals including humans)); posteriori{s, hwtu-sutch {xʷočč čus, posterior, rump}; anus, tsukw {cąqʷ rectum}; belly, klatch {xąč belly}; belly, kwi-yo'k {kʷiyáśxʷ belly, stomach}; belly, kwi-yukh' {kʷiyáśxʷ belly, stomach}; belly, smuk'-ka {smeqʷ fat, heavy set, big}; bladder, s'hu-pu {unknown}; entrails, kad-zakh {ʔqəʔáx entrails, intestines}; navel, blal'-gwa {baláqʷa navel}; lap, o'-o'-il {ʔuʔalip he's on his lap}; pudenda, so-wikhl {cūwít vagina, pudenda}; pudenda, st-so'-wikhl {scūwít vagina, pudenda}; labia, sil-a'-yu-sid {sʔiláyucid labia}; womb, hób-da'-ad {xʷbəd̓aʔad womb}; placenta, a'-shud-dikhl {ʔsʔaxdiʔt placenta}; penis, shel'-la {sƛƛo? penis}; penis with retracted foreskin, es-pak {unknown}; hair of pubis, skwud-de {unknown}; testes, ba'-ch'd {báčd testicles}; testes, ma'-chin {máčan testicles}; scrotum, sus-hwa'-ad {səs(s)xʷʔad scrotum}; heart, st'salch {unknown}; heart, st-sa'-le {sčálei? heart}; waist, sat-le-gwus {sʔácigʷəs waist}; hips, hok-k'hop {unknown}; arm (no general word); elbow, ko-bukh'-wut-shid {qʷəbəxʷəči? elbow (Frank 1976)}; elbow, kōb-hwul-lə'-had {qʷəbəxʷləxəd elbow}; lower arm (wrist), cha'-lesh {čaləš hand, lower arm};
hand (fingers), s’ha’-lat-chi {śxálsacíi}[ZZ10] fingers; right hand, dza-a’-chi {ďhačič right hand}; left hand, ka’-let-chi {galáčič left hand}; palm, hwut-so’-sat-chi {xwəčusacíi palm}; palm, s’tu-ku-la’-chi {sdašálači}; thumb, slu-klo-l-tla’-chi {sluxluqsači thumbs}; thumb, slot-lot-sat-chi {sluxluqsači thumbs}; little finger, ste’-so-halk-sat-chi {stlúsúxalqsači little finger}; fingers (collectively), sukh-he-a’-lat-chi {sdošálači whole open hand, fingers and all}, {knuckles}, hewe-kwe-bukh-hwa-čhi {xwəčobóxwači knuckles}; nails of either finger or toes, ko-hwa’-čhi {qwəŚxwači finger nails}; nails of either finger or toes, ko-whai-čhi {qwəŚxwači finger nail}; nails of either finger or toes, k’sok-tab-k’set-chi {Word is unrecognized}; toe-nails, kwákhsrud {qwəŚxq(s)ad toe nail}; leg (no general word); thigh, sa’-lap {sʔálap thigh}; inside of thigh, hwat’ s’l-ha {unknown}; knee-pan, hwai-yu-lə ka’-lot-sid {unknown}; calf of leg, au-tek {ʔawtik’w calf of leg (Mcleary 1886)}; ankle, ko-bob-shid {unknown}; ankle, ko-bök-shid {qwəpʰxŚsd ankle}; foot, right foot, dza-shid {ďasaśad right foot}; left foot, klal-shid {qalśad left foot}; feet, dza-sh’d-shid {jəšadśad feet}; instep, shuk-shid {*Şqšad upper part of foot, instep}; sole {hoofs of a quadruped}, st’kol-shid {unknown}; heel, slu-k’-but-shid {sʔolág’apśad heel}; toes, sa-al-shid {unknown}; big toe, slu-tlak-shid {sluxalq(s)ad big toe}; big toe, slu-tlak-shid {sluxalq(s)ad big toe}; veins, te-tets {títc veins}; blood, to-li-gwut {túligwad blood}; blood, sto-li-gwud {stúligwad blood}; bones, s’blau’-yu {unknown}; skin, hud-zad-mit {unknown}; saliva, kwul-ot-sid {unknown}; excrement, spts {þpæc excrement}; urine, sukh-hwa {sáxwə urinate (male), urinate}. See the above respectively.

Boil, to, o-kwałts {ʔuqʷálc something was boiled}, o-pul-hu-tsut {ʔupólḵʷ cut someone made themselves angry} (qu. from to blow, o-po-a-l{k w {ʔupúʔalik[153] the wind is blustery, someone is continuously blowing something}); boil some potatoes, kwals uk s pe-o-kots {qʷálc o kʷ(ə) spiqʷulc boil some potatoes}.

Bones, s’blau’-yu {unknown}; fish-bones, s’hokhs {unknown}.

Border, edge of anything, e’-la-hod {ʔilašad edge, side}; border, edge of anything, litl-e’-la-hod {litlilašad along the side, along the edge/border}. See “Edge.”

Bore, to, chul-p’t-t’d, tu-chul-pud {tučilpbd someone bored a hole into something}; a gimlet, chelp’-lin (*čalptan gimlet, an implement for twisting). See “Twist.”

Borrow, lend s’chu-lalts {čulalc barrow}. I borrow, chu-lalts-chid (ʔu)čulalc čəd I borrowed it.

Born. See “Bringing forth.”

Bosom (of a woman), milk, skub-o {sqbů’ breast, milk}; the nipple, skub-o-al’-li {sqbů’ali nipple, place of milk}; to suck, suky, q. v., o-kub’-o {ʔuqbů’ She nursed him/her}.

Both (all two), bo-kwi sa’-le {boḵ’ kwi sáli? both}.

Bow, s’-tuts {čáčus archery bow} bow, s’-ta-sus {čáčus archery bow}; bow-string, tukh’-hwitsh {ćuxwíc bow string}; bow-string, shu-tukh’-hwitsh {sxwćuxwíc bow string}; string, tuk-hwets {tőtkwîč string (as a bow)}; straightened (as a bow that has been bent), tu-push-k’shid (*dxwpašq(s)ad unfasten the end of something (with the foot/leg)); to bend a bow, t’hud-duk-shid (*dxwďákšad bend a bow, put foot/leg inside (lit.).)

Bow of a canoe, shudšt {səd’t bow of canoe}; the bows man, lel-shudšt {unknown}.

Bowl (wooden), saus {unknown}; bowl sa-sus {unknown}; bowl (of horn of ovis montan or “big-horn”), spu-kwus {unknown}.

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[153] morphologically unrelated to psałḵʷcut
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word | ZZ word-definition

Box, chest, trunk, wuk-kub' {wōgáb box, chest, trunk}; box, chest, trunk, wo-kap' {wōgáb box, chest, trunk}; lid of box, te-kot-sits {tāqúćid close the door, block/close an opening (lit.)}; lid of box, ste-kot-sid {tāqúćid lid, cover}; ditty-box for trifles, hud-de-gweg'-salle {xʷdágʷigʷsali bag, pocket, place where things are kept inside}.

Boy (literally small, a small one), cha'-chas {čáčas child (NL)}; boy (literally small, a small one), cha'-chesh {čáčas child (SL)} (literally small, a small one).

Braid, to (as the hair), o-tub-sid {wulábšod someone braided something}; braided, stub-shid-de' {stábśodi? braided hair}, tob-shed-dud {tábśod braided something}; I braid, o-tub-shed-dud {wulábšod someone braided it}.

Bracelet (of brass wire), swap {swip bracelet}; bracelet (of beads), so-kwa'-chi {unknown}.

Branches of a tree, s'chast {sčast branch}. See “Tree.”

Brass, ku-la-lat'-hu {qʷalalatxʷ copper (Bates/Hess/Hilbert 1994:198)}; brass-nailed, covered with nails (as a trunk or gun-stock), as-chitsh {unknown} (see “Buttons”) brass kettle, kwads-a-lat-hu {qʷápalatxʷ brass kettle, brass, Hilbert/Miller/Zahir give qʷád'aladxʷ brass, pail material (2001:68), Thompson gives qʷád'aladxʷ penny (1996)).

Bread (a borrowed word fr. Ts'ínik, tsa'-po-lil), sa-po-lil {sopill bread, flour}.

Break, to (as a stick), also to separate, divide, o-hwutl {?uxʷxá someone broke a rigid object in two}; broken, hwut-letsht {xʷáčič break back}; to break the leg, o-hwutl-shud {?uxʷxáśad someone broke their leg}; checkered, o-hwutl-hwutl {chxʷxáśxʷxáśx something was checkered}; a part of anything, il-hwutl {?iťxʷxá a larger broke off section of something}; loose, hwut-hwulb {unknown}; to break wind, o-pu {?upú? flatulate}; broken (as a horse), hai'-yil {unknown}.

Breathe, to, sl't-s'l-dab {cotdálb breathe}. See “To bring forth.”

Bridge of logs, se-wuts' {unknown}.

Bring, to, atl'-tu {?áčx come}; a transitive form of the verb to come, at-la {?áčoxʷ come now}; to come, ut-la {?áčoxʷ come now}; I bring, la-atl-to-shid {la?áčxʷ čad I am bringing it}; bring or hand me, atl-tu-shids {?áčtxʷšic bring it for me}; bring or hand me, utl-ko'-shids {unknown}; bring or hand me (see “Give”), yatl-shids {yáčxšic scoop it out for me}; go and bring (literally good you go you, bring), klob-chu-hu o-okhts-chu atld-hu {xub čoxʷ ?u?uxʷtxʷ(154) čoxʷ(0) ?átxʷ You should take it and bring it}; bring firewood, ot-la chop {wuxácup someone brought the firewood}; bring firewood, kla-chub {káčub bring fire wood, collect firewood}; wood stub-wub {stákaw log, stick, wood, yard stick}; bring a light, ləxhs lukh-shud {ləx (ʔo to) ləxšad light the light}; bring a little fire (a brand), kiel-la-gwub {unknown}; go fetch [my] things (see under “Give”), okht-shids as-shets (atl-tu'-shids) stcb-dop {ʔuxtxʷšic. ʔuxtxʷšic stákub get it for me. Bring me the things}; to bring wood and water (?) to wait on), As-chub-ba {wuxšbə? something is carried on the back}; for similar instances see under “Go” and “Carry,” “See” and “Show”.

Bring forth, to, o-be-dab {wubädáb someone had a child}; to bring forth, m-dab {mädáb have a child}; DERIVATIVES, an infant, a son, de-bad-da {dbódə? my child}; an infant, a son, de-bud-da {dbódə? my child}; a daughter, su-di-be-ba-da {sə dbódə? my daughter}; my child, shed-di-bud-da {sə dbódə? my son}; a little one, mi-mad {mimid small}, a little one, be-bad {bibad small}; offspring, ba'-ba-ad {bá?ba? ad many, much, lots of}; a doll, beb'-da {bibódə? doll, favorite child, small child}; to dandle, beb'-o-kwed {*bibákʷad dandle, kind of move something/person rapidly in a small area}; father, man {man

(154) ?uxʷtxʷ take
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

father: father, bad {bad father}; your father, de-bad {dbád my father}; see to breathe, sl’t-o’l-dáb {cót’dálb breathe}; still-born (i. e., dead), as-a’-ta-bud {?os?átobod someone has died}; dead (the word used for animals), las-yó'-bil {lósyúbil someone is starving, an animal is dying}; to produce abortion (by rolling over a log), od-hu-kwák {unknown}. Brittle, as-pe’-a-kail {?ospákwil/?ospóqwil brittle, something is breaking off}; brittle, ke’-ya’ {unknown}.

Broad, as-p’il {?ospil something is flat, flatten, broad}.

Broom, su-ku-kwált’-hu {unknown}, su-gu-gwalt-hu {unknown}.

Brother. See “Relationships.”

Bucket, skod {skwed container, bucket, something to take}; bucket, skwe’-a-kwod {skwi?kwod a small container or object for taking something}; from use or purpose, sukh {sóx- (prefix for) by means of}; to get, kwe’-wi {kwí(wá-) (diminutive for) get, catch, take}; water, ko {qwa? water, fresh water}¹⁵⁵. Buffalo. See “Mammals.”

Bullet, arrow, te’-sud {tisëd arrow, bullet, stinger of an insect}.

Burn, to, o-hod {?uhúd something/someone burned}; fire, hot {húd fire, burn}; fire, hod {húd fire, burn}; I shall burn (see “Fire”), klo-ho’-chid {tuhúd čéd I will burn}; burn, o-kwash {?úkwa(s) something was burned/roasted/barbecued}.

Bury, to, o-pud-dud {upóded someone buried something}; see under “Cook”, and dirt, puds {pad dirt}.

Busy, to be (to be at work), o-yai-us {uyáyus someone worked}; see “Work.”

But. See “Only.”

Buttons, s’chits-she-do’ {sčešedů buttons, a small flat onion plant (Smith 1940:251)}; a small bulbous root, from a fancied resemblance to which the name was taken, and from which also covered with brass nails, as-chitsh {unknown}.

Buy, to. See “Barter.”

By and by. See under “Presently.”

¹⁵⁵ The etymology of a small container or object for taking something is: skwi?kwod < s- (nominalizer) + kwí- (ruduplication) + kwod (root) take, get, catch.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

C.

Cache, a, klap {ánchez deep, down, below, beneath}; from kl\p, under, beneath, sunken {ánchez deep, down, below, beneath}.

Calm, smooth, to be, o-le'-a-wil {uílíqʷil smooth water, not a ripple on the surface}.

Canoe (generic), ke'-lo-bit {qúlbid vehicle, canoe}; T'sinuk or Makah pattern, o-o't-hus {aʔútsx Nootka style canoe}; northern canoe, ste'-wa'tl {stiwall Coast Salish style canoe}; shovel-nosed or burden canoe, kłaí {xalay? shovel-nosed canoe}; to go in a canoe, o'-lutil {uílt someone traveled/is traveling by water}; to get into a canoe (see “Get on”), o-ke'-la-gwil {uílagʷil someone got/is getting into a canoe or vehicle}; the bow of a canoe, shudst {sáächt bow of canoe}; the bow of a canoe, shidst {sáächt bow of canoe}; stern (the behind), e'-lak {fäaq stern}; thwarts, hw'1-hul-wild {xalwild thwart}; mast, shi-pot-al-li {xʷutali mast}; sail, po-tad {púʔed sail}; paddle, høbt {xʷubt paddle}.

Cape, cloak (worn like a poncho), lo'-gwus {*lúgʷas rain cape, Smith gives lógas rain cape (1940:321)}.

Carpenter, worker in wood, o-pai'-ak {uípáyəq someone hewed it out}.

Carry, to, okh-tu {úxʷtxʷ take it} (transitive form of verb, o-okh, to go {uíʔúxʷ someone went}); Carry (imp.); okh'-tu-shid {uíxʷtxʷśid take for me}; take and carry, kwud-dud okh-tu {kwóʔed ñúxʷtxʷ take it}; take and carry, o-cho'ba {ʔúčóʔo? someone went landward}; take and carry, as-chub-ba {ʔósčóʔo? it is towards the land away from the water}; I carry, les-chi-ba'-chid {łasčóboʔ čəd I am carrying it on my back}; I carry on the shoulder, muk-kwäť-sa chid {(ʔúmaqʷićaʔ čəd I carried it on my shoulder}; carry your letter, ab'-ak k'əs 'hul {ʔábəq k'wi) adsxál return your letter}.

Castrated, hwutl-ma'-chin {*xʷ(ʔ)ət máčon castrated, without testicles} (from o-hwutl, to separate {uíxʷ(ʔ)ət something is gone}.

Cat (adopted from English), pish-pish {píspiš cat}; litter of kittens, pi'-o-pips-pish {pípip(i)píspiš kittens}.

Catch, take, to, o-kwud'-dud {uíkʷóʔed someone took/got/caught it}; catch on (as a hook or thorn), kłe-kważl'-lišh {tikʷálič to catch on (as on a thorn)l; catch sea-fowl in a net, o-tuk-küb {útágəb someone caught ducks with an aerial duck net}; catch sea-fowl in a net, o-tlot-l'hoj {unknown} (from o-tlots, a knot, knotted {uíkũč it was pulled together, it was bunched up, it was tied, it was packaged}, and o-hob, to go {uíxʷəb want to go}). See “Fish.”

Certainly, truly, tatl {tət true, truly, real}; certainly, truly, tatl (tət); certainly, truly, tut'-lo {tətuʔxʷ still true}. See “True.”

Chair, seat, sukh-a-gwud-de {saxʷgʷśdi(i) chair, bench} (from sukh, use {saxʷ- (suffix for) by means of}, and gwud-del, to sit, q. v. {gʷśdi sit; sit up or stand up from a laying position}.

Change, alter, to, la-le'-it-ub {ləliʔut change, alter; not recognize} (from la-le', different, q. v. {ləliʔ different}); you have altered in appearance, tu-la-le'-o-sil chu {tuləliʔusil čəxʷ you changed your appearance} (from sil-els, forehead {səlîlîc[156] forehead}); you have changed your mind (literally, changed your heart this you), la-le'-il-ukhw tâd huch te dug'-we {ləliʔiləxʷ t(i) adəx̱eč ti ṣágʷi you are the one that changed your mind) to be changed or transformed, hu-ye-lo {wúyiləxʷ become now). See “To become.”

Chase, seek, look for, q. v., n'gwut-chid {nxʷgʷśćed seek it, look for it}.

[156] Ləliʔusil and səlîlîc are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Chaste, as-pa'-lil {?osábálil someone regained consciousness/revived/sober}; unchaste, as-huwl-ku {?osxwálik someone is intoxicated, something is wrapped}. See “Foolish.”

Cheat, to, che-yodsh [unknown].

Checkered, o-hwutl-hwutl {?uxwášxwxw something was checkered} (from o-hwutl, to break or separate {?uxwáš break rigid object in two}).

Cheeks, hwe'-lad-i {xwáladi? cheeks, side of the head}; cheeks, shu-to-ba'-di {šxwálabádi? cheeks}. See “Ear.”

Chest, box (See “Box”); the breast se-lad-gwus {s?llidagw as chest}.

Chew, to, o-ka'-wa-lkw {?ukáwalik someone has chewed it up}.

Chief, si-ab {si?ab of nobility, high class, an honorable person}; chief, si-am {si?am[157] of nobility, high class, an honorable person}; chief (Plur.), si-ib {si?i?ab of nobility (plural), high class (plural), an honorable people}; the Deity (the Above Chief), shuk-si-áb {šóq si?ab Above Honorable One, God}; to scold, to lord it, si-ib-o-kú {syábul[158] fight}.

Child, mi-man {míman small}; child, bi-bad {bibad small}; child (little one), de-bu'da {dbóda? my child}; a man-child, sto'-to-mish {stú?tubš boy, little man} (dim. of stobsh, man {stubs man}); a first-born child, s'chulkh {unknown}; a crowd or gathering of children, we'-us-so {wíwsu children}.

Childish, as-hwe'-huwi-luk {?osxwx?xwálik someone is playing around, he is a little intoxicated, she is crazy, something is a little wrapped} (see “Foolish”); a baby-house, hwin-hwil-makhw {unknown}.

Chin, skle-pai-yut-sid {sákópáyucid under lip, under chin}. Long-chinned, had-zai-út-sid {hadáyucid long-chinned} (hats, long {háac long, tall}).

Choke, to (in swallowing), chi-kwup-sub {čikwápsob choke}; choke, to (in swallowing), kl-kwaps-ab-tub {čickwápsotab hook someone around the neck}.

Chop, chip off, to, o-kluw'-wod {?užákwxud someone chopped something}; chop, chip off, to, o-tluw {?užákwx something was chopped}; chop, chip off, to, cha'-hut {čáxwad club, whip}. See “To cut.”

Clean, to, o-hwuts {?uxwášc something was cleaned, a clothing item was removed, something was removed}; clean, to, t'we'-koltsh {dxwíqiwulč wipe dishes, clean containers}; to clean up, carry away dirt, sweep, o-e'-akwud-dop {?u?íqiwédup someone swept/cleaned/mopped the floor}.

Clear out, be off, off with you, lil-tsut {lícut move self away} Clear out, be off, off with you, lel-stut {lícut move self away} (imp. adv., from lil/el, far [lil far]).

Clear up, to (as the weather), o-guk-kub {?ugšqab someone opened something} (from o-guk, to open, q. v. {?ugšq something is opening}); clear up, to (as the weather), o-e'-ku {?u?íqiw it was wiped/cleaned}; it is clearing up overhead, o-č-khu ti shuk'h {?u?íqiw ti šeq it is clearing up overhead}.

Climb. See “Ascend.”

Cloth, flannel, red, he'-kwetl {xikwix red}; black, dark-blue or green, dark-colored, hut-tots {šitúbc black}; light-blue, hush-oks {šísúk gray}.

Clothed, dressed, as-set'-sum {?osfícam someone is wearing a blanket, someone is covered or clothed}.

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[157] sia si?ab today
[158] morphologically unrelated to si?ab
Clouds, skwush-ub (sqxðòòòb clouds); clouds, skwush-um (sqxðòòòm fog); cloudy, s’h-chāb-ku (xwçābkw cloud, clouds); cloudy, t’chāb-kukh (dxwçābkwexw cloudy) (Niskw.); cloudy, s’kat-lub (sqxäb clouds, cloudy (NL)) (Snoh.).

Club, ka-ho’-sin (*kaxúsen club for fish, Haeberlin/Gunner give kaxústedada club for killing fish made from maple or alder (1973:26)); a loaded stick or slung-shot, kup-lush (káplaš club (stone with wood handle) (Mcleary 1886 and Kinkade 1991:192), Beavert gives káplaš club (stone with wood handle) (Beavert 2008)).

Coals of fire, pektih (pict ember, charcoal).

Cold, tus (*tōs cold weather); to be cold, o-tus-sib (?utōsèb the weather is cold); cold (adj.), asklok-hwil (*askūxwil someone/something is cold); my back is cold, as-klok’-wil ki se-la-chid (*askūxwil kwi dskūlched my back is cold); cold victuals, as-klok-wil sultd (*askūxwil s’ståd cold food); lean, as-klo-il (*askūil159 someone/something is thin).

Comb, to, o-pik-klo’-sub (*upatūsèb someone combed their hair); I comb myself, te at-sa op-klo’-sub-chid (ti *sca *upatūsèb čad I am the one that combed my hair).

Colors, the: - white, ho-kokw (*xwquqìōqw white); black, dark-blue, dark-green, and dark colors generally, hi-tot-sa (*χtúc black); light-blue, ho-kwaikhw (*xwqìfìxw dark blue, dark green); light-green and yellow, ho-kwatts (*xwquqìac light green, yellow); red, he-kwÏl (*xikwÌx red). In this, as probably in most of the Indian tongues, there is very little precision in the distinction of colors beyond white, black, and dark, and red.

Command, order, to, ot-hu-de’-kwid (*uxdíg’id someone advised someone); to give an order for anything, to give one anything to do, o-dāb {unknown}.

Come, to, arrive, reach, at-la (*saxox come now); come, to, arrive, reach, ut-la (*saxox come now); come, to, arrive, reach, o-klat-chil (*tutšcil someone arrived); come, to, arrive, reach, o-tlut-chil (*tutšcil someone arrived); I come, la-atl-shid (*løsax čad I am coming); I came from Port Townsend, tol ad KA-TAÍ stits latl (*tulál qatay ti dslo*sax I am coming from Port Townsend); by what road did you come? (literally, where road you came) chot shug-w’tl ka-tsi hwutl? (*čad *søgxt kwi(1) ádsu*sax by what road did you come?); I came by the Niskwalli road, SKWA-LI shug-w’ttl tets-a hwutl (*sقwäli? *søgxt ti dsu*sax I came by way of the Nisqually road); come here, at-la twul te’ (*saxox txøal ti come here); come you [and] sit [here], at-la-cho’-ho gwud-del (*saxox čoxwò gðødíl come here and sit down); come quick, hai-et-la (*hay *saxox come quick); come quick, ai-ut’la (*hay *saxox come quick); come quick, at-latl (*táhat hurry). Come inside, ut-lat-lu hid-dikhw (*saxox ti bðòv̀g you folks come inside now); I come or arrive, ut-lat’-chil-shid (*tutšcil čad I have arrived); the chief had come, si-ub tot-la’-chil (*sìab tutšcil the chief arrived); ah! You’ve arrive, a-ha’! o-tlut-chil-chu (*ahal *tutšcil čoxw Ah! you’ve arrived); I have just come, da’-hu-chid ot-hlut-chi (daw čad *tutšcil(1) I have just arrived); yesterday I reached here, to-døxlat-dat-shids ot-hlet-chi twul-te’ (*tutedtát čad *tutšcil(1) txøal ti I arrived here yesterday); I arrived some time ago, estu-a’-go stut-klut-chil (*estuhag’exw tudtšcil I arrived some time ago); perhaps he is coming here, ho-lus ku-da’ o-tlut-il-ukw (*xw ðøs*kwa dúa? *tutšcilaxw Perhaps he is coming her now).

Come ashore (see “Shore”); to come up, rise in the water (as after diving), shÌkh (*šikx shallow; low tide, ebb tide, water going down) (from above, shuk’h (*søq160 above, high in the air); come back, bel-kwu (imp. adv.) {bolkw return}; I came for nothing, pot-lat-chid

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159 *uxxil and *uul are morphologically unrelated.
160 *søq is morphologically unrelated to šikx.
Conceive, become pregnant, to, od-zád'-zi \{\textit{yu’díl’hí}\} \textit{she was pregnant}; pregnant, as-zád'-za-he \{\textit{yu’díl’hí}\}.

\textit{She was pregnant}. To produce abortion, od-hu-kwókw \{unknown\}.

Conjuring, she-na'-nam \{\textit{sxw’nánam} \textit{power of a shaman, medicine man or woman}\}; evn conjuring, sho-da'-dab \{\textit{sxw’dádab} \textit{power of a shaman, medicine man or woman}\}; a conjurer, or “medicine-man,” sho-nam' \{\textit{sxw’náham} \textit{shaman, medicine man, medicine woman}\}; a conjurer, or “medicine-man,” sho-dob \{\textit{sxw’dáhab} \textit{shaman, medicine man, medicine woman}\}; the familiar of the conjurer, ske-lal-i-tud \{\textit{sqálálitut} \textit{spirit power, dream, vision}\}; the familiar of the conjurer, skwo-lal-i-tud \{\textit{sqálálitut} \textit{spirit power, dream, vision}\}. (This word is also applied to any particular gift, power, or acquisition possessed by an individual, and is equivalent to the \textit{ta-ma-no-us} \textit{tománuwus spirit power} of the Jargon, the \textit{I’-ta-ma’-na’-was} of the T’sinuk\footnote{O12}; from o-e’-tut \{\textit{yu’ítut} \textit{someone/something was asleep}\}; to sleep, to dream (q. v., as it is a dream or trance that the spirit reveals itself) o-kul-ki-lal-i-tut \{\textit{yuq’olqálálitut someone was dreaming}\}.

There are various kinds of conjuring according to the object to be attained. Among them are \textit{s’hi’-na} \{\textit{dxw’hi’l’ídə} \textit{a type of spiritual power}\}; \textit{s’hin-hin} \{\textit{sxídixd} \textit{a type of spiritual power}\}; \textit{s’hen’-ha-nim} \{\textit{sxídixdəb} \textit{a type of spiritual power}\} \{the duk-wol-li of the Makahs\footnote{O13}; known on the Sound as the black ta-ma’-no-us \textit{tománuwus spirit power} (Chinook Wawa); a species of Masonry (a performance akin to table-tipping (see “Blow’))\}; od-z’khw \{unknown\} \{that of success with women, ste’-lim \{\textit{*stilim song}\} (from a song, te’-lib \{\textit{stilim song}\});, luck at the game of “hand,” tsai- \{\textit{cáyaq a type of spiritual power}\} which also brings fair wind, kwák’h \{\textit{q’eqw} \textit{a type of spiritual power}\} (Waterman\footnote{?/Herrington?\footnote{O14}]); the making of fair weather, tobs-he-dód \{\textit{tubísidad a category of spiritual power}\}; the salmon dance, yil-me’-hu \{\textit{yílibxw} \textit{type of spirit power}\} (Waterman\footnote{O15}); see “Mythology.”

\textit{Continue, go on} (as with a story), he’-wil \{\textit{hiwil go ahead, precede; go on, go away; in front}\}; continue, go on (as with a story), he’-wil-la \{\textit{hiwiloxw go ahead now, precede now; go on now, go away now; in front now}\}; I will go on, klo-he’-wil-tu-chid \{\textit{tuhiwil} \{unknown\} \textit{and I will go}\}; it is rarely used except as the imp. adv. away, away with you. See “Go.”

\textit{Cook, to}, hu-i-da’-litld \{\textit{huydálítəd prepare food}\}; to boil, o-kwólts’ \{\textit{yuq’alzc something was boiled}\}; to boil, o-pul-hu’-tsut \{\textit{upúl’xwcut someone made themselves angry}\} (qu. from to blow, o-po-a-l’kw \{\textit{upúl’alikw}\footnote{O161} \textit{a blustery wind}\}; baked underground, puds \{\textit{pad cook underground}\} (to bury, o-pud-dud \{\textit{upôsdəd something buried something}\}); to roast on a stick, o-kwólh \{\textit{yuq’alb something was cooked/roasted/barbequed}\}; to roast on a stick, o-kwulb \{\textit{yuq’alb something was cooked/roasted/barbequed}\}; to roast on a stick, o-kwulm \{\textit{yuq’alím something was cooked/roasted/barbequed}\}; on hot stones and covered with mats, kul-sid \{\textit{qálssəd cook on hot rocks}\}; to fry, wo-che’-ha-l’l-kwu
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Corpulent, pregnant, as-kwe’-uk{esKayiwe’someone has a belly}; corpulent, pregnant, as-kwe-yukh (from the belly, kwi-yukh [kwiweyb belly, stomach]).

Count, kwash-it [kwesd count, read]; count, hat-shid [xeCed count (NL)]; I count, hat-sid-shid [xeCed ced (NL) I count]; see “How many” and “Numerals.”

Crag, as-dze-gwa’tub [esDwagwata’ab an unordinary spirit has entered the body to cause you to be crazy].

Cry, weep, also to cry as an animal, o-hab [uXa’ab/uXa’ab/uXahab cry]; cry, weep, also to cry as an animal, uXahab? uXa’ab/uXahab cry someone is crying]; cry, weep, also to cry as an animal, o-ha’-hab [uXahab someone is crying]; cry, weep, also to cry as an animal, wo-ha’-hab [uXahab someone is crying]; why do you cry (why your cry)? o-hed tat-sa wo-ha’-hab? [uXid t(i) adsuXahab why are you crying?]; to cry out with pain, tse’-uk-ad [eQead scream, load cry]; to howl (as a wolf or dog), ka-wob [eQewab howl] (see “Wail”); why do you cry, chief? o-hed-chukh si-oh o-tat-sa wo-ha’-hab? [uXid cExw si’ab ?e t(i) adsuXahab why are you crying, honorable one]

Cut, to, o-chokw [uChuq something was whittled]; cut, to, wut-cho’-kot-sid [uChuqot ced I whittled it]; cut, to, o-hwet’-sko-tut [uXwiC kwo the land was plowed, something was scratched or marked]; cut, to, o-hwets-ko-kub [uXwiC kwo ... he land was plowed, something was scratched or marked]; cut, to, o-kle’-chid [uTiCid someone cut
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

something}; cut, to, oklet {u'tič it was cut}; to cut the hair, kle'-chil-ke-dub {tčelqídab cut own hair}; to cut the hands, o-hwetsh-at-chi {uxwìčači? someone had scratched their hand} (from hand s'ha-lat-chi {unknown}); once ([I] cut [my] hand, tots-hletsh-at-chi ash-to-ha'-go {tudxwìčači? oštuhágwoxw my hand was scratched a long time ago}; to cut with scissors, wut-le-chal-e'-kwu {u'tičalikw cut continuatively}; see “Scratch.”
Dandle, to, beb-o-kwed (*bibakʷad dandle, kind of move something/someone rapidly in a small area); see “Child.”

Dance, sakh'-hum {sáxam dance}; to dance, wu-sakh-ham {usáxam someone danced}; a place used for dancing, sakh-hum-alt-hu {sáxamaltxʷ dance house}; to frisk as a dog, sakh-hwub {sáxwob jump, run hard}; a mask used at dances, stet-kwa'-mus {stítkwámus mask}; the salmon dance (on its first arrival), yil-me'-hu [unknown].

Dark, the, klókh' {táx night, dark, darkness}; the dark, sklókh (stáx night); dark, as-bi-sád {這些 dark}; to go. “Under,” “Below.”

Deaf, as-ti-kwa'-de {östkwádi? deaf; ignorant, stupid (slang)} (from kwil-la'-di {qʷoládi? ear}) [162], the ear); to be deaf, not to understand, as-ti-kwa'-dit {östkwádid someone is deaf; ignorant, stupid (slang)}; don’t you understand? as-ti-kwa'-dit-chu? {östkwádid čexʷ you are deaf to that issue}; I don’t understand, as-ti-kwa'-dit-chid {östkwádid čed I am deaf to that issue}.

Dear (in price), kl'sh {qič expensive, important}; dear (in price, large bargain), hekw's'ho'-yub {hikw sxwuyub big sale}; see “Barter.”

Demon. See “Mythology.”

Deep, sunken, st'lap {sáop something deep, down, below, beneath}; deep, sunken, klip {áop deep, down, below, beneath}; deep, sunken, tip {áop deep, down, below, beneath}; see “Under.” “Below.”

Depart, to. See “To go.”

Descend, to (as from a hill, a horse, &c.), o-ta'-gwil {uxw(i)tágwil someone got down}; to descend, hu'-ta'-gwil {uxw(i)tágwil someone got down}; I descend, o-hu'-ta'-gwil-chid {uxw(i)tágwil čad I got down}; to get down, o-kwe'-ba-gwil {uyu'bagwil someone got out of canoe, off a horse or out of a vessel}.

Die, to (in speaking of people), o-a'-ta-bud {u'tatóbed someone died}; to die (in speaking of people), o-at-a-bud {u'tatóbed someone died}; to die (of animals), o-yo'-bil {uyúbil something was starving, an animal died}; stillborn, o-yo'-bil {uyúbil something was starving, an animal died}.

Different, la-le' (läl? different); different, hul-le' (läl? different); different, da-le'-te (dxw'läli? ti this is different); like a crow, with this difference, hul'l'he ka'-ka, gwul te tel-al-le (speaking of a blackbird) {xaw ti ká'ka?}, gʷal ti dxw'läli? it is like a crow with this difference} (see “Another,” “Far”); to alter, la-le'-it-ub {lälpetol change, alter, not

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[162] Morphologically, östkwádi? deaf and qʷoládi? ear share the same suffix: -adi? ear, side of the head, but the roots are unrelated.
recognize); to alter in a different way, lul-le'-kwus {lali?gwas different from each other} (see “Thus”).

Dig, to, u-chōb {?učā?ab someone dug something}; to dig, cha-ad {?učā?ad someone dug something} (from a hole cha {ča? dig, dig out, loosen ground for planting}); to dig clams, o-ôkhi'ho {?u?axwub someone dug clams} (from shell-fish śćukh-ho {s'axw? clams}); ah! Many women are digging (roots), at-chi-da'-chi-du! ka'-kwi sla-de u-chōb {?očiāčidá! qa kwi stáday? ?učā?ab My goodness! Many women are digging!); dig out (as a canoe), si-sil-tin {śćišiltoon tool to dig out with}.

Diminutives: - man, stobsh {stūšubš man, male}; man (diminutive), sto'-to-mish {stūšubš boy, little man}; father, de-bad {dbad my father}; child, de-bad'-da {dbódo? my child}; liar, tus-budsh {dxwśbōdć liar}; one who tells little lies, tus-be'-budsh {dxwśbōdč one who tells little lies}; horse, stir'-ka'-yu {stōqiw horse (Frank 1979)}; foal, stit-ke'-yu {stitqiw foal}; salmon row, kulkh {qalś dried salmon eggs}; herring roe, ke'-a-kulkh {qiqolś herring roe, little dried salmon eggs}; summer, had-dub {hádob summer}; spring, o-he-hud-dub {?uhi?hódob spring}; the poplar, kwa-de'-a-kuits {q̱w̱odiąw crop cotton wood tree}; the aspen, kwe-kwa-de-a-kwots {q̱w̱odiąw aspen, small cotton wood tree}; a stone, chet-la {č;ḵo? boulder, stone}; gravel, chi-chitš'-lta {čišš̱x̱ka? gravel}; an island, sti'-chi {stič̱? Kinkade gives šḻc̱é? island (Ch) (1991:242)}; an islet, sti-ta-chi {stiʔḻc̱iʔ islet, little island}; a prairie, ba'-kwob {bąq̱wőb prairie land, meadow}; small prairie, bâb-a-kom {bąq̱wům small prairie, small meadow}; a river, stor'-luk {stólokw river}; stream, stor'-to-luk {stúlokw creek, stream}; stream, stoci-lukw {stútolkw}; to be ashamed, o-het-sil {?uxičil someone is ashamed}; to pretend to be ashamed, in jest, o-he-ha-het-sil {?uxičokčičil someone pretended to be ashamed in jest}; the interjection in merriment, as-he'-hi-he' {?osčikčik? they are ashamed}; foolish, as-hwul-uk {?osxwšičw someone is intoxicated, something is wrapped}; childish, as-hwe'-hwi-luk {?osxwilc̱w someone is playing around, someone is sort of intoxicated, someone is a little crazy, something is a little wrapped}; there, al-to-di {ʔatūdi? over there}; a little way off, al-to-di-di {ʔatūdiʔ over there}; at hand, di-di {didi? over there}, de'-a-de {diʔadiʔ in the other room, on the other side of the house}; by and by, ha'-akw {haʔkw long time}; presently, a-kwi-ha-kwi {ʔo kwi haʔkw long time}; presently, kla-lad {šáilaʔ/šálad after a while, later on}; diminutive of presently, kla-lad-kli {unknown}; see also under “Dog” and “Cat,” “Hog,” for plural diminutives.

Dinted, notched, as-tutt-kwa'-had {unknown}.

Dirty, ska'-ka-dish {unknown}; dirty, as-che'-uk-wil {?osčiʔil it is infected, it is dirty}.

Diseases: - small-pox (also the female demon who represents it), sco-tum {sqʷútan (66) disease, sickness}; syphilis (in a woman), us'-hla'lahits {unknown}; (in a woman), ast-san'-e {Ast-sau'-e} {?oscwawí? sore, sores, genital disease (Kinkade 1991:27)}; buboes, as-hulat-hal {unknown}; gonorrhea, o-chug'-'hub {unknown}; consumption, as-to'-kwi-bud'-dub {ʔostúq̱wabudub someone has a cold}; hives, as-che-hwāb {?osčix̱wab hives/sores on body}; a faint, tasltl'-datl {cášṯdoṯ breath}; vertigo, su-sulp'-tub {šał̱pṯub vertigo} (see “To whirl”); boils, spuk'h {spokʷ/spaqʷ boil}; fever andague, as-chid-ba'-dob {?osč̱dabadub ague}; cough, es-hwe'-kus {unknown}; cough, as-to-ka-ba'-dob {ʔostúq̱wabadub someone has a cold}; to have the headache, o-hut-lutsh {ʔuxš̱ṯač someone has a headache}; to break the arm, o-hwut-la'-had {ʔuxš̱á̱x̱ad someone broke their arm}; to break the leg, o-hwutl-shud {ʔuxš̱š̱ad someone broke their leg}.

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(163) šiččil and šiši are morphologically unrelated.

(164) said sqʷútan today.
(see “Break”); cut or scratched, q. v., as-hwìt' {?as'xwìlč someone/something is scratched}; to scratch the face, o-hwìt'-chus {?uxwìlčus someone scratched their face}; to scratch the hands, o-hwìt'-sxet-či {?uxwìlčči someone scratched their hand} (see “Hand”); chapped hands, as-tak-hul {*as'tâx̂il something is chapped/splayed}; warts, as-e-ok {?as'ciyûwq someone has wart(s)}.  

Most of the above words have the adjective prefix as {?as- (stative)}, and probably signify having such a disease. See “Sick.”

**Dish**, plate (of stone), luk-wai {loqẁyəʔ plate, platter}; (of wood), lil-kwi {lîlq̀wəʔ small dish or plate}; a large dish, hehk-pai-yultsh {hikẁ xápàyulč large cedar bowl/dish} (large hekw {hikw large, big}).

**Dive**, to, o-o'-sil {u'úsil someone dove into the water}; see “Forehead.”

**Divide**, to. See “Break.”

**Dog** (the common kind), ko'-bai {q̀wúbay dog}; dog (the common kind), ko'-mai, {q̀wúmay dog}; dog (the common kind) sk'o'-bai {sq̀wúbay dog}; dog (plural), sko-ko-bai {sq̀wq̀wúbay dogs}; dog sheared for its fleece, ske'-ha {sqišəʔ variety of dog sheared for fleece, pet name for a dog}; dog sheared for its fleece (Nisk.), ska'-ha {sqišəʔ variety of dog sheared for fleece, pet name for a dog} (Skagit); bitch, to'-wit {*taw̓īʔ female of any animal (Mcleary 1886)}; a litter of pups, skwe-o-kwe'-o-ko-bai {sqwìq'iqwúbay? litter of puppies}; dog-like, shis'-ko-bai {sè sqwúbay a dog}.

**Doll**, bëb-da {bìbòʔ doll, little child, favorite child}; see “Child.”

**Double**, to. See “Fold.”

**Down-stream**, alkh-had {?átx̂ad located downstream}; down-stream, to-watl-had' {dxʷ?átx̂ad downstream, north} (see footnote 10).

**Dream**, to, o-kul-ki-lal-i-tut {uqgšáǧalólítut someone dreamt}; to tell one’s dreams, it-sa'-li-tot-tub-shed {?es?litutob čəd I am telling my dream} (from to sleep, q. v.), o-e'-tot {u?litut someone is sleeping}; see “Conjuring.”

**Dress**, articles of (see “Cloth,” “Blankets”): - hat, cap, shwais {sxʷayʔs hat, cap}; shirt, shuput {sxʷpútxʷ shirt}; shirt, pat-s'ib-uts {*pačəbc}; shirt, spinmt {sxʷpíptxʷ shirt}; pantaloons of skin or cloth, yel-la'-bit-shid {*yəlábidšəd pantaloons or skin or cloth}; yel-am-tsen {yələm̕ən pants}; skin leggings, hats a-bi-dək {*xəc̓əbidaqq skin leggings, something to cover the legs}; a pair of leggings, shoes, or stockings, yel-shid {yəlšəd moccasins}; one leg or foot of same, kluk-shid {*təqəx̂əd a foot/leg, an odd shoe/stocking/legging}; moccasins, yəl-shid {yəlšəd moccasins}; leather shoes, t'kwəb-shid {təkʷəbšəd shoes, boots}; a vest, ləb-ho-had {lápkašəd vest (Mcleary 1886)}; a cape or blanket worn over the head like a poncho, lo-gwus {*lúǧʷəs rain cape, Smith gives lóǧas rain cape (1940:321)}; the cedar-bark cape made by the Makahs, ket-hlem'-ma {unknown}; a woman’s petticoat of fringe, s’chəd-zub {sčəďəʔəb skirt, cedar bark skirt}; a sleeve, a'-chi {unknown}; apron, s'ę'yup {čiyap apron (Waterman017)}; modern dress, klət-pikw {*xikan pikw undershirt, petticoat, Mcleary gives tədəy=ikʷ woman’s garment (1886)}; belt or buckle, klat-sup-pud {təčəpəd belt, buckle}; fringe, us-sut'-sa {unknown}; stitching or embroidery, s'hal {s̕əx̕al marking, embroidery, basket design, letter}; needle, pots'-ded {pátx̂ed needle}; needle, pad'-sted {pátx̂ed needle}; mat needle, klətkw'-tud {təkʷəd mat needle}; thread, sukh-pots {sxʷpáč thread}; yarn, sult, suld {salp yarn, spin, whirl, twist}; spooll-thread, hehk-κa’-bats sukh-pots {xəq̓əbəc sxʷpáč spooll of thread}; pins, chits-chid-esh-bud {čəc̓əbšəd toothpick, pin}; hooks and eyes, kləl'-kwíd-gwul {unknown}; buttons, s’chits-sh’-do’ {*sčəsəďu buttons, a small flat onion plant (Smith 1940:251)}; button-hole, as-łò {?əs'łə a hole}; thimble, hwe' hw̕-
kwi-iks {*xʷiʔxʷ(ʔ)qʷiqs thimble}; bracelets, swop {swup bracelet}; bracelets, so-kwats-chi {unknown}; finger-rings, s’kets-k’se’-chi {ššBilly ring}; finger-rings, shis-chuk-sit-chi {ššBilly ring}; ear-rings or pendants, sklug-wa’de {ššag’ádi? earrings}; ear-rings or pendants, slet-lo-a’-de {ššaʔawiʔ ear ornaments of abalone shell (Waterman 1973:78)}; ear-rings or pendants, ast-luk-wa’-di {ššag’ádi? someone is wearing earrings}; necklace, jad-shib {jádšab/sjádšab necklace, wear a necklace}; looking-glass, s’hu-lel-bus {sxʷňÁlbus mirror, window}; beads, q. v., kwe-a-kwe {qʷiʔqʷay bead, beaded necklace, Hudson Bay Company trade beads (Thompson 1979, 114)}; beads, klit-le’-a-hul-luks {unknown}; beads, chuk-chuk-ëls {*ššag’šag’ic/*ššag’šag’ic large beads}; see the above respectively.

Drift, to (as with the wind or with the tide or steam, to float down), o-pukw {ʔúpóqw drift, throw into the water} (see “To blow”).

Drink (any liquid or juice), sko’-kwa {sqʷuʔqʷa? a drink}; to drink (as men and horses), o-kö’-kwa {ʔuqʷuʔqʷa? Someone drank}; to drink (as dogs and other animals that lap), t̓l-kaukh {t̓l̓q̓ay lap, lick}; I drink some water, o-kö’-kwad-chid ak-ki a ko’ {ʔuqʷuʔqʷa? čoʔ o kwiʔ qʷuʔ? I drank some water}; he don’t drink, hwe-kwi sko’-kwa {xw’iʔ kwiʔ sqʷuʔqʷa? Someone did not drink}; we are thirsty, ko-kwai-litl-shid {Possibly {ʔuqʷuʔqʷa?luʔ čoʔ I am going for a drink}; see water, ko {qʷuʔ water, especially fresh water} and derivatives.

Drive, to (as a nail), ot-sus-sud {ʔučósad someone drove a nail/peg} (from tsus-tud {čósad a nail}, a nail); to drive animals, luk-kö’t-lad {lqʷátad someone is herding, driving someone away}; to drive animals, lap-peld {lápálded someone is driving hunted animals from hiding, someone is scattering someone off, someone is flushing them out).

Drop, let drop, lose, to, o-ho’-but-sut {unknown}. I have lost [something], to-ho’-but-shid {unknown}.

Drown, to, otl-táb {unknown}.

Drum, to (as at dances, and in conjuring, gambling, &c.), si-u’-tid-solsh {ʔutifr(o)sulč someone is drumming}.

Drunken, as-hwul-ku {ʔosxʷólkw someone is intoxicated, something is wrapped}; see “Foolish.”

Dry, to, o-sha’-bad {ʔəsšab comes is drying it); dried (as fish), as-shap {ʔəsšab it is dry); to leave dry (as by ebbing of the tide), o-shut’-lukh {ʔušší̱ax̱ the tide is going out now); a puddle or pool that dries up, as-tsup {ʔasćóp the ground has puddles}.

Dull (as an ax), as-kluds’-hu-bos {*ʔəsəʔəbus dull blade/surface, Gus gives ʔəs dull}.

Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]
E.

Ear, kwil-la’-de (qʷələd? ear); cheeks, hwe’-la-de (xʷ?łəd? cheeks, side of the head); to hear, as-kla’-bot (qʷəłəbət someone understands); deaf, q. v., as-ti-kwa-de (ʔəstəkʷəd? someone is deaf, ignorant or stupid (slang)); the ear-holes for rings, &c., as’-lo-hul-de’ (ʔəlsəʔələd? the ears are pierced) (from a hole, as’-lo (ʔəlsəʔ something has a hole)); ear-rings, slit-lo-a’-di (səʔəkwəd? ear ornaments of abalone shell (Waterman 1973:78)); ear-rings, ast-lug-wa’-di (ʔəsəʔəgʷəd? someone is wearing earrings); earrings, sklug-wa’-di (səʔəgʷəd? earrings); pendants of dentalium shells, so-lukh-ti slug-wa’-di (ʔəsəʔəx tə səʔəgʷəd? the earrings are dentalium) (dentalium, so-lukh (ʔəsəʔəx dentalium)); a mule, hakw-gwil-de’ (həgʷəld? mule, big ears (lit.)).

Earth, the, swa-tekhw’-ten (swátxʷton earth, world, land, country) (see “Place”); earth or soil, s’gwis-tulb (sgʷistálb sand); earth or soil, swə-gwes’-talb (sgʷistálb sand); earth or soil, skwes-tulb (sgʷistálb sand); (see “Sand”).

East, the, ka-hol-gwun’-hu (ʔəqəxʷulgʷodxʷ east land, the bringing to light land); the east, k’kol-gwun’-hu (ʔəqəq(a)xʷulgʷodxʷ east land, the bringing to light land); it is the country on the sun’s road in the east. See “Wind.”

Eat, to, o-atl (ʔuʔətəd someone/something ate); to eat, o-atld (ʔuʔətəd someone/something ate); to eat, se’-tld (ʔətəd food); I eat, o-atld’-chid (ʔuʔətəd ʔək I am eating); I eat, atl-do’-chid (ʔuʔətədxʷ ʔək I am eating now); you (sing.) eat, atl-do’-chu (ʔətədxʷ ʔək you eat now (imperative)); did you (plur.) eat last night? o-atld’ ‘shel’-a-pu tolk’? (ʔuʔətəd ʔələp u tuťaʔ did you folks eat last night?); I will eat, klo-ut-lut-chid (ʔuʔətəd ʔək I will eat); presently [we] will eat some crab, tel-hetsh klet-la’-had ʔə-ke bes’-kwu (unknown) ʔə kʷi besqʷ _____ crab; come, eat, at-la’hwa’atl (ʔəxəʔətəd come eat); full, satisfied, as-boatl (ʔəsbət someone is full); food, sutld (ʔətəd food); I am done, as-boatl-chid (ʔəsbət ʔək I am full); there is a close verbal affinity between this word and to come, at-la (ʔəxəxʷ come now), to come, ut-la (ʔəxəxʷ come now), though it is difficult to conceive of a connection of ideas between them. To eat with a spoon, klo-bod (ʔəbod bail or splash something out with a swishing motion, spoon) (a spoon, kleb-bod (ʔəbod bail or splash something out with a swishing motion, spoon)); to eat excrement (as the raven), od-hul-ku-datsh (ʔudxʷəkʷədəc someone/something ate excrement).

Ebb, to, o-hwa’-datsh (ʔuʔuʔáʔaʔ the tide went out, the tide going out, the tide is ebbing).

Echo, na’-gwə-bet (*nəgʷbig in between).

Eclipse, an, tuťaʔ-la’-he (*tuťaxi(l) eclipse, sort of dark, sort of night) (the past sign, tu[167], and day, sla’-hel (tu’- (past time, especially past) + səl̓x̣iʔ day)).

Edge, border of anything, the horizon as the border of the earth, e’-la-had (ʔилаʔəd edge, side); the edge of a knife, se’-la-huds (ʔилаʔəd edge, side) (the root is obviously the same with the end, e’-lucks (ʔiłəs end or point of something) the end, e’-la-hus (ʔилаʔəs end of something (i.e. table)); the side-fins of flat fish, Si-la’-had (ʔилаʔəd edge, side; hired hand, employee).

Elbow, ko-bukh’-wut-shid (qʷəbəxʷəcəʔ elbow (Frank 1976)); elbow, kob-hwul-la-had (qʷəbəxʷʔilaʔad elbow).

Elope, to, tle-ukw-ta-gwul (*χəqʷəʔəgʷəʔəgʷəʔəgʷ take emerge each other).

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[165] said swátxʷ today.

[166] boʔ and ʔəxəʔ are morphologically unrelated.

[167] assumption is the prefix *tə- (reduplication) was mis-recorded for tu-.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

Embroider, to, with thread, quills, &c., whence to write, o-hal {?ušáll it was marked /written/ embroidered}; embroider, to, with thread, quills, &c., whence to write, o-ha’-lud {?ušál ad someone marked/ wrote/ embroidered something}; I write, o-hal-chid {?ušál čad I marked/ wrote/ embroidered something}; have you been writing? have you written? to-ha-lad-o-chu-hu {?ušáladuxw čaxw ?u did you mark/ write/ embroidered something}; embroidered, stitched, figured, as-hals {?asšáll it is written, it is marked, it is decorated}; a book or letter-writing, s’hands {sšal marking, embroidery, basket design, letter}, s’hał {sšal marking, embroidery, basket design, letter}; writing materials, sukh-hals {sošxwšál pen, pencil, paint brush, writing utensil} (particle denoting use or instrument, sukh {sošxw- (prefix for) by means of); to embroider with beads, o-tu’-sha-shukw {*ušdwxšašagw embroider with beads}.

Empty, as-hwàt-sab {?asxwəcəb something is empty}; to empty (see “Pour”).

Enclosed, within, as-dukw {?asdàkw something is within a confined area}.

End or point (as of a stick or knife), e’-luks {?flqs end or point of something}; end or point (as of a stick or knife), se’-luks {?flqs end or point of something}; end or point (as of a stick or knife), e’-la-hus {*flàyus end of something (i.e. table)}; the nipples, sełks {?flqs end or point of something}; see “Edge.”

Enough, klul-dukhw {šaldošw don’t touch it now, leave it alone now, forget it now, pay no attention to it now, never mind it now}; enough, klọ-hwul {unknown}; you have enough (when helped to food), klọ-hwul’-ko-chukh {(unknown) čaxw you __}; stop, hai {hay then, next}; see “Stop.”

Entirely, hol {šwul just, merely, only, simply}; entirely white, hol-ho-ko kwokw {šwul xuqšašw something is just white}.

Entrails, kad-zakh {qadžaš entrails, intestines}.

Evening, slat-la’-he {tašxi(l) evening, becoming dark}; the evening star, kla-hai’-lal-luos {*tašáyalus evening star}.

Every, all, bo-kwi {békxw kwi all of something}; everywhere, bo’-kwi-chad {békxw kwi čad everywhere}; everywhere, beb’-kwu chad {bíbkxw čad kind of everywhere}; everywhere far away, bo-kwi lal-chad {békxw kwi lal čad everywhere far away}; see “Where.”

Eye, ka-lōb’ {qolub eye}: eye, ka-luos {qálus eyes, many eyes}; eye (plur.) tuts-əds-gwa’-lous {unknown}; eye, stud-gwa’-lous {unknown}; eye balls (mind or heart of the eye), hutsk-lae-lous {unknown}; eye-lids, q. v., at-shos-ka’-lous {unknown}; squint-eyed, as-kutch-a’-lous {?asqəšálus squint, crooked eyes}; squint-eyed, as-huk-cha’-lous {?asxwqəšálus squint, crooked eyes}; one-eyed, tutl-ka’-lous {*txw’t(ə)qálus one eye}; sunken-eyed, aikhw-ka’-lous {unknown}; with protuberant eyes, tush-kwa’-lous {*txw’s(ə)qálus protuberant eyes}; with protuberant eyes, as-hu-shu-kwa’-lous {*asxwšqálus eyes are protuberant}; the trillium (the earth’s eye), ta ka-lōb a swa-tshkhi’-t’u {to qolub ə swátxw’təd the eye of the world, trillium}; to wink, q. v., shed-ka’-lous {Snéd-ka’-tus} {snidqálus wink}; the word for eye is often used for the whole face, as English visage.

Eye-lashes, klip-pud {ṭépad eyelash}.

Eye-lids, at-shos-ka’-lous {unknown}; the upper lid, skal-ol-kwud {unknown}; the upper lid, hush-kwal-ol-kwad {unknown}; under lid, hutl-pal-ol-kwud {unknown}; under lid, ot-se’-pa-lil {ucipəlil someone closed their eyes}; to shut the eyes, to wink; o-tse’-pol-shid {učipəlil čad I closed my eyes}; I shut my eyes, as-tse’-po-lil {učipəlil someone’s eyes are closed}; with closed eyes, as-tse’-pul {učipəlil someone’s eyes are closed}; with half-closed or languishing eyes, as-hat se’-kus {*asxwcikus someone’s eyes are half-closed/languishing}. 238
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

Exchange, to, a'i-gwus {á'yágw as exchange, barter, change}; exchange, at-si-gwus {é'osá'yágw as something is exchanged, bartered or changed}; exchange, wut-ta'-gwush-id {útágwšed someone bought something}; see “Barter.”

Excrement, sputs {spéè excrement, feces}.

Explain, teach, show how to do anything, o-gwal {ugwálc something was taught}.

Extinguish, put out, to (as a candle), o-klatch {útáč (the fire) went out}; to become extinguished, to go out, to fade (as colors), o-tsukhw, o-tsókhw {é'sócíx/é'sócíx something was worn out, something was faded, it was worn out, it (the fire) was worn out}; the dark of the moon (i.e., gone out), es-tukh-a-hu {é'sócíxéx/é'sócíxéx something was worn out, something was faded, it was worn out, it (the fire) was worn out}; it is almost out, hwe'la-lil gwul et-sukhw {xwi? lolil gowel é'sócíx/é'sócíx it is almost worn out, it is almost faded, it is almost out}.

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Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

F.

Face, the, sat-zus {s?ácutus face}; to make faces (by pulling the lip down), as-hu-le’-a-kwatl-dutl {*s?axw*tkw*ta’tdẕ the lip is hooked}; to make faces (by raising the nose), tsits-k’k-sub {unknown}; “Hatched-faced,” ask-hu-shé’-a-gwos {unknown}; spotted-faced (as a piebald horse), tu-kwok-wus {dxwq^q^q white face, spotted face (as a piebald horse)} (from white, ho-kók’h {xuq^q^q white}); red-faced, tu-kwit-lus {dxw^xk^x red face} (from red, he’-kwetl {xik^i red}); with the face painted, s’hu-le’-uk-wus {sxwliquis red painted face}; the “half-faced,” tu-t’luk-a-wai-yus {*dxw*taq^wayus half faced} (the name of a fabulous being, half dog, half woman).

Fade, to (as colors). See “Extinguish.”

Fade, wilt, as (as flowers), o-kwai’-i {?uq^qawyay fade, wilt (as flowers) (Thompson 1979:122)}; faded, askwai’-i {?asq^qawyay fade, wilt (as flowers) (Thompson 1979:122)}.

Faint, swoon, tsutl-dutl {*cétáḏ breath}.

Fall, to (as the tide), shutl’h {sux ax low water (river), ebb tide, river goes down, tide goes out}.

Fall, drop down, o-ho’-but-sut {?uxw^xobcut throw self down}; fall, drop down, o-tak’k {?utáx some one fell forward}; to creep, o-tak’k-ha-gwil {?utákxágwil someone is lied face down, spread eagle}; to get down, o-ta’-gwil {?uxw(i)lágwil someone got down}; to get on to (probably to crawl on), o-taq-ta-gwil {?utágwtagwil someone got on top}.

Far, lel {lil far}; far, lil {lil far}; far, la-lə’ {xw’i? ləli? not far}; far, la-lil’ {xw’i? ləlil not far}; not far, hwe’-la-lil’ {xw’i? leli? not far}; [move] farther off, lel-tsət {lícət get away}; [move] farther off (imp. adv.), lil-tsət {lícət get away}; other, different, la-le’ {ləli? different}; soon, q. v., hwe’-la-lelsh {xw’i? lellish someone did not put it far away}; (exact meaning unknown), lit-lel-gwl {litlícət along the water}; see the particles la {lə- (progressive)}, le {la- (progressive)}.

Fast, quick (imp. adv.), alkh {?at fast, quickly}.

Fat (of animals), sohw-tud {sxw^xted fat of animal}; a fat man, muk’hw {meq^q fat, heavy set, big}.

Father. See “Relationships.”

Fathom, a (used in measuring strings of wampum or beads), t’hu-dəd-chu {*txw*dədchu? one item} (dut-cho {dədchu? one}, one); five fathoms, n’cha’-lak-hid {unknown} (i. e. a hand); ten fathoms, sa-le-al’-ak-hid {unknown} (two, i. e., two hands, sa’le’ {sáli? two}); ten fathoms, tos-pe’-pa-dats {dxwpipdac ten small items} (ten, pa’-duts {pádac ten}); half a fathom, tul-kəl’-la’-had {unknown}; from one shoulder to tip of opposite fingers, tu-di-gwe’-di-gwus {unknown} (the chest, se-ləd-gwus {sphidgəs chest}) in practice, it is the measure from tip to tip of the fingers, the arms being extended.

Feed, give to eat, kla’-dap {*shtádb feed, give to eat}.

Feel, to, o-patl-tid {?ubákəd someone felt something}; I feel, o-patl-tid-shid {?ubákəd čəd I felt it}.

Female (of animals), tau-ittl {*tawít female of any animal}; female (of animals), sla-ne {stánay? female, woman}.

Feminine prefix and sexual words; - s {tsi this (feminine)} prefixed or interpolated is occasionally found clearly as a feminine sign; but so large a portion of the words in the language commence with this letter that there is some difficulty in determining its occurrence in that sense. The following may, however, be cited as examples of its use: I love my wife, hatl-lo-chid, tsì-itl chug-wush {xαxtxw čəd tsìtt (d)cəgəs I want (love) my wife} where tsi-itl {tsìtt that (feminine)} is the possessive pronoun, feminine, in place of
te-itl {tút that}; she is well disposed toward you, k’ sits twul-dug-we {kw(i) tsiître txwéldogwí ... her/she for you}; where is your wife? Chad ki sad chug-wush {chad kwí s(ø) adbégwós where is your wife?}; it is also recognizable in some of the words denoting relationship, &c.: son, d’be’-ba-da {dbibda? my little/favorite child}; daughter, sud-de-be’-ba-da {sod dbibda? my little/favorite daughter}; father-in-law, ts’-ha {dsxáx? my in-law}; mother-in-law, suts-ha-ha {sod dsxáx? my feminine in-law}; so in speaking to male relations, the possessive pronoun is shed {sod d- (determiner system)}; to females, sed {sod d- (determiner system)} see “My”; other instances are a small boy, cha’-chas {cácas child (NL)}; a small girl, si-cha’-chas {tsi cácas girl}; large, hkw {hík big, large}; a large woman, si-hkw {tsi hík large female}; old, o-totl {čulúx someone/something was old}; an old woman, sul-lo-totl {sod čulux a very old woman}; there are also some words in which a distinction is made between the sexes, e. g., “friend.” In speaking to a man, the word used is ash-déds’ {unknown}; to a woman, as-nzáls {unknown}. Thanks to a man is expressed he’-a-shuds {hi ?á?sed expression of thanks (to siblings/cousins/persons of same gender and generation) (Snyder 1968:180)}; to a woman, hes-ko {hískwu expression of thanks (to a female)}. The call of “you there” is, to a man, do-te’ {du ti you there} (to a male), Kinkade give nu oh (Ch) (1991:92); to a woman, dot-si {du tsí you there} (to a female), Kinkade give nu oh (Ch) (1991:92).

To urinate by a man is o-sa’-hwa {tusóxwà? he urinated}; by a woman, o-she’-wa {tusówa? she urinated}. Syphilis in a man is as-tlai-uits {unknown}; in a woman, astsau-ë {kèsawi? sore, sores, genital disease (Kinkade 1991:27)}. The stems of some plants are deemed male and called stob-shal-li {stúbšali place of a man}; the under leaves female, kla-di-el-li {stádayéli place of a woman}, respectively from stobsh {stubs man, male} and sklæ-de {stáday? woman, female}. Interjections are most commonly used by women, and in one case an absolutely different one is employed, according to the sex of the speaker: as-sash-i-ma! {unknown} for shame! by woman; a-sash-i-b’ho-yo! {unknown} by men.

Few, seldom, kwe-kwud {kwíkxed few}.
Figure, spotted. See “Embroider.”

File, a, shé {ts-ted {šictad file}}.

Find, to, o-ed’-hu {tú?óydxw/ tó?óydxw someone found it}; to find, o-aid’-hu {tú?óydxw someone found it}; I find, o-ed-hu-chid {tú?óydxw čad I found it}; I can’t find it, hwe’-kits-aid-hu {xwi? kwé ds?áydxw I can’t find it}; what did you find stob k’aist-at-hwe? {stab kw(i) adsáydxw what did you find?}; where did you find the man Chad kätz-at-hwu ki stobsh {chad kw(i) adsáydxw kwi stubs where did you find the man?}; look and presently you will find, gwut-chid dai-chu klo-ed-hwu {gwestád day? čaxw tó?óydxw Look for it. Then you will find it}; this verb and to know, o-as-aid’-hu {kesháydxw someone knows it} appear to have some common root not now intelligible.

fingers, s’ha-lat-chi {šáQualxi fingers}. See “Hand.”

Finish, to, o-ho’-yukh {túhúyoxw someone is finished now}; I have done eating, o-ho’-yo titis-uttd {túhúyoxw ti dšétad someone finished their food}; have you done washing ho’-yukh o-kâts-tsakhw-tsakw {húyoxw tú kw(i) adšáckwčák have you done washing?}; stop you, hu-yukh klekh {húyoxw ti you folks finish}; stop, quit that, ho-yukhw {húyoxw finish now}; stop, quit (very imperatively), is-sa’ ho-yukhw {unknown} húyoxw __ finish now (is-sa’ {unknown}, an interjection); see “To do,” o-ho-yut {túhuyud someone made something}.

Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Fire, hod {hud fire, burn}; fire, hot {hud fire, burn}; to burn, o-hod {?uhûd it was burned}; I shall burn, klo-ho'-chid {tuhûd ñad I got burned, I burned it}; a fire-place, s’ho-da-le {shûdâlî fire place}; summer, tlad-dub {unknown}; (a little warm), spring, o-he'-hud-dub {?uhi’hodâb it was spring, it was a little warm}; to become warm, o-hud-de'-ukhw {?uhûdqw something was warmed}; see “Warm.”

First, foremost. See “Before.”

Fish (there is no generic name): - cod, ko'-pel-la {unknown}; rock-cod (sebastosomus), tat-le’-de-gwust {unknown}; red-fish, tat-lewks {unknown}; flounder, po-aii {pûáway? flounder}; sole, st-ha’-hutsh {câkâcâc sole}; halibut, s’chot’h {cûtû halibut}; large cotto, te-tai’-up {Itâyab lyn cod (Smith 1940:234)}; toad-fish (borichthys), ho’-di {xwádí? bullhead}; toad-fish (borichthys), s’ho’-di {sxwádí? bullhead}; viviparous perch (an embryoctociid), skwâkhw {unknown}; sturgeon, kwo-tait’-sit {qwâyac od sturgeon}; dogfish, skwash {skwâc dog fish}; skate, kwe’-kwi-il {kwí?kwíl skate}; calorrhynchus, skoma {unknown}; smelt, shed-zos {siđus smelt}; “oulakan” (thaleichthys) (Chinook), kwul-lus-ti-o {unknown}; white-fish (coregonus), bidotl {bidûf white fish}; herring, stol {stû?ol herring}; sucker (fresh-water), skom {kswûp sucker fish}; mullet (fresh-water), se-ai-i-pid {unknown}; salmon (generic for the finer species), sche-dad-hu {câdâxw salmon including steelhead}; the t’kwin’-nat of the Columbia River, salmo quinnat, sat-sum {sâcâm king salmon}; sin-tuk {unknown}, salmo quinnat, sko’-hwuts {skwâxic silver salmon}; shu-sha’-ins {unknown}, to-wat-lin {unknown}; shu-sha’-ins {unknown}, skwaul {skwawal steelhead}; dog, salmo canis, kl-hwai {xwây? dog salmon}; dog, salmo canis, le-kai {xwây? dog salmon}; hump-backed salmon, salmo proteus, hud-do {hêdu? hump backed salmon}; the exhausted or “spent” salmon, yokw {yu?q w old salmon that has spawned and about to die} except the skwaul {skwâwil steelhead}, which is called stze-kops {unknown}; salmon-trout, chi-wâkh’ {unknown}; brook-trout, skwus-p’tl {skwâsp’t trout (generic, excluding steelhead)}.

Parts of fish: - the flesh, tâlts {tâlc flesh of fish}; back of the head, st’-sh’-shop {unknown}; snout, skub-kup {unknown}; muscle under preoperculum (cheeks), shu-tuma’-de {xwârumâdi? cheeks}; gills, s’hai-ai {sxây?gills}; scales, spish {spis scales}; spots, as-klul’h {unknown}; the shoulders and for part, s’chil-los’ {unknown}; middle section, so-di-gwa’-bats {sudogwâbac middle section of a fish, middle of a room or field, middle of some unit of measure}; tail section, s’chit-sad {sêsâsad tail fin}; bones (ribs), s’hakhs {unknown}; larger bones, tso’-bed {cû?bid fish bones}; salmon roe, kulkh {qolî dried salmon eggs}; herring roe (dim.), ke’a-kulkh {qolî herring roe, little dried salmon eggs}; roe of small fish, sb’da’ {sboda? milk}; throat, t’s-âkhw {unknown}; throat, tsu-bêkhw {unknown} (see “Bark”); belly, sats-kotl {sâcux salmon belly (Smith 1940:241)}; pectoral fins, tsil-ka’-de {čîlîdîi? pectoral fins}; ventral and side fins, ho-hob-ti-kotl {unknown} (from hobot {xwubt paddle}, a paddle); adipose fin, sus-hwa’-bed {unknown}; dorsal, sko-batsh {kswûbic dorsal}; tail, skwukhtl {skwâtc fishtail}; tail, s’chit-s’-sod {sêsâsad fish tail}; side fins of flounder or halibut, si-la’-had {s’âlâxâd edge, side} (from the edge of a knife, se’-la-huds {s’ilâxâd edge, side}); the lateral line, kud-zil-le’-uks {unknown}.

Shell-fish: - shells (generic), chau-ai {cûáway? shell}; clams, mussels, &c., s’âkhko {sûsâxw clam}; the large clam (lutearia), hads {ha?oc horse clam}; the large clam (lutearia), ba’-huds {unknown}; round clam, kokh’-ho-di {kwûxdi? little necks}; round clam, qua-hog {unknown}; venus Sp?, skwot {unknown}; venus Sp? (Nisk.), st’s’hab {unknown}; scallop, hâp’a-bed {unknown}; cockle, sup-hub {sêpôpô cockle}; cockle,
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ. word-definition}

sa'-ha-pul {unknown}; razor-clam, chit-led {unknown}; mussel, s’chits {st’č’c mussel}; large sea-mussel (Nisk.), hu-che’a-kud {unknown}; large sea-mussel (Sky.), s’hu-chelks {unknown}; oyster, klokh-klokh {lùk’x’lùk’x’ oysters}; unios (fresh-water mussels), alt’h-khw {unknown}; chiton, okh-kus {ʔuk’x’ chiton}; sea-snaile, ka’ma’ni {qamádiʔ moon snail}; land-snaile (helix; also a demon of that name), shwoi-ukw {sx’iyúk’w Basket Ogress, snail (nick name)}; whelk, spup-sil {unknown}; whelk, spops {unknown}; barnacle, tsob-tsob {č’ubčub barnacle}; a large species, dzal-gwa {unknown}; siphon of a shell-fish, shop {unknown}; belly, smuk-ha {unknown}.

Crustaceans: - edible crab, b’s’-kwu {basq’w crab}; edible crab, b’sk’ hu {basq’w crab}; stone-crab, ha-w’t’-sa {x’w’wíc’a? little saltwater crabs that live under rocks Rameriz 1998}); hermit-crab, hau-wi-lo’ {unknown}; spider-crab, tsa-p’ni-ni-a {*c’/pidya little red crab (Hilbert/Miller/Zahir 189)}; prawn, saikh {unknown}; prawn, bo’-luts {unknown}; shell of crab, kul-la’-ka-bid {unknown}; claws (thigh), j’sh’-id {jóssd lower leg, foot}; abdominal cover (apron), se’-yup {čyap apron (Waterman[ois])}; roe of crab, hu-kwul-lets’ {unknown}.

Echinoderms: - echinus (see-egg), skwe’-kwitch {unknown}; scutella (cake-urchin), hwe-kwi-e’-uk {unknown}; star-fish (fingers), kwul-la’-chi {q’x’wóláči? star fish}.

Fish, catch fish, to (with a seine), shé-édb {šbábod fish with seine}; fish, to catch fish (with a dip-net), wi-at-la-likw {yáxalík’w fish with dip-net}; fish, to catch fish (with a spear), tsá’-ka-de {căqádi? spear something} (see “Spear”); fish, to catch fish (with a hook), ut-líkh-kwu {ʔútk’w something was hooked}; fish, to catch fish (with a rake), le’-kud-ja {unknown}; fish, to catch fish (with a rake), ko-latsh’ {unknown}.

Fishing-gear, seines, nets, shub-édb’ {šbábod seine net, trawl net, fish trap}; fishing-gear, seines, nets, shuk’h-shukh-bud {šbšábod seine nets}; fishing-gear, seines, nets, she’-sha-bud {ší?šbábod small seine net} (from up, shuk’h {šq above, high in the air}168); fishing-gear, seines, nets, akh-hwad-zad {ʔéx’w’áďad drag net}; a landing-net, kwai’-hu {unknown}; floats to a net, pop-sa-ba’-hat {púp(u)sabšád floats for net or seine}; fishing-line, kle-dab {*štítad fish line}; fishing-line, skái-kad-zu {unknown}; trolling-line, ke-kai-yoks {unknown}; bladder-float to a line (from a bladder, s’hu-pu {unknown}), shup-o’ {unknown}; fish-hook (wooden) (Nisk.), s’cha’-de {scádi? small fish hook}; fish-hook (wooden) (Noh.), hai-ukh’ {unknown}; iron fish-hook, kle-kwud {tól’k’(t)od iron fish hook}; halibut-hook, kle-ukw {tól’k’(t)od iron fish hook}; halibut-hook, kla-dap {štítad halibut hook, trawling}; fishing-pole, chish’ai {čsáay? salmon spear (spear is two pronged)}; fish-gig, stet-kwub {unknown}; fish-spear, skwet lub {sqw’šáb spear for bottom fish}; fish-weir, ste’-ka’-l kw {stóqálik’w fish weir}; fish-weir, e-dod {yidad fish trap (made of a wooden grid); the lattices, a’a’kwul {ʔák’wál wattles, lattice of a fish weir (Ballard 1957:51)}; fish-club, ka-hos {*káxús club for fish, Haeberlin/Gunther give káxúštadád ‘club for killing fish made of maple or alder’ (1976:26)}; bait, bád-bul’le’ {bábláli’ bait}.

Flat, tsuk’hw {cák’w straight, correct}; flat, tsuk’-wi-dub {cák’widup level, level country, level ground}.

Flatten the head, to, k’po-sud {k(a)púsed flatten the head}; the compress (for flattening the head), skh-kos’tum {ʔox’qúsom compress for flattening the forehead, someone’s head is being compressed}.

Flower, se-kai-sim {čqay?sam flower}; this is sometimes given as a name to girls.

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168 šbábod fishnet fishtrap and šq up, above are morphologically unrelated. 244
Fly, to, o-sōk’-hu {ʔusáqʷ something flew}; fly, o-sōk’-wu {ʔusáqʷ something flew.
Foam of the sea, sko’-sub {sqʷusahəd sea foam}.
Fog, skwash-um {qʷəsəb}; fog, ste’-uk-wil {stíqʷwil smoky, murky}
Fold, plait, plaited, as-hup’ {unknown}; to fold, kab-tled {kʷətəd fold up soming (Bates/Hess/Hilbert 1994:123)}; to fold, t’hup-a-gwa’-sud {təpəgʷəsəd fold up (as a blanket) (Kuipers 2002:59)}; to double a blanket, ikh-hup-a-gwa’ sa-lit’-za {*ʔəstəpəgʷəsədícə? double a blanket}.

Follow, pursue, to, o-duk-cha-la-ak {ʔučálaq someone followed or pursued someone or something}.
Food, sotld {sqʷətəd food}; food, sotld {sqʷətəd food}; see “Eat.”
Fool, shwul-luk {sxʷalkʷ}; foolish, drunk, unchaste, as-hwul’-ku {ʔəsxʷəlkw someone intoxicated, a drunk, a fool}; those common people make fools [of themselves], hwul-hwul-kok-shid kwí si’-la-had {xʷəlxʷəlkwuʔkʷcut kwi sʔələxəd those common people make fools of themselves}; I know that you talk like a fool (as fool speak you know I), as-is-ta shwul-luk hot-hot-chu a-said-tu-chid {ʔəsístəʔ? ʔəsxʷəlkw xúdkúd čəxʷ ʔəsháydxw čəd I know that you talk like a fool}; I did not know I was drunk (not I knew I [was drunk]), hwe a-kwets as-a’-alt-hu kíts as-hwul’-ku {xʷʔəxʷ kʷo əsəsháydxw kwi dəsəxʷəlkw I did not know I was drunk}.
Foot, dza’-shid {jéšəd foot, lower leg}; foot (plur.), dza’-sh’d-shid {jéšədəd feet, lower legs}; the right foot, dza’-shid {dáhšəd right foot, right lower leg}; left foot, kól’-shid {qálšəd left foot, left lower leg}; ankle, ko-bo’-shid {qʷəpəxʷəsəd ankle}; ankle, ko-bab-shid {qʷəpəxʷəsəd ankle}; instep, shuk’-shid {*səqʃəd upper part of foot, instep} (above, shuk’h {sq above, high in the air}); sole, st-kol’-shid {unknown}; heel, sluk-a-but’-shid {ʔəsəgəpəsəd heel}; toes, saa’l’-shid {unknown}; big toe, slo-talk’-shid {sluʔəlqa'(s)əsəd big toe}; big toe, slut-talk’-shid {sluʔəlqa(s)əsəd big toe}; one foot of a shoe or stocking, lame or one foot, kluk’-shid {*təqəsəd a foot/leg, an odd shoe/stocking/legging}; leather shoes or boots, t’kwab’-shid {təkʷəbəsəd shoes, boots} (from wood, stuk-wub {stókʷəb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}); a pair of moccasins, leggings, shoes, or stockings, yal’-shid {yašəd moccasins}; a pair of moccasins, leggings, shoes, or stockings, yel’-shid {yašəd moccasins}; pantaloons of skin or cloth, yel-la’-bit’-shid {*yelábidəd pantaloons or skin or cloth}; to break the leg, o-hwul-t-shud {ʔəuxʷəxəšəd someone broke their leg}; with the feet asleep, sti-da’-lu-shid {unknown}; to hobble or fetter a horse, ke-uk-ut-shid {*qəqəšəd, hobble, fetter (as a horse)}; hoofs, s’k-kol’-shid {unknown}; on foot, e’-ba-shab {ʔəbəsəb walk, travel by land} (from e’-bash {ʔəbəs walk, travel by land}, to walk).

Foot-print, hot-sha’-to-bid {xašədəbdib foot print}; foot-print, s’hu-d-sha’-bid {səxədəbdib foot print}.

For (intended for), hud-deld {unknown}; for (intended for), twul {txʷəl to, towards, for}; for my wife, twul sed chug-wush {txʷəl so dəčəgʷəs for my wife}.
Forehead, sil-cls {sʔílic forehead}; forehead, se-lefts {sʔílic forehead}; DERIVIATIVES: to be angry, to be ashamed, o-het-sil {ʔuχíčil(169) someone was ashamed}; to sulk, to blush, od-het-sil-us {ʔudxʷxičilus(170) someone was ashamed faced, ʔudxʷxičilus(171) someone was angry faced}; for shame, het-sil {xičil(169) ashamed}; to alter in

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(169) xičil and sʔílic are morphologically unrelated.
(170) blushing from shame. ʔudxʷxičilus and sʔílic are morphologically unrelated.
(171) blushing from anger. ʔudxʷxičilus and sʔílic are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ. word-definition]

appearance, la-le'-o-sil \{lali'úsil\(172\) alter appearance\}; and perhaps also to dive (go head foremost), o-o-sil \{\tu'úsil\(173\) someone/something dove\}.

Forest, wooded country, stuk-e-kom \{stākʷədəm\(174\) forest, trees, logs, sticks\}; forest, wooded country, st'tch't-hwa'-lup \{stxʷčətxʷäləp thick woods, virgin forest\}; forest, wooded country, stuk-ti-kop \{stākʷəbə forest, trees, logs, sticks\}; a tree, stuk-hum \{stākʷəm\(175\) log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree\}; a tree, stuk-wub \{stākʷəb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree\}.

Forget, to, ma'-li \{máli forget\}; to forget, o-ba'-li \{ʔubáli someone forgot\}. I forget, o-ba-li-chid \{ʔubáli ʔod I forgot\}.

Forked, branched (as a river or road), as-e'-ak'h \{ʔə(s)siqʷ something is forked\}; with many channels or forks (as the delta of a river), as-e-uk-se'-uk \{ʔə(s)siqʷsiqʷ with many forks\}.

Formerly, once, a'-go \{hāgʷəxʷ ago\}; formerly, once, ha'-gwo \{hāgʷəxʷ ago\}; formerly, once, ash'-to-ha'-go \{ʔəstuhāgʷəxʷ a long time ago\}; formerly, once, \{s'-tu-ha'-go \{ʔəstuhāgʷəxʷ a long time ago\}; formerly, once, \{sh'-ea'-go \{ʔəstuhāgʷəxʷ a long time ago\}; formerly my (this) hair was [long], to-hat-suds ti skud-zo ash-tu-ha'-go \{tuhićec ti ʔəsqőʔpa \{ʔəstuhāgʷəxʷ A long time ago my hair was long\}; once I went, estu-a-go stuts-o-os \{ʔəstuhāgʷəxʷ tudsuʔuxʷ I went a long time ago\}; a while ago I came, es'-tu-a'-go stot-klut-chil \{ʔəstuhāgʷəxʷ tudstəčiʔ A while ago I arrived\}; I once heard, ash-to a'-go tuts-as-kla'-bot \{ʔəstuhāgʷəxʷ tudsoʔkləbut a long time ago I understood it\}; very long ago (indeed long ago), is-shi-de' ha'-go \{šə di hāgʷəxʷ very long ago\}; very late at night, ha'-gwo tut-la-hel \{hāgʷəxʷ tutáxil it had been night for a long time\}. See “Just now,” “Old.”

In these examples, the particle t', to \{tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past), tu \{tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past\}, signifying past time, is found with its various euphonic modifications, and in tuts \{tuds- < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + d- (prefix for) my, mine\}, stut \{unknown\}, and stuts \{unknown\}, it is combined with I, atsa \{ʔəsə I, me\}. See “Past.” The analogy between a'-go \{hāgʷəxʷ ago\}, ha'-go \{hāgʷəxʷ ago\}, and ha-akw' \{haʔkw’ ago\} will be noticed under “Presently,” q. v. As regards the confusion in the use of times past and future, see “Yesterday” and “To-morrow,” also “Day.”

Fortune, luck (the genius of fortune), Ti-yut-lma \{tayúťmaš(od)\(176\) a type of sqəlalitut (spiritual power)\}. See “Mythology.”

Frequently, many times, often, ka-hat-la-hu \{qaʔəxaxʷ a lot of them/something is coming\}; from the plural sign, many, ka \{qa many, a lot\}, and tla'-hu \{ʔəxəhaxʷ coming now\}, or at-la'-hu \{ʔəxəhaxʷ coming now\} signifying repetition. See “Numeral adverbs.”

Fresh (not smoked or dried), new, klaut \{tawt new, fresh\}.

Freshet or flood of a river. See “To rise.”

Friend (speaking of him), a'-shid \{ʔəʔəd siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender, friendship term used by men (Snyder 1968:180)\}; friend (speaking of him), a'-shud \{ʔəʔəd siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender, friendship term used by men (Snyder 1968:180)\}; my friend (addressing him), shi-da'-shid \{šə

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(172) lali’úsil and s’ilic are morphologically unrelated.

(173) úsil and s’ilic are morphologically unrelated.

(174) said stākʷədəm today. See ʔskʷəb.

(175) said stākʷəb today

(176) said tayúťmaš(od)today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ. word-definition}

d?á?=á?ad my sibling/cousin/friend of same generation and gender (Snyder 1968:180); my friend (also speaking to a man), ash-dáls {unknown}; my friend (to a woman), as-náls {unknown} (A-shud {á?=á?ad siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender, friendship term used by men (Snyder 1968:180)) and ash-dáls {unknown} cannot be used to women without insult); The placenta (the child's friend), a'-shud-dikhl {*[á?=á?ad] placenta}.

Frightened, afraid, ho'-kwuts {u’uxc someone/something was afraid}.

Fringe, us-sut'-sa {unknown}; fringed, as-gwi-ha'-had {òsgwàxwàx̱ad it is fringed, the ends are unraveled}.

Frisk, to (as a dog), sakh-hwub {sáxwəb jump, leap; scamper off, run (especially in a short burst of energy), jumped (after it)}. See “Dance.”

Frog (Nisk.), swuk-ke'-uk {swaq̓iq̓ frog}; frog (Sky.), wák-wák'h {wáq̓waq̓ frog}; frog (Snoh.) (by onomatopoeia), tsol-swa'-ya {culsxwàyə? bullfrog} (also the name of the moon’s wife (the spots on the moon)).

From, tol {tul}; from where, whence? tol-chad? {tulčád from where}; from that way, thence, tol es-ta' {tul ṭsta? from like this}; from Olympia (from at the Olympia), tol al chis STE-CHAS {tulál čət stācas we are from Olympia}; I came from Port Townsend, tol ad KA'-TAI stits-latł {tulál kátay ti dsləʔəx I came from Port Townsend}; from where did you [get it]? tol chad-chu? {tulčád čäxw where are you from}.

Fruit. See “Berries.”

Fry, to, wu-che'-ha-tel-kwu {učixalik someone fried something}. See “Cook.”

Full, satisfied, as-batl {òsbót someone is full}; I am done eating, as-batl-chid {òsbót čəd I am full}; I am done eating, as-mtł-chid {òsmét (177) čəd I am full}. See “Soft.”

Full (as a kettle, &c.), as-lutsh {òslisə something is full}; half full, tol-hluk-gwus {dx̱x̱áł̱g̱əœ half full}; quarter full, tol-kap {unknown}.

Fungus (a species used for red paint) (Nisk. and Snoh.), hut-lat' sid {x̱aḻsəx̱ad fungus used for red paint}; fungus (a species used for red paint) (Sky.), duk-do'-kw {unknown}.

Furred, hairy, as-ta-bḏ {òsfáḇid someone has body hair, something has fur}.

(178) Future sign, the, kl {ṯ(u)- (static)}, kla {ṯu- (static)}, klo {ṯu- (static)}; and the convertibles tl {x̱(u)- (habitually)}, tla {x̱(u)a(s)- < x̱u- (habitually) + òs- (static)}, tlo {x̱u- (habitually) (179)}.

This particle, as the prefix to a verb, indicates the future tense and, like the past sign t, to {ṯu- (static prefix denoting future)}, tu {ṯu- (static prefix denoting future)}, is variously modified in combination with the verb and pronoun; for example, to speak, o-hot-hot {ux̱úḵux̱ḏ someone will speak}; I will speak, klo-ho'hot {ux̱úḵux̱ḏ someone will speak}; to work, o-yai-oś {uyáyus someone worked}; he will work, klai-ayus-chid {uyáyus čəd I will work}; he will work, klo-lai-ayus-chid {uyáyus someone will work}; to return, o-ta'-sus {tulásad someone was paid}; I will return, tlo-ta'-sus-chid {tulásad čəd I will pay him}; to go, o-ohk {uyuux̱ someone went}; tomorrow I will go, da'-da-to-chids llo'-okh {dádatu čəd ṯuux̱ tomorrow I will go}; tomorrow I will go, da'-da-to ke- llo'-okh {dádatu ḵwi ṯudsux̱ tomorrow I will go}.

The letters k and t before l are not only convertible, but often transposed and sometimes dropped, while the vowels have no positive value. The letter l, therefore,
The stative prefix *éO* (181) is morphologically unrelated to the entries in this paragraph.

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Gallop, to, klo-wil-alps' {unknown}.

Games; - the game of “hand” and that played with disks both, la-hal' {lohál play bone game}; the game of “hand” and that played with disks both, sla-hal {slohál bone game}; to play the game of “hand”, o-la-hal' {uluohál someone played bone game}; to play the game of “hand”, o-la-hal' {uluohál someone played bone game}; to play the game of “hand”, o-la-ha'-lub {uluohálab someone played sibhálab the disk game (Culin 1975:249-252)}; the game of dice made of beavers’ teeth, me'-ta-la {mítala play sibhálalala/sbítali a game with beaver teeth for dice}; the game of dice made of beavers’ teeth, s’mé'-ta-li {smítali a game played with beaver teeth for dice}; the highest or four-point of the dice, kes {qís the highest score (four-points) in the game of sbítali (Waterman 1973:74)}; the game of rings and arrow, smub-be' {smebi?} (189) hoop game, name for the hoop game hoops; the game of bandy or hockey, kck-li-alsk {q̣waq̣wylc shinyne game (Snyder 1968:162)}. See “To bet.”

Gape, yawn, to, o-gwa-law {ʔágʷalab yawn}.

Gather, pick, to (as berries), o-kwil' {ukwíl someone picked berries}, gather, pick, to (as berries), o-kwel' {ukwíl someone picked berries}; to gather nuts, beb-kod {bibkwud take a little of what one finds}; to gather nuts, o-kap'-o {uqapuxw someone gathered nuts} (hazelnuts, kaph-po {qapuxw nut, hazelnut}); quick, let us go and pick berries, hai-uk'-lo, o-kwel'-shid {hay ?êxw, ukwil čet Now come on, let’s pick berries}.

Geographical names: - the earth, country, &c., swa-tekhw-t’n {swátxʷton (90) earth, world, country, land} (see “Place”); a mountain, skw'a-tutsh {skwátač mountain}; snow-peak, skels {unknown}; hill, klup {šép foot of mountain, downside, Kinkade gives šape...îs foot of mountain, downside (Ch) (1991,75)}; hill, spo'-kwáb {šúkwáb pile, knoll}; hill, sma'del {smádił (91) hill}; slide of rocks from a mountain, shwukhw {šxwšxw rock slide (Kuipers 2002:21)}; point of land, skwiskw {ṣqwicqs point of land}; point between the forks of a river, sko-al-ko' {q̣wíu?alq̣tu? confluence}; island, sti-chi' {síc čé? island (Hilbert/Miller/Zahir 2001:105), Kinkade gives síc čé? island (Ch) (1991: 242)}; forest country, skuk-e-kom {šakʷedóm (92) forest, trees, logs, sticks}; forest country, stuk-te-

187] sibhálab was a gambling game played with ten wooden disks about two-inches in diameter, ¼-inch thick called sbítali. all but one disk was colored the same. The one not colored the same was called the chief *sì?ab. The game involves the leader of one team shuffling the disks, dividing them equally into two piles of five, and covering them with shredded cedar bark. The leader of the other team then tries to guess which pile the chief disk is hidden (Culin 1975:249-252).

188] This term only refers to a women’s game called sbítali or sbítala. It involves casting four dice that are either made from beaver teeth or wood. These dice are called sbítali or sbítala. Two of the dice have circles marked on one-side, and the other two have lines marked on one-side. The dice with the circles are called the females, s'ráday? sbítali, and the dice with lines are called the males, stubs sbítali. One of the males has a string tide around its center. Upon casting the dice, when the male with the string is up and all others are down, or when the male with the string is down and all others are up, this is called qís. It is equal to four-points and is the highest score possible. The other scoring options are as follows: all the dice facing up is called šaxʷ all, equalling two-points; both male dice facing up and both female dice facing down is called stubs male, equalling one-point; both female dice facing up and both male facing down is called s'ráday? female, equalling one-point; any other combination equals zero. The score is kept with tally sticks called *sìx̣a. There are thirty to forty tally sticks. Someone wins when they have won all of the tally sticks (Culin 1975:155-158) (Waterman 1973:74).

189] “Said sbí? today. This game was for children. Hoops were made out of wood. The object of the game is to role or throw the hoop and try to throw or shoot an arrow or a spear through the hoop.

190] said swátxʷtad today
191] said sbádíl today
192] said sòkʷadab today
Get on or into (as a horse or a canoe), get down to, get to, 193
said speaking to a woman), yatl seeking the good will of person, uks skwe' present),
chas la understood). Something foraged in the interior, inland, lands, prairie land
river, sto-lukw (stúlakx river; mouth of a river, e'-lot-sid (lucid mouth of a river)
waves, gwa-le-u kwu (unknown); surf, dzol-cha (dálču wave); surf, o-te'-a-kus (unknown);
the east, ka-hol-gwan-hu (*qaxúlgxodx east land, the bringing to light land); the west, attl'-had-ol-gwan-hu (?atxadulgwanx land to the north (see footnote 10),
waters beyond the mouth of a river); the horizon, e'-la-had (?ilašad edge, side);
the interior, inland, takt (taqt from water to inland); the interior, inland, tu-takt (talát a little ways from the water to inland);
the interior, inland, kaikh (qixx upriver); the interior, inland, skaikhw (sqixx upriver).
See the above respectively.

Get, to, o-hwe'-we (?uxwxpiw?i gather, forage, hunt); to get, s'hwe'-wi (sxipxiw game,
something foraged); where did you get it? chud kats hwe-wi? (chad kwi(i) adsxxiwi game?
where is your game?); where did you get it (literally, from where you)? tul chad-chu?
tulčud čoxw where are you from) (hwe'-we (xpiw?i hunt, gather food, forage) being understood.
Come and get, utls ki te? (šex c kwi ti bring it) (idiomatic phrase, come, ut-
la (qaxw come now), this here ki te (kwi ti (determiner system)).

Get down, to, o-kwe'-ba-gwil (?uqx̌ibagwíl someone got out of a canoe/vehicle, get down from
a horse).

Get on or into (as a horse or a canoe), o-ke'-la-gwil (?uqilagwil someone got into a
canoe/vehicle); to get up on anything (as a table or fallen tree, but not on a high place),
o-tag-ta-gwil (?uťágw tagwil someone got down).

Get up, sit up, to (when lying down), o-gwud-del (?ugwódl sit down; sit-up or stand up from a
prone position).

Gimlet, chljap-lin (*çoislon gimlet, an implement for twisting). See “To bore,” “To twist.”
Girl (a young child), cha-chas slâ-ne (čačas stánay? child female); girl (little woman), si-chachas
(tsi čačas girl) (fem. prefix si (tsi the/this (feminine)); a girl too young to know a
man, ka'-bai (šáby teenage girl); one just ar
one just arrived at puberty, o-bais'-hub (ubáyšáb someone is having her first period); one just arrived at puberty, o-bais'-ho-bil
(?ubáyšáb someone is beginning her first period); one who does not menstruate
(although, as a present), ab'-shits (?ábšic give it to me); give, to (absolutely, as a
present), ab-bolts'-t'st (?abalc gift, give a special item); give me some powder, ab-shits
usks skwe'-litsh (?ábšic ə k'wi skwlič give me some gunpowder); in the sense of hand or
help to, kepsts (unknown); hand me some potatoes, kels usks spe'-o-kots (unknown) ə
kwi(i) spaqúűlc ___ me some potatoes); in the sense of bring, at-la (?ákaxw come now);
bring, ut-la (?ákaxw come now); give me, please, some water, attlu'-shids sko ak'-a ko
(?átxwšic sğwu? ə k'w qwu? companion, give me some water) (an expression used in
seeking the good will of person, Sko (sğwu companion)); give me some water (a woman
speaking to a woman), yatl-shids swâ-ka ko (?áššic ə k'w qwu? dip me some water);
give me some water (Idem addressed to a man), yatl-shids do-te' ak'-a ko (?áššic du ti ə

193) said báqw'ab today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

kwa qwu? you there, get me some water (speaking to a male); give me some water (Idem) a man to a woman, yatl-shids dot’-si ak’-a ko {yášśic du tsi ?o kwa qwu? you there, get me some water (speaking to a female)} (do-te’ {du tsi you there (to a male), Kinkade give nu oh (Ch) (1991:92)) and dot-si {du tsi you there (to a female), Kinkade give nu oh (Ch) (1991:92)}, equivalent to “You there,” must be addressed, the first a man, the latter to a woman only); to give to eat, to feed, kla’-dáp {*?ešinab feed, give to eat}; to give a feast, ko’-o-dzúk {qwu?daq ‘gather people together for a specific purpose’}; to give back) [202], see “Return.”

Glad, pleased, to be, o-jo-il {?uji?il enjoy, joyful}; glad, pleased, hatl {haš good, nice, pretty; be nice, be beautiful, be pretty}; I am glad you have come (glad my heart you have come), o-ju-ul tid hutsh at-a-tat-sla’-chíl {?uji?il ti dž'č? t(i) adšččil my thoughts are joyful you have arrived}.

Glue (made of fish-skins), mat[o21] {unknown}.

Gnaw, to (as a rat or a beaver), cho’-tid {ččšid, gnaw something, chew, chew up (as insects do)}.

Go, to, o-okh {?u?ūkx someone went}; go to, o-hob {?u?ūxəb want to go}; to go, o-hwob {?u?ūxəb want to go}; I go, o-ot-shid {?u?ūkx čod I went}; I go, o-tok-shid {?u?ūkx čod I went home}; [are] you (sing.) going? o-tokh-kwok’-chu {?u?ūkxox čox you are going home}; [you] always go, ska-ked ot’-la {čk’ágqid čk’ox someone/something is always going}; where are you going? chad kuds okh? {čod k’w(i) ads?u? ox where are you going?}; how do you go? stáb-ab kuds-okh? {stábab k’w(i) ads?ūkx what’s your going?}; [do] you go [in a] canoe? ke-lob kuds okh? {čišab k’w(i) ads?ūkx you went in a canoe}; are you going soon (not late [you] go)? hwe la-lslsh ho-to’-k?w? {x’w? lslsl š(a) ?u?ūkx It wasn’t long before he/she went home}; he goes, to-okh {tu?ūkx someone went}; [are] you (plur.) going? gwul-la’-po o-tokh’-k?w? {g’olāpu ?u?ūkx you folks are the ones that went home}; [are] you (plur.) going? o-tokh’-kwokh chil-lup’-o? {?u?ūkxox čalèp ?u you folks go home?}; [are] you (plur.) going? o-kok’-tok-chil-lup? {?u?ūkxox tūkx čalèp go now, you folks go home}; I went, to-o-ol-shid {tū?ūxwil čod I was beginning to go; once I went, es-tu-a’-go stats-o’-os {?eštubág?ox to dsu?ūx’č I went to get it a long time ago}; I shall go to-morrow, da-da’-to-chids llo-okh {dādātu čod tu?ūx d I will go tomorrow}; I shall go to-morrow, da-da’-to ki-lotshs-okh-ho {dādātu k’w i tuds?ūx’oxw I will go tomorrow}; perhaps I will go, ho-lukht klo-okh {x’w?ol čod tū?ūx perhaps/maybe I will go, I should go}; perhaps I will go, ho-o-la’-chid klo-okh {x’w?ol čod tū?ūx perhaps/maybe I will go, I should go}; to-morrow we will go, no-kwutl-da’-da-lo ki luts okh-ho {nūkxwetdát ?u kwi tuds?ūx’oxw will I go tomorrow}; in a little while I will go, da’-chid klo-okh ha-tk?w {daw čod tū?ūx ha?k’w I will just go in a while}; presently I will go, kla-lad da-chid klo-okh {šolai?/šalad čod tu?ūx I will go in awhile}; presently I will go (in the course of the day), te-lakh-hi-chit lo-okh {ti lōx(i) čod tū?ūx I will go today}; when will you go? (sing.), put-tzab-cho l’okh? {p’d)tāb čox lo?ūx’w when are you going?}; when will you go (sing.)? (when you will go) duplication of verb), put-tab okh-chu klo-okh? {p’d)tāb ?uox čox tu?ūx’w when will you go?}; go [to] out, o-hot tu shal-bekhw {?uoxox oxw dax?salbix go outside (the house)}; go presently, dai-chu klo-okh tel-h’ye {day? čox tu?ūx’w ti lōx(i) You will just go today}; go there (a little way only), o-hot hwul to-di-di {?uoxox oxw τx’ol dax’didi? go over there}; let us go presently (to-day), te’-lakh-hi kit’lus-to’-ku-chit {ti lōx(i) kwi laštu?ūx’čt we are going home today}; let them go before, tol’-okh shi-itl
dzekh-hu {tulōuxw tiit d'ixwaxw} they went first} (tu {tu-} (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past)) is the preposition to, lo-okh {laōuxw} is the future imperative, shi-itl {tiit that} is the pronoun, dzekh-hu {d'ixwaxw first} is the adverb.

the adverbs in some of the previous examples are compound and separated, as in go presently. Dai {day? just, only} is an adverbial particle. Chu {ōxx you} is the copulative pronoun, you (sing.) transferred to it from the following verb. Klo {tu- (statative)} is the sign of the future tense. Ôkh {guwx go} is the verb. Tel-h‘ye {ti lâxi(l) this day, today} is a contraction of the adverb to-day, a-ti-lakh-he {o ti lâxi(l) ... of this day}, used in the sense of presently, in the course of the day.

Go (imp. of o-hob {guwx want to go}), o’-hwa {guwxw go now}; go, o-hwâkhw {guwx someone/something went}; I go, o-hwo’-but shid {guwxw âd I want to go}; I want to go, tus-o-hwâb-chid {tusguwxw âd I did want to go}; to go on horseback, ride, tik-e-wâb {tqiwxw on horseback}; to go in a canoe, o’-lutl {ûlut travel by water}; they go in a canoe, la’-oltl {laûlut someone is traveling by water}; to go up hill, ascend, o-kwa’-tutsh {guwxwâtač someone ascended/ climbed something} (a hill or mountain, skwa’-tush {skwâtač mountain}); to go round (as round a house), o-ke’-ta-lat-hu {qítalaxw someone or something circled around the outside of a house or building}; to go toward the water, o-kwetl {guwxw if someone/something went down to the shoreline, someone/something went to edge of river}; to go inland, o-cho’-ba {’uxûbə someone/something went up from the shore, someone/something went landward, someone/something went to the eastern side of Cascade Mountains}; go away with you, go on (with a story), he’-wil {hîwil go ahead, precede; go on, go away; in front}; go away with you, go on (with a story), he’-wil-la {hîwilaxw go ahead now, precede now; go on now, go away now; in front now} (see “Continue”); go out, he’-wil-tu shal-bekhw {hîwil dxwâsbâxw go outside (the house)}; to go out, o-shed-zul {usosâpal someone went outside the house}; I go out, o-shed-zul-chid {usosâpal âd I went outside}.

Go out. See “Extinguish.”

Good, klob {’uxub okay, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought}; good, tlob {’uxub okay, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought}; good, hotl {haât good, nice, pretty; be nice, be beautiful, be pretty} (pleasing, from to like, to love, o-hotl {uuxâk}.(194) someone desires someone/something); do you not like it? (is it not good to you?) hwe la tlob twul dug-we? {xiw? laûxub txwâl dâgwi it is not okay with you}; it is good as it is (good so), klob as-is-ta {’uxub ?as?ista may it be well}; good-natured, klob-oblkob {’uxubuxуб good natured, kind}; my husband is good-natured, klob-oblkob shul-ta-dâd s’chest-hu {’uxubuxub sâ to dsîstaxw my husband is good natured/kind}; used sometimes imperatively, as look out (you see), klob kat-si labt {’uxub k’w(i) adsâlsâbtxw it is good for you to look at it}; let me sleep, klob-chid o-e’tut {’uxub âd usâlut it is good for me to sleep}.

Good-bye, ho-i {hûy goodbye, next time (i.e. “until we meet again”)} (probably from to go, okh-ho {guwxwaxw} go now), and used in sense of are you going?; good-bye (to a single person, if a man), ho-i a-shid {hûy ?usâad good-bye, sibling/cousin/friend of same generation and gender (Snyder 1968:180)} (friend, a-shid {usâad siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender, friendship term used by men (Snyder

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(194) haât and xâk are morphologically unrelated.
(195) hûy and guwxw are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ. word-definition]

1968:180); good-bye (to several persons), hoi kle-yut la-hest {huy? ū (unknown) good-bye you folks __} (apparently you go without cause).

Grass, kwe'-kwlul-li {qʷʔpʷʔali grass}; grass, hwe'-kwí {unknown}; grass, ka-gwulhw {unknown}; a coarse grass used for mat-thread, gwus-sob {gʷasub bark on cattail (thin growth at the base of cattail reeds peeled off before weaving the reed. Sometimes referred to as ‘wings’) (Waterman 1973: 9)}.

Grateful. See “Thanks.”
Grave, place of deposit for the dead, ská-yu {skáy corpse, ghost}.
Grave, serious, ai-ai-ash {ʔáyayaš incompetent, clumsy}; grave, serious, ai-yi-yash {ʔáyayaš incompetent, clumsy} (used also as a nickname).

Grease, gravy, swus {ṣx̣ẉas grease, gravey}; allow, sokhw-tud {súx̣tu Gravey} [022].

Green (pale or light), ho-kwats {xʷiqʷac light green, yellow}; green (pale or light), as-kwad-zil {ʔoskwáddišl greenish, yellowish) (it is the same as yellow); dark-green, blue, or black, hit-tot-sa {śituč black}.

Grind, to (as in a mill), o-bet-la-lkw {ʔuboxálikʷ someone ground something}.

Grow up, to (as grass), shi-a’-li {ʔsʔáli grow, Ballard gives šiʔabac ‘everything growing’, ‘spring’ (1950), Bates/Hilbert/Hess gives padšiabac ‘spring time of the year’ (1994: 211), Thompson gives ši emerge (Tw) (1979:135)}; to grow large, klakhw {łaxʷ grow}; to grow large, us-tlakhw {ʔos플̓axʷ something is growing}; to grow large, lot-lil {łűx̣iš become old}; to grow large, us-tloot-lil {ʔosiłušil someone/something is old}; not to grow large, hwe-lad us-tlakhw {xʷiʔ lososłaxʷ something is not growing} (the d probably interposed for euphony).

Guess, to, tla-balts {tábalc guessing about something) also to wonder.

Gun, hul-to-mals {xʷəltomalc gun}; gun, hwul-ti-máltsh {xʷəltomalc gun} (qu. from a white man, hwul-tum {xʷəltom Caucasian, people from the saltwater}); a double-barreled gun, sa’-le-ukṣ {sáliʔqs double-barreled gun, two points} (two, sa’-le {sáliʔ two}); a five-shooter pistol, tsits-latsks {cilacqs five shooter pistol, five small points}; six-shooter, ye-latsks {yaláciš six shooter pistol, six points (NL)} (from five, tsá’-lats {cələc five}; six, dzá’-la-chi {dzá’la-chi six}; gunpowder (Nisk.), skwe’-litsk {skwilič gunpowder (Mcleary 1886)}; gunpowder (Snoh.), kwat-chub {unknown}; a bullet (arrow), te’-sud {tisδ̓ad bullet, arrow}; shot, s’o-kwats {*sbakʷalc shot for rifle/gun}; gun-flint (arrow-head), yahk-hwud {yáxʷad flint, arrow-head}; gun-screw, hu-chil-pé’-gwud {*xʷčelpigʷad gun-screw, something to turn inside of something especially a small tight area; emotions are upset, you’re all upset, nerves are tied in a knot} (see “Twist”); gun-charger, also a charge or load, klo-sut {unknown}; ramrod, t’hus-se’-uk-ud {txʷčiqad ramrod}; loaded, tu-du-gwals {dxʷdagʷálc load a gun}; loaded, tukh-dug-wush {dxʷdágʷəš put something inside of something, something is inside of something} (from to put into, o-dug-wus {ʔudágʷəš someone put something inside of something}); have you loaded? o-tu-do-gwals-chu? {*uxδ̓xʷdagʷálc čəxʷ (*ʔu) did you load the gun?}; have you loaded? (literally, “Has your gun eaten? “), utl-ts-tad hwul-tima’litsk {ʔuʔtsəd (*ʔu) t(ʔ) adxʷəltomalc did your gun eat?} (from to eat, o-ulad {ʔuʔtsəd someone/something ate}); to shoot with a gun or bow, q. v. [023], o-tot-sil {ʔutúčil someone began shooting}.  

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H.

Hail, klum-hwe’-la (kam̲该校ila? hail).

Hair, skad-zo, (sqogَu? hair) skud-zo (sqogَu? hair); Hair of pubis, skwud-de (unknown); beard, kwed (q̲w̲id bearded); to pluck out the hair, őd-hut-zo-sub (*udx*x̲scusəb someone pulled/plucked out their hair); twisted or braided hair, tob-shi-dud (táβ̲s̲əd̲id braid hair) (see “To braid”); bushy-haired, gwish-e’-lus (unknown); red-haired, h’kw-it-lutsh (xi̲kʷ̲a̲c̲ red headed) (red, he’-kw(ul-ud (xi̲kʷ̲a̲c̲ red)); curly-haired, as-he’-butsh (ʔəš̲x̲íbač someone’s hair is curly (Barr 1992-93)); with the hair parted behind, as-ku-ch’a-go-pats (unknown); with the hair parted before, kok-shi-lus (unknown); the hair or fur of an animal, ta̲-bid (táβ̲i̲d̲ animal fur, body hair); the hair or fur of an animal, ta-bets (táβ̲i̲d̲ animal fur, body hair); furry, hairy, as-ta’-bud (ʔəš̲t̲áβ̲i̲d̲ someone has body hair, something has fur).

Half (in quantity), il-chukh (?i̲t̲c̲ox̲ half); half (in-length), il-tukh (?i̲t̲c̲ox̲ half); half asleep, il’-chukh as-e’-tut (?i̲t̲c̲ox̲ ?əs̲ʔ̲it̲ute someone is half asleep); half-way (on a road), o-dug-wa’-bats (ʔəd̲o̲gʷ̲ab̲əc it was in the middle of something, it was half-way); half full, tutchuk’-gwus (d(x)̲x̲s̲x̲g̲w̲ə̲s half full).

Hammer, sukhwt-s’hal’t-hu (səx̲ʷ̲c̲(o)s̲a̲l̲tx̲̲w̲ hammer, by means of nailing the house); to hammer, ot’-s’salt-hu (ʔu̲c̲(ə)səl̲tx̲̲w̲ someone nailed the house); to hammer, ot-sus-sud (ʔu̲c̲ı̲s̲əd̲ someone drove a nail/peg) (from a nail, tsus-ted (čəst̲əd a nail).

Hand, the, s’ha’-lat-chi (unknown) (this is more properly the name for the fingers, there being no special one for the whole hand); the hand, the lower arm or the wrist, cha’-lesh (čal̲ə̲š hand); the right hand, dza-at-chi (d̲č̲a̲h̲a̲č̲i? right hand); the left hand, ka’-let-chi (q̲o̲l̲a̲č̲i? left hand); the palm, hwut-so’-sat-chi (x̲ʷ̲q̲ə̲w̲ú̲s̲a̲č̲i? palm); the palm, stu-ku’-lat-chi (sd̲ə̲x̲á̲l̲a̲č̲i? whole open hand, fingers and all, palm); the thumb, slo-kla̲l̲-tla’-chi (slu̲x̲á̲l̲a̲q̲a̲č̲i? thumb); the thumb, slut-lalt-sat-chi (slu̲x̲á̲l̲a̲q̲a̲č̲i? thumb); the knuckles, kwe-bukh-hwat-chi (x̲ʷ̲q̲ʷ̲ə̲b̲ə̲x̲ʷ̲a̲č̲i? knuckles); the little finger, ste-so-halk-sat-chi (sl̲i̲s̲u̲x̲á̲l̲a̲q̲a̲č̲i? little finger); the fingers collectively, sukh-he’-a-lat-chi (sd̲ə̲x̲á̲l̲a̲q̲a̲č̲i? whole open hand, fingers and all, palm); the nails, ko-hwa’-chi (q̲ə̲x̲ʷ̲ə̲x̲ʷ̲a̲č̲i? finger nail); the nails, ko-kwai-chi (q̲ə̲x̲ʷ̲ə̲x̲ʷ̲a̲č̲i? finger nail); the nails, k’sok-tal k’set’-chi (unknown); the sleeve of a dress, a-chi (unknown); to take the hand, o-kwi-dat-chi (ʔu̲k̲ə̲w̲ə̲d̲a̲č̲i? take a hand, shake hands); the star-fish, kwul-la’-chi (q̲ə̲l̲a̲č̲i? star fish); a five-shooter, tsits-latsks (ci̲c̲l̲a̲c̲q̲s̲ five shooter pistol, five little points); a six-shooter, ye-latsks (yə̲l̲a̲c̲q̲s six shooter pistol, six points) (from six, dze-lat-chi (d̲č̲ə̲l̲a̲č̲i? six (yə̲l̲ə̲c six NPS)); a finger-ring, shis-chuk-sit-chi (šicə̲q̲a̲c̲i? ring); a finger-ring, s’kets-k’set-chi (šicə̲q̲a̲c̲i? ring): a bracelet of beads, so-kwac-chi (unknown); six, dze-lat-chi (d̲č̲ə̲l̲a̲č̲i? six); eight, t’kat-chi (tə̲q̲ə̲č̲i? eight); twenty, sa-lat-chi (sə̲l̲a̲q̲i? twenty) (two hands, sales’s’ha’-lat-chi (sə̲l̲a̲q̲i? (unknown) two ____)); and so on to a hundred, sum-kwac-chi (smə̲k̲ə̲l̲a̲č̲i? one hundred) (See also numerals and numeral adverbs).

Hand, the game of (played with small wooden disks which are rolled on a mat), la-hal (lobál to play bone game); the game of hand, sla-hal (slə̲h̲a̲l̲ bone game). See “Games,” “To bet.”

Handle of anything , the, kwud-dub-ba’-lob (kə̲d̲ə̲b̲á̲l̲a̲p straight handle (as on a dipper, pan or ax)) (from o-kwud-dub (kə̲d̲ə̲d̲ take, get, catch), to take); the handle of anything, kwid-do-bai-o-ched (kə̲d̲ə̲b̲á̲yə̲c̲a̲d̲ straight handle (as on a dipper, pan or ax)): handle
of a knife, châts'-'a-bed {unknown}; an axe-handle, skub-ut-ud-ul-li {sqəbótədali axe handle, place of axe}.

Hang one's self, to, hwe-'a-kwis'sub {xʷiʔúsəb hang one's self}.

Harangue, to, od-zo-'hwbub {ʔuχəhəb someone talked, someone gave a speech}.

Hard, strong (not brittle), swag-wil {unknown}; hard, strong (not brittle), kluk-'hu {kəgʷəχəkəw watertight, solid, strong}.

Hat, cap (Nisk.), shwaiss {sxʷayʔ hat, cap (SL)}; hat, cap, she-'ukw {šiqʷ hat, cap (NL)} (from above, sky, shuk'ḥ {šeq} [197] above, high in the air); a woman's hat, yul-le'-a-kwub {yəlfxʷod basket hat (Waterman 1973:9)}.

Haul, to, o-ta'-'hwot {ʔutoxʷud someone pulled something}; haul (imp.), tukh-hod {təχʷud someone pulled something}; haul back, tukh-hod to laʔk' {təχʷud dxʷlaq pull it to the back}.

Have, to, like the verb to be, is wanting. Its place as a possessive verb is supplied by the same adjectives, a-ok {ʔa ʔukʷ(ʔi) is there any...} and at-suts {ʔəcəc stationary existence, be located, exist}, words denoting presence or existence, or by the connection.

Have you any salmon (literally, present salmon with you)? a-'ok kwi sche-dad-hu ul deg-we? {ʔa ʔu kwi scədədəχʷ ʔal dəgʷi is there any salmon on you?}; I have some, at-suts {ʔəcəc stationary existence, be located, exist, (i.e., ‘it exists’)}; see, I have some (this) bread, he-lob, at-suts til sap'-o-lil {hilaʔb, ʔəcəc tiʔəf səpalil see, there is some bread/flour} (sap-o-lil {səpalil bread, flour}), a borrowed word;

In other phrases the words seem to be understood. I have a gun, ya'-shed hwul-tiːməlsh {ʔa əχ dz⁶xʷátəməlca I have a gun}.

He, she, (absolute), tzil {tsiʔəf that (feminine)}; he, she, (absolute), tzin-il {tsi diʔ this one (feminine)}. These are never used as nominatives to a verb, and in fact seldom in any mode except in the possessive; as, his horse, gwul tzí sti-a-ke'-yu {gʷəf tsí stəqíəw belonging to the mare}.

For the most part, the verb in the third person, both singular and plural, stands alone, and as elsewhere shown, this person in the present tense is the simplest form in which it occurs. Sud-dəf {əχ diʔ this one (feminine)} is, however, sometimes employed as a nominative; as, he hears, sud-dəf il as-kła'-bot {əχ diʔ ʔəsək'lahbut this one (she) understands}; he sees, sud-ditil o-la'-bit {əχ diʔ ʔuləpəd this one (she) sees}.

Del-shid (unknown) represents a person who is absent; e. g., he understands, delshid, delshid s'hal-shot-sid {unknown} sxʷəlšúcid ___ Lushootseed; the pronoun being here duplicated for greater certainty.

There seems to be no copulative in the third person, unless it be shi {əχ particle (masculine)}, which occurs in the following cases: at the (it) house, ul-shi a'-lal {ʔal əχ ?ál?al at the house}; that man there (he) upsets, o-gwal-shi al-te, te-itl stobs {ʔugʷəl əχ ?ál ti, tiʔiʔət stobs that man tipped right here (in the water)}; I hide it, o-chəd-shis chid {ʔučədəf əχ I hid it}, where it is interpolated. This, however, may be a demonstrative pronoun.

Shá {əχ particle}, shal {əχ particle (Daniels The Grizzly Bear)} appear generally to follow the verb, though not as copulatives; e. g., do you know (him) that man? a-said-hu-chal te-il stobs? {ʔoʃáhədxʷ čəxʷ əχ tiʔət stobs you know him, that man}; I know him, a-said'-hu-chid sha' {ʔoʃáhədxʷ əχ əχ I know him}; he is here, at-sud-sha' {ʔəcəc əχ he is here, there he is, there it is}.

[197] šiqʷ and šaq are morphologically unrelated.
In the same manner, it (q. v.) is expressed by sas \{s?as his/her/its location\} and sa-hwas \{saww?aws by means of his/her/its location\}. My husband is good-natured, klob-ob-klob shul-ta-ded s’chest-hu \{ÁububÁubr sbol ta dÁebistxw my husband is good-natured/kind\}. Here shu-ta-did is compounded of he, shal \{shol particle\}, a particle, signifying that the one spoken of is present, ta \{ta this, the\}, and just there, as across the room, de’a-de \{dipadi? in the other room, on the other side of the house (inside)\).

With these last appear to come hal \{hal on, at, in\} and hal-gwa \{holgw?o? they\}; e. g., that horse is not bad (a bad one), hal sti-a-ke’-yu hwe’ la pat’-lal \{pal staqiw xwi? lepÁebak that horse is not bad\}; she likes you, hotli to-bet’-sid hal-gwa’ \{xÁedubícid holgw?o? They like you\}. The plurals of hal-gwa’ \{holgw?o? they\} will be found under “They,” and it may be conjectured that the final syllable is an abbreviation of gwad \{gwat who\}, who. The demonstrative pronouns often take the place of the personal, as will be seen under “This,” “That.” See also “It.”

Heap, a (of earth), as-pud’ \{apad? dirt\}.

Head, the, s’hai’-yos \{sxÁyus head\}; a round head (one not flattened artificially), chat’-hus \{unknown\}; a round head (one not flattened artificially), spák-hus \{spaqwus round head\}; round-headed, as-puk-wus \{apaqwus someone has a round head\}; round-headed, as-hu-po’-kwus \{aqqwapqyus someone has a round head\}; a flattened head, ikh-pe’-lus \{apísílus someone has a flattened head\}. See “Body, parts of.”

There are a few instances in which the Sélish \{Sélish\} word ken \{qin (lexical suffix for) head\}, ked \{qid (lexical suffix for) head\}, obsolete in the Niskwalli, is still retained in composition. These are mostly proper names of chiefs or persons of good descent, as Pat’-ke-nam \{unknown\}, Loxh’-ke-nam \{unknown\}, Hat’-te-a-ke’-num \{unknown\}, &c., the meanings of which are lost to the wearers. That of the celebrated Yakama chief, Ka-má-ya’-ken \{unknown\}; signified in the Spokane, a cognate language to the Selish \{Salish\}, “Head without a skull.” Other words in the Niskwalli preserving the termination are: the crown of the head, hu-ko-ked \{xqwuy?qid crown of head\}; to scratch the head, he’a-ked \{xiqqid scratch head\}; dead at the top as-pe-a ken \{*apaqqin dead tree at the top\}; perhaps also the mink, t’smul-ken \{emalqin mink\}.

Head-band (for carrying loads), st-kwá’-shid \{stolqyalášed tumpline\}; head-band (for carrying loads), sle-dal’-shid \{stidálášed tumpline\}.

Hear, to, as-kla’-bot \{oÁolábut someone understands\} (from the ear; kwil-la’-de \{qoládí? ear\})\(^{[108]}\); to hear, as-lol-chid \{oláud céd I hear someone/something\}; I hear, as-kla’-bot-chid \{oÁolábut céd I understand\}; thou hearest, as-kla’-bot-chu \{oÁolábut caw? you understand\}; he hears, as-kla-bot \{oÁolábut he/she understands\}; we hear, as-kla-bot \{oÁolábut we understand\}; ye hear, gul-la-po as-kla’-bot \{golápu oÁolábut you folks understand\}; they hear, as-kal’-bot t’il-gwa’ \{oÁolábut holgw?o? they understand\}. This word is one of several elsewhere mentioned, in which the verb is conjugated from an adjective form.

Heart, the, st’salch, st’sa’-le \{sáli? heart\}; in the sense of will, wish, opinion, disposition, &c., the heart being the seat of the mind, husk \{ks mind, inner thoughts, sense, understanding\}; the eye-ball (heart or mind of the eye), husk-ka’-lus \{unknown\}; to make up one’s mind, shitl-hat-chub \{otáxolášab law, order, edict, proclamation; what one has made up his mind to do\}; what do you think? what is your wish (literally, how who

\(^{[108]}\)Áolábut and qwoládí? are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ. word-definition}

your heart)? as-hed gwud kad-hutch? {ʔosʔid (unknown) kʷ(i) adəʃəč how is your mind? what are you thinking?}; Is that your opinion? do you think so (so your heart)? as-is-ta kad hutsh? {ʔosʔlista? ʔu kʷ(i) adəʃəč is that like what you are thinking?}; my opinion is such (of me heart so), gutl at-sa hutsh as-is-ta {gʷəʔ ʔoʔə xəʔ ʔosʔlista? my mind is like this).

Heat, to, to put stones on the fire to heat for cooking, tul-ets {kələls prepare rocks for cooking}; to heat, to put stones on the fire to heat for cooking, stuts-ults {kələls prepare rocks for cooking}.

Heavy, kh’-əb {kəb heavy}.

Hide, to, o-chad {čad hide}; I hide it, o-chad-shis-chid {ʔučad is ʔad I hid it} (Here the pronoun shis (it) is interpolated between the verb and the copulative); where shall I hide it? al-chad kuts chad-zil {ʔal čad kʷ(i) adəʃəč-ʔi where did you hide?}; hide yourself, chad-zil {čad-ʔil hide oneself} (From a hole, q. v., cha {ča [199] dig, dig out, loosen ground for planting})

Hill, spo’-kwəb {spukʷ ab pile, knoll}; hill, sma’-dél {smádil [200] hill}; hill, klup {kəb foot of mountain, downside} Kinkade gives ʔape-..ls foot of mountain, downside (Ch) (1991,75)

Hip, the, on the hip, hop-k’həp {unknown}.

Hired {Most likely should be Sired male parent of a quadruped} (as a horse), as-cholt-hu {unknown}.

Hit, to (as a mark), o-tot-sod {túčud someone shoot someone/something}; I hit, o-tot-sud-chid {ʔutúčud ʔad I shot something}.

Hither, twul-te’ {txʷal ti towards it} (i. e., “to this,,” place being understood).

Hoax, humbug, to, o-ka’-ka-lad {ʔuqágəlad someone repetitively fooled someone}; you are humbugging, o-ka’-ka-lts chu {ʔuqágəlad ʔəxʷ you repeatedly fooled someone}.

Hobble, fetter, to (as a horse), o-ke’-uk-ut-shid {*qiqidəd hobble, fetter (as a horse)} (from to hold, o-ke’-a-kait’ {qiqid incarcerate someone; hold someone against one’s will without tying or using hand} and foot, dzə’-shid {ʃəsd foot, lower leg}).

Hog, po-l’-kəks [025] (unknown); litter of pigs, ko-kok-shu {kukukšu}. (French, cochon).

Hole, as-lo' {ʔoslə? something has a hole in it}; a hole in the ground, cha {ča? dig, dig out, loosen ground for planting}.

DERIVATIVES, to dig, cha-ad {čaʔad someone/something dig}; to hide, o-chad {ʔučəʔad someone/something dug something}; to dig roots, o-chəb {ʔučəʔab someone/something dug something}; to dig roots, u-chəb {ʔučəʔab someone/something dug something}; hidden, the hidden or menstrual lodge, as-chats {unknown}; a well, chul-ko {čaʔalqʷu? well}. See “Where.”

Hook, catch on, to (as on a thorn), kle-kwəl’-lits {kluwələc to catch on (as on a thorn)}; to hook or fasten (as with hooks and eyes), dug-kus’-śd {dəgʷqsəd fasten hook and eye}.

Hook. See “Fish-hook.” Hooks and eyes, kle’-gwd-gwul {unknown}.

Horizon (literally, the edge), e’-la-had {ʔilaʔad edge, side}.

Horse, sti-a’-ke’-yu {stəqíw horse (Frank 1979)} (from a wolf, sti-ka’-yu {stəqəyu? wolf}); a mare, tau-il {təwəʔ female of any animal (Mcleary 1886)}; foal, stit-ke’-yu {stɨqíw foal}, kai-ik {unknown}.

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[199] čaʔ and čaʔ are morphologically unrelated.
[200] said smádil today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

DERIVATIVES, to ride, tik-e-wâb {taqiwâb on horseback} (from a form of the verb “to go,” o-hwob {?úk?w?ab[201] want to go}); a horseman, tu-ste’-a-kul-la-gwid {*dx*taqîwalig?ad horseman, horse person, someone who rides horses} (from horse, sti-a-ke’-yu {staqiw horse (Frank 1979)}), and q. v., to mount, o-ke’-la-gwil {?uqîlag?il[202] someone got into a canoe/vehicle, someone got onto a horse}). See “Neigh,” “Hobble,” “Hold.”

Things pertaining to a horse: saddle, hat-se’-lup-id {xw*cilapâd saddle, Mcleary gives x’cilep (1886)} (from the shoulder, si-la-lo-bid {s’ilâlubid[203] shoulder}); rope-bridle, kle’-datl-datl {tîda?tdat rope bridle} (from a rope, kle-ted {tîtdâd rope}); stirrup, suhk-sha’-de-bad {unknown}; whip, q. v., hu-cha’-hwo-pud {xw’câx*apad whip, something to whip someone on the buttocks (lit.)}; spur, suk-kol-chid (*coqâlshod spur).

It is noticeable that in the languages of several western tribes, among which the horse is of recent importation, the adopted name is derived from that of wolf or dog. In the Yakama ( Sahaptin family), a dog is ku-si-ku-si {kusikusi dog, kusi horse (Joanna Jansen)}, little horse, and it is evident that his name was transferred to the horse, and that he thus became the diminutive of his former self. In the Similkameen, the Shushwap skokk-ha, a dog, has been changed to ka’-wa, and skakh-ha now means horse, and kui-kâs-ska’ hum to gallop.[206] When in 1850 the American miners introduced horses upon the Lower Klamath River in California, where previously they had never seen the Alikwas gave them the name of wâ’gi chish’e, or whit men’s dogs[207]. General George H. Thomas, United States Army, gives as the word for horse in the Yuma language, a-hot; for dog, a-hot-chu-chu; and for coyote or the little wolf, o-hot-tol-yu-e’. [208] The idea of domesticity might naturally suggest the adoption of the name of dog, but that of wolf is rather singular.

Hot, warm (relating to a place), s’kwul {sâw?al cook, bake; hot, warm; ripe}; hot, warm (relating to a place), nus-kwul’-lum {nxwsqâxw?olm hot or warm weather, hot or warm temperature}; hot, warm (relating to a place), ots-gul-le {unknown}; hot, warm (as to persons), see “Warm.”

House, lodge, a-lal {?âl?al}; roof, su-gwudst-hu {sâqâl’txw roof, ceiling}; planks, s’ha’-las {sxlâ’?s board, planks, wall}; beams, as-hu-lat-lab{unknown}; doorway (the same as road), shug-w’tl {sâqâx* door, doorway, path, road}; fire-place, s’ho’-da-le {shúdâli fire place} (from fire, hod {hud fire, burn}); floor, hu-lâl-do-p(d {sâlîldupâd floor}; a seat in the lodge, swa-tekhw-t’n {swâtix*tan[208] land, earth, world, country}; bed-place, lul-lo-a’-sed {lilwâ?d sleeping longhouse platform}; a menstrual lodge, as-chats {unknown} (see “Hide”); a sweat-house (Nisk.), s’hot-ets {unknown}; a sweat-house (Snoh.), wokh-tud {wux*tâd}.

Household-furniture (see “Baskets,” “Blankets,” &c.): box, chest, wuk-kub {wâqâb box, chest, trunk}; box, chest, wuk-k’-kub {wâqâb box, chest, trunk}; box, chest, wo-kap {wâqâb box, chest, trunk}; a trunk with brass nails, as-chitsh-s’do wuk-k’hub {unknown} wâqâb _____ box, chest, trunk; ditty-box, to hold trifles, hud-de-gwêg-sa-le’ {xw’dâg*ig*wâli bag, pocket, place where things are kept inside}; bucket, skod {skwêd container, bucket; something to take} bucket, skod {skwêd container, bucket; something to take} bucket, skwe’-a-kwod {skwêd a small container or object for taking something}; bowl, saus {unknown}; bowl, sa’-sos

[201] taqîwâb and ?úk?w?ab are morphologically unrelated.
[202] dx*taqîwalig?ad and ?uqîlag?il are morphologically unrelated.
[203] xw*cilapâd and s’ilâlubid are morphologically unrelated.
[204] said swâtix*tad today
Hurt or wounded,
Hunt, to (animals),
Hungry,
Hunch
Hug, to,
How much,
How many,
How,

{unknown}; bowl of horn, spul-kwus {unknown}; dish or plate (of stone), luk-wai {laq'áx? plate, platter}; dish or plate (of wood), lil-kwi {liq'away? small plate, platter}. A large dish, hekh-pai'-ylontsh {hikwx źpáyulč large cedar container} (hckw {hikwx big}, large); a cup, hu-kwé'-a-kod {xqw?q'a?ad cup}; a cup, suhk-ko'-kwa {séxqw?úq'á cup} (see ko {qw? water, especially fresh water}, water); scop, tu-we'-lat {unknown}; tin kettle, tin ware, kaukh {kawkwx/qawkwx tin can, tin}; brass kettle, kwa'ds-a-lat-hu {qwa'dalalaxw brass kettle, brass (Hilbert/Miller/Zahir give qwa'daladxw brass, pail material (2001:68), Thompson gives qwa'daladxw penny (1996))} (brass, ku-la'-hu {unknown}); cast-iron pot, chet-la-holtsh {čó'xu'ulč cast iron pot, stone container (lit.)} (from a stone, chetla {čó'xu rock, boulder, stone}); stone mortar or metate, ke-potl {unknown}; spoon, tsub-ḥed {tób(b)id spoon}; spoon, kleb-bud {tób ped bail or splash something out with a swirling motion, spoon}; spoon (of wood), t'ko-boltsh {l(?)ku'hulč wooden spoon, wooden container}; spoon (of horn), ha-l{khw {*xa?liw horn spoon (Kuipers 2002:155)}; cradle, s'hal-taus {s'hal-tans} {šáltón cradle}; cradle, skuk-ke'-itl {šó'xíq't cradle}; cradle, s'hal-ted-ctl {šáltodi? cradle}; a seat, sukh-a-gwud-de {sexg'óslid(í) chair, bench, something to sit on}.

How, stab {stab what}; how do you go? stab ab kats okh? {táb lx(i) ads?uxw what’s your going} see “What,” a-hed {xíd how, why}. See under “Strike.”

Howl, to (as a wolf or dog), ka-wob {qowab howl}. See “Cry.”

How many, kwed {kíxid how many}; how many, kwe-did {kíxid how many people}; how many, kwe'-ditl {kíxidat dat how many days}; how many days ago? (i. e., how many yesterdays?) kwe-ditl dat? {kíxidat dat how many days}; how many days to come? kwet shla'-he? {kíxid (k'í) slóxí(l) how many days}; how many dollars? kwed-els? {kíxidlc how much money}; how many men? kwe'-ditl stobsh {kíxid së stubs how many men are there?}. See “Count.”

How much, as-hed {xíd how, why}; how much a yard? as-hed kwi dutch-o stuk-wub? {?oxíd k'í dscu slókwx how is one yard? how is one stick/log?} (how much the one yard); how much must I pay? as-hed kwad hutch guz-hud-ids'-did {?oxíd k'í adxač gwódsbóxdad how much do you think I should pay?} (See “Pay”); take as much as you want (i. e., how much you want), kwud-dud as-he' kwats hatl {kwxódad ?oxíd k'í adxač take what you want}.

Hug, to, o-koi'-hud {uq'uxul someone hugged someone}.

Hunch-back, kau'-its {káwič hunchback}; hunch-backed, as-kau'-itsh {?skáwič someone is hunchback}. This word is repeated as an incantation if any tale is told by daylight, lest the hearers should become so.

Hungry, ast-so'-wul {cówet hungry}; hungry, as-a'-wul {?oscówet someone is hungry}.

Hunt, to (animals), klo-hob {tšúb big game hunting}; a hunter, so-ob-de {sūbdí? a hunter of big game} (apparently from to go, o-hob {uxw go}^{[205]}).

Hurt or wounded, gwul-alt {gwólad hurt, wound, kill}. See “Strike.”

^{[205]} súbdi? and úxw are morphologically unrelated.
I.

I (personal pronoun, absolute), at-sa \{?cə I, me\}; I. ut-sa \{?cə I, me\}; I, et-sa \{?cə I, me\}. I and (this) you, at-sa-yukh ti dug'-we \{?cə yəxʷ ti dəgʷi me and you\} (NOTE - The Indian always puts himself first.\(^{206}\)); My (of me) opinion [is] so, gutl at'-sa Hutch as-is'-ta \{gʷət \?cə x̣əč \?əs?istsa this is how my thoughts are\}; [are] you angry with me? o-het-sil chu-hu twul at-sa? \{?ox̣ícíl oxʷ \tu txʷol \?cə are you mad at me?\}; I comb [this] myself, te at-sa op-klo-sub-chid \{ti \?cə w̌alúusə \ḍəd I am the one that combs my own hair\}.

(copulative prefix) - In the simple form, the above are never used as nominatives to a verb, but in combination with the past or future particles they are so employed, and are then to be considered copulative prefixes; e. g., with the past, tats \{ti ds- < ti this, the d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; tet-sa \{ti dsə(s) < ti this, the d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer) + ?əs- (stative)\}; tis \{ti ds- < ti this, the d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; tuts \{tuds- < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; stats \{t(i) ads- < ti this, the ad- (prefix for) your, yours + s- (nominalizer)\}; stits \{ti ds- < ti this, the d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; I came, tet-sa-hwutl \{ti dsuʔáx̣ ... my coming (dependent phrase)\}; I have often gone, kəd tets-okh \{qa ti dsuʔúxʷ I have often gone, I go a lot\}; I have often gone, ka-hat-la-hu tuts o-okh \{qa \?ox̣əxʷ tudsuʔúxʷ my going has come a lot\}; I came from Port Townsend, tuł ad Kə-TAI stits atld \{tułá kátay tidsəʔx̣ I came from Port Townsend\}; long ago I came, es'-tu a'-go stut klut-chil \{ʔastuhtágwəxʷ tudsʔácil long ago I came, I arrive a long time ago\}; I have done eating, o-ho'-yo tuts utld \{ʔuňuyaxʷ ti dsuʔáx̣ I am done eating\}.

With the future particle, tuts \{tuds- < tu- (stative) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; kłuts \{tuds- < tu- (stative) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; I shall go to-morrow, da'-da-to ki- tuts okh-ho \{dádatu kʷi tudsʔúxʷəxʷ I will go tomorrow\}; I shall go to-morrow, kłuts okh-ho \{tudsʔúxʷəxʷ ... my future going (dependent phrase)\}.

(Independent nominative) - Kets \{kʷi ds- < kʷi a, an (uncertainty determiner) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; kíts \{kʷi ds- < kʷi a, an (uncertainty determiner) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; kuts \{kʷə ds- < kʷə a, an uncertainty determiner) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}; kwets \{kʷə ds- < kʷə a, an (uncertainty determiner) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)\}. These forms precede verbs or words used as such, but never become copulatives. They seem to be compounds of the demonstrative pronouns (having the force of the definite article), ki \{kʷi a, an (uncertainty determiner)\} and kw \{kʷi a, an (uncertainty determiner)\}, with at'-sa \{?cə I, me\}, ut'-sa \{?cə I, me\}, or t'-sa \{?cə I, me\}. I can’t find [it], hwe kits aid'-hwu \{xʷi? kʷi dsʔaydxʷ I don’t know\}; I don’t know, hwe’ kits a-said-hu \{xʷi? kʷi dsəʔaydxʷ I don’t know\}; where shall I hide [it]? al-chad kuts chad-zil? \{ʔal čəd kʷə dsčəd'il where shall I hide it?\}; I did not know I was

\(^{206}\)Although it is possible, Lushootseed sentence structure usually does not put the subject first.
Insects: Indeed, very, into, within, imitate, to, if, idle, lazy, ice, an icicle, that are not birds of prey or water fowl are not birds of prey or water fowl long ago; last night I said, &c., ash-tu slut-la'-hel-shot tut-hot-hots-bid. It is sometimes duplicated, if I go, ho-la'-'chid klo-okh-chid I will just go now. It may also be used accusatively after the imperative, Teach me, o-gwa'-'la-chid. In several of the above examples it will be seen that where the verb is preceded by an adverb or other part of speech directly relating to it, the pronoun is referred back to the latter.

Drunk, hwe a kwets a-sai-alt-hu kets as-hwul-ku (xwi?oxk we dsəsháydxk kwə dsəsxwélk I don’t know that I’m drunk) (the pronoun here being duplicated). (Copulative suffix) - Chid {čəd I, me}, chud {čəd I, me}, shed {čəd I, me}, shot {čəd I, me}. This is by far the most common form in which the pronoun is used. I see, sla-la-bit’-shid {ʔosláʔabod čəd I see it}; I work, o-yai’-us-chid {ʔuuyáys čəd I worked}; I return, o-ta’-shit-si chud (unknown) čəd I ______; yesterday I came here, to-datl-dot shids ot’hlet-chi twul te’ {túdatdát čəd sutáči(l) txwəl ti yesterday I came here}; last night I said, &c., ash-tu slut-la’-hel-shot tut-hot-hots-bid {ʔastustáxil čəd tušúdxudbid last night I spoke to someone}. It is sometimes duplicated, if I go, ho-la’-chid klo-okh-chid I will just go now. See also “Perhaps.”

Ignorant, ast-zat’-lab {ʔosésqåw someone is ignorant, doesn’t know, is confused}; I do not know how, ast-zat’-lab-chid {ʔosésqåw čəd I am ignorant, don’t know, am confused}; mistake, od-zat’-lab {ʔudésqåw someone was ignorant, didn’t know, was confused}. See “Mistake, to,”

Imitate, to, ot-do-so-wel (unknown).

In, into, within, dekhw {dákw inside something relatively small, inside something confining}; in, into, within, de-ukh {dákw inside something relatively small, inside something confining); in, into, within, as-dekhw {ʔosdák w it is inside a relatively small confining space}; in, into, within, us-dekhw {ʔosdák w it is inside a relatively small confining space}; in, into, within, us-derkhw {ʔosdák w it is inside a relatively small confining space}; in, into, within, us-dukhw’ {ʔosdák w it is inside a relatively small confining space}; in, into, within, hud-de’-hu {hodíw come inside (the house/building)}; in, into, within, hud-dekhw’ {hodíw come inside (the house/building)}; we are within the house, as-dukh’-chil-ki-a’-lal {ʔosdák čéť kwi ?ál'al we are inside a house}; come inside, ut-lat-li hud-dekhw’ {ʔaxo ti, hodíw you folks come into the house}; inside, o-hud-dekhw-chu {ʔuhodíw čoxw you came in the house} (imperative adverb); to put into (as water into a basin), o-dug-wus {ʔudágwəš someone put it inside of something).

Indeed, very, is-shi-de’ {ʔa ša di… < ?a to be located, to exist ša (particle) di (prefix for) opposite side, beyond}; very long ago, is-shi-de’-ha’-go {ʔa ša di hágwəšxw it was there a long a long time ago).

Indians. See “People.”

Insects: - beetles, bugs, &c. (generic), st’k[1-la-al’-kum {sákiʔeʔáqom insects, small birds that are not birds of prey or water fowl}; insects, slit-lal-kub {sákiʔálqəb insects, small birds that are not birds of prey or water fowl}; flies, hawai-o {ʔayúxwəʔ fly}; flies hai-o’-hwə
Industrious, as-baltsh {unknown}.  
Infant. See “Child.”  
Inland, the interior, up a river, kaikhw {qixw located upstream}; inland, the interior, up a river, skaikh {sôqixw inland, upriver}, kekhw {qixw located upstream}; inland, the interior, up a river, tâk {taqt landward, inland, toward the mountains}; inland, the interior, up a river, stkâ {staqt inland}. These words are often used in combination, i.e., people that live inland, as mis-kâi’-hwu {mosqixw the area upriver}; people that live inland, stk-ta’-mish {stâqtams people that live inland}.  
In shore, towards the shore (when on the water), tuk-tuk {tataqtus the face is turned away from water towards the land (plural)} (from tâk {taqt landward, inland, toward the mountains}; inland). It is also the word of command, “keep in,” “make for the shore.”  
Iron, a knife, as the iron, snowk {snuuk iron, knife}; an arrow-head of iron, no-kwêd {núukwqíd{207} iron arrow head}.  
Island, sti-chi’ {stâči? island Kinkade gives stâčé? island} (Ch) (1991: 242); island (dim.), sti’ta-chi {stîči? small island}.  
It, sas {s?as something exists}; it, sa-hwás {s?as something exists} (this at least appears to be the meaning of the words); is there anything? (any it), a-o’kwi sa-hwás {a ?u kwí s?as is there anything?}; where is it? al-châd kwi sâs? {?al čâd kwí s?as Where is it?} (see also under “He”).  
Interjections - alas! (expressive of grief or deprecation. It is the wailing cry for the dead), Ad-dí-da! {?odidá interjection of surprise} (for an example see under “Wail”); a-ha! (as in English). Denotes deprecation, remonstrance against mischief, &c.), an-a’! al-a’! {*aná ?alá interjection}; expressive of surprise, astonishment, at-shi-da! {?odidá interjection of surprise}; signifies a little surprise, coupled with pleasure or amusement (the diminutive of the last), at-chi-da’-chi-du! {?odíádída interjection of surprise}; for shame! stop that! (Denotes vexation. Used only by women.), a-sash’-i-ma! {unknown}; for shame! stop that! (Denotes vexation. Used only by men.), a-sash-e-b’ho-yo’! {unknown}; for shame you! (used in merriment), as-he’-hi-he’! as-he’-ha chu! {?osxîxî? ?osxîxî? čaxw for shame! Shame on you}; just so, very well, e’-si-uk! {unknown}; expressive of satisfaction, Es-si! he’-si! {unknown}; expressive of satisfaction, e’-si-ôb! es’-si-ôb! {?i si?ab yes honorable person, chief, boss (an expression of acknowledgement)} (from es-si {?i yes} and si-ôb {si?ab of nobility, high-class, a noble person}, chief, a term of flattery used by women towards those whom they wish to propitiate, or sometimes in mockery. As a verb, it means to flatter or coax. It is a common salutation to a person of note on approaching a lodge); an exclamation in play, as when one pulls another’s ear, e’-ya’! {unknown}; a salutation on arrival, ha-wo’! {hawá (a greeting) (Thompson 1979: 44)}; hurry! hurry up! haukh! {?a? fast, quickly}; expressive of amusement, derision, or disbelief, hi-ye’! {unknown}; for shame! het’-sil! {kîcîl shame, guilt} (uttered

{207} said núukwqíd today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

with different degrees of earnestness or anger) very well, ish'-i-ba! {hīšaba? expression of gratitude to a male, yes sir} (another word expressing satisfaction or assent); impatiently calling the attention of one not listening, or enforcing a command, is-sa'! i-sākh! {unknown}; stop that! is-sākh! ho-yukhw! {(unknown) húyexw}; what! stab! {stab what}; used in reply to is-sa’, wo’h! {wu wow}; what do you want? (or indicates that one does not hear), is-sa' {unknown};

to the same class of words belong “Good-bye” and “Thanks,” q. v. A curious form is the converting a noun into an interjection; as, oh! beaver stuk-ke'-wi-wu! {*st(ə)qixʷ ʔu! oh beaver!}, imploringly.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

J.

Jealous, as-hutl {ʔasxot someone is sick}; to be jealous, o-hut-lush {unknown}. See “Sick.”
Joint, hinge, yuk-kod {*yúqum joint or hinge something}.
Just now, da’-hu {daw just, now}; just now, dakhw {daw just, now}; I have just come, da’-hu-chid o-hlut chi {daw čod ?utče(l) I just arrived}. See da {daw just, now} under “Presently.”
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

K.

Kamas, {sʔáq̓əβ camas roots (Camassia quamash) that are processed and dried} (a bulb which forms a principal article of food (squilla esculenta). This is a “Jargon” word derived from the To-kwot {tokwát sweet (Chinook Wawa) (Johnson, 11/24/08) or Nootka, sweet, chamas {chamas sweet (Chinook Wawa) (Johnson, 11/24/08), and is in universal use throughout Oregon and Washington Territory.); to dig kamas, o-had-zut-lud {ʔuχáqəβ someone fired something up, someone fired something open}; the kamas stick for digging the root, kl-ka’-lid {ʔq̓ałí digging stick}; the cross-handle of same, suhk-ha’-kia {unknown}.

Kettle (of basket-work), si-olt {syalt cedar root water tight basket that can be used for cooking}; kettle (of tin), kaukh {kaχw̱ʔ/qaw̱x tin can, tin}; kettle (of brass, kw̱ḏs-ʔa-lα’-hu {qʷáḏɬil̓aɬdxʷ brass kettle, brass} (see “Brass”); kettle (of cast iron), i. e., stone-basket, chʔ-t’-la-holtsh {čáq̓əul̓č iron pot, stone container (lit.}); the cover, stə-kot-sid {stəq̓úcid lid, cover}; the bale of a kettle, tsuʔ-a-ta’-de {unknown}.

Kick, to, od-ʔo’-bod {ʔuʔúbod someone/something kicked someone/something}, to kick, od-zo-but {ʔuʔúbod someone/something kicked someone/something}.

Kill, hurt, wound, strike, gwul-olt {gʷəl̓áʔid kill or injure someone/something}; killed, kwo-ot-did {unknown}; how many men were killed? kwe’-ditl kwo-ot-did sto-o’-b’sh? {ʔw̱kid ʔə (unknown) stubs how many men were _____?}

The mode of killing is generally specified. See To shoot, stab, strike, &c.

Kiss, to, twul-kot-sids {dxʷłəkʷúcid kiss}; to kiss, kots-a-dits {ʔoʔkʷuícidic kiss me}.

Knee-pan, hwai-yu {unknown}; knee-pan, la-ka’-lot-sid {unknown}.

Knee, to, bil-ʔa-hab {biláłəb}; to kneel, bil-a’-lα-hab {boláləhəb kneel}.

Knife, snukw {snukw̱ iron, knife} (i. e., iron); a two-edged knife, hut-tut-taʔp’ {unknown}; point of knife, (end), se’-luks {sʔilqs tip, end of something}; edge, se’-la-huds {sʔilaχədx edge, side}; handle, kwu̱ḏ-dub-bə’-lab {kw̱ḏəʔ̵əl̓əp straight handle (as on a dipper, pan or ax) from to take, kwu̱ḏ-dud {kw̱ḏəʔ̵əl̓əp take, get, catch}); handle, chants-a-bed {unknown}; joint or hinge, yuk-kod (*yúúʷ ud joint, hinge); sheath, sno-do-kwəl’-li {snudúukʷəli sheath for a knife, place of knife (lit.)}; notched, nicked, as-totl-kwa’-had {unknown}.

Knock, to, s’hu-tet-sot-sid {səytsčiʔud a knock on the door}; to knock on the head, cha’-wa-tub {čaxʷətəb someone club someone/something}; to kill by knocking on the head, chikh-kəh’-tub {čəq̓əq̓idəb split head}.

Knot, tangle, ot-tlots {ʔuχúc something was knotted}; to knot, to net, ot-tlots-ot {ʔuχúcud someone knotted something}; to catch sea-fowl in nets, ot-tlots-l’ob {ʔuχúcəb someone knotted something}; to tie, klots-a’-l’p’ {ʔəkləlikʷ tie nets}.

Know, know how, understand, q. v., o-a-said’-hu {ʔuʔəsháydxʷ oh, someone knows}; I know [to] you, a-said-hut-shid twul dug-we {ʔəsháydxʷ ʔəd tsəeł dəgʷi I know it for you}. I have known you {always} a long time, skos təs-a-said’-tu eʃ-e a’-gwo dug-we

(unknown) tusəsháydxʷ tuʔəshágʷəxʷ dəgʷi ____ someone has known you for a long time); do you know that man? a-said-hu-chu shal ti-il stobs’h; {ʔəsháydxʷ ʔəxənəl tiʔət studs that particular man}; I know him, a-said’-hu-chid shal’ {ʔəsháydxʷ ʔəd ʔə I know him}; I don’t know, hwe’ kts a-said’-hu {xʷiʔ kʷə dəsháydxʷ I don’t know}; do you understand (to be apt, expert at, &c)? a-said’-tu-chu’? {ʔəsháydxʷ ʔəxənə I know you} (see “Understand”); truly, he is a great eater (indeed, he knows his food), totl a-said-hu kwi suttle {totʔəʔəsháydxʷ kwi sʔətəd someone truly knows food}. 

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Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

Knuckles, hwe’-kwi-bukh-hwa’-chi {x̂w̃q̃w̃əb̃əx̂w̃əč̃i? knuckles}. 
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

L.

Lake (Nisk.), tsá’-lal {cálət}; lake (Nisk.), tsá’-lutl {cálət lake (SL)}; lake (Snoh.), ha’-cho {kə́w? lake (NL/SL)}.

Lame, as-hwut-lap (*?ox*lək ap lame, break bottom (lit.)) (i. e., broken (from to break o-hwutl {?ux*sə́x a rigid object was broken)}); lame, kluk-shit {unknown}. See “Foot.”

Land, to (to come to land), kla’-lel {tá̱l il go ashore, land a boat/ canoe, dock a boat/ canoe; reach the end of when harvesting crop}. See “Shore.”

Language. See “To speak.”

Lap, the, o-lil' {qúpíl sit on lap}.

Lap, to (as a dog does water), t’l’-kaukh {tqaw? lap, lick}; (from the tongue, kla’-ap {tálap} tongue), ko {water, qwu? water, especially fresh water}).

Large, hčkw {hikw big, large}; large, as-klokkhw {?osxákw grow, growth (a plant, animal or people)}; large round, muk-kwoth-hu {məqwxʷxw made fat, made big (in the belly)}.

Lash, or lace, to (as a child in the cradle or the thwarts in a canoe), to tie, hukh-hud (kə%xad wrap string or cloth around something, wrap a package, wind something around it); I lash, huk-had-shid {?u)kə%xad ʔəd I wrapped something}; I have tied up the cat, kwad hukh-shid ta pish-pish {kwə̱d ʔəx ʔəd təpíš I took and wound it around the cat}. See “Tie.”

Late, tardy, to be, o-shob {ušub someone was late/ overdue/ missing/ disappeared}; you are late (plur.), o-shob-chi-lup {ušub čəłp you folks were late/ overdue/ missing/ disappeared}; very late at night (i. e., long ago night), ha-gwo tot-la’-hel {hágwəxw tətəxil a long time ago last night}.

Lately. See “Just now.”

Laugh, smile, o-hai’-ub {ušáyəb someone laughed/ smiled}.

Lazy, as-che’-litsh {?əssčíič someone is lazy}. See “Idle,” “Unwilling.”

Lean (not fat), as-klo’-il {?əsčúil someone/something is thin}; lean (not fat), klo’-wil {čúil thin, thin person}. See “Cold.”

Leaning, dzá’-ka-gwil {dázqʷgʷxʷil lean oneself} (from to blow down, od-zəkhw’ {uďáq someone/something fell from an upright position}).

Leave, to, a person or thing intentionally, ot-hlug-wutl {ułágʷt someone left}; to leave a person or thing intentionally, o-klug-wutl {ułágʷt someone left}; to leave anything by mistake, ul-be-yukh {unknown}.

Leaves of trees (narrow or acicular), sh’kul-chi-chit {sh’kul-chi-chil} {unknown}; leaves of trees (broad), chub-o-ba {čəbubó? conifer needles (Kuipers 2002:41) (Kinkade 1991:40)}; leaves of the maple-tree, s’choł-tla {sčúta? leaf}.

Left, to the, kul-la-li-gwut {qələlɪgʷəd left, left side, left side of body}; the left hand, ka’-let-chi {qələči? left hand}; left foot, kal-shid {qəšə́d left foot, left leg}.

Lecherous, as-i-la-kwut {*?osə́lɪgʷəd lecherous}. See “To copulate.”

Leg. There is no name for the whole limb. See “Body.”

Leggings (of skin), hats’-a-be-dək’ (*xəcabidaq skin leggings, something to cover the legs); a pair of leggings, yuł-shid {yəšə́d moccasins}; an odd legging, kluk-shid (*tsə́sdə a foot/ leg, an odd shoe/ stocking/ legging). See “Foot.”

Lend, to. See “Borrow.”

Level, suk’hw {cəkʷ straight, correct}; level country, suk’hw-dop {cəkʷdup level, level country, level ground}.

(208) tqaw? is morphologically unrelated to álap and qwu?.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ. word-definition]

Lick, to, kla’-kwal-lekw {tákʷalikʷ lick something continuatively} (from the tongue, klal-lup {tálap[209] tongue).

Lie, to, o-bud-chub {ʔubódčəb someone lied}; a liar, tus-budsh {dxʷbódč liər}; one who tells fibs or little lies, tus-be-budsh {dxʷbíbódč one who tells fibs, little lies}; it’s a lie (a hoax, “judge”), budsh {bódč lie, fib}.

Lie down, to, o-tud-zel {ʔutókʷil someone went to bed}; lie down (imp.), tud-ze-lukhw’ {tádʰiloxʷ go to bed now}; lying on the belly (used of people only), as-txgh’-ha-gwil {ʔóstákʷagwil someone is lying face down and spread eagle); lying on the back, as-kwlk {ʔokʷéq someone is lying on their back} (applicable also to things, in the sense of “right side up”).

Lift up, shúk-ud {šq̱ad lift} (shk’h {šq̱ high, up in the air}, up, above).

Light (not dark), as-lxk’ {ʔoslákʷ something is lit}; the light, lohk {lók light} (see “Day”); to light (as a candle), ho-duk-shid {kúdqsad light the end} (such as a candle).

Lightning, wok’-sum {wáqʷsom lightning}.

Like, to, as. See “So,” “Thus.”

Like, to. See “Love,” “Good.”


Lisping, as-kle’-da-l’khw’ {unknown}.

Little. See “Small.”

Lizard, shel’-shel-a-wap {šulšúlwap lizard}; salamander, p[ʃ]-kát-zutl {píqاغut/ʔípíqáiut salamander, water dog}.

Load, to. See “Gun.”

Lodge. See “House.”

Long (in dimension), hátst {haac long, tall}.

Long ago. See “Formerly.”

Look for, seek, gwut-chid {gʷéčəd look for something}; lool for, seek, o-dzél-hut {unknown}; look and presently you will find, gwut’-chid dai-chu klo-ʔd’-hwu {gʷéčəd day ʔoxʷ tuʔaydχʷ look and will find}.

Look out! Take care! (good you see), klob kát-si ləb {ʔəb kʷ(i) adeslábtxʷ look for it good} (from to see, o-la’-bit {ʔuláʔbad look/watch something}).

Looking-glass, s’hu-lal-bus {səxʷlắbig mirror, window} (from to see, o-la’-bit {ʔuláʔbed someone looked/watched something}.

Loose (as a dress), hwut-hwulb’ {unknown} (from o-hwut {ʔuxʷwáš something broke in two}, to break, q. v.); to loosen, untie, unfasten, guk-həd’ {géxəd untie something, loosen something} (from to open, o-guk’ {ʔugəq[210] open}.

Lose, to (at play), o-she’-gwi-tub {unknown}; to lose (at play), ot-sal-tub {ʔučátltub someone got the best of someone else}; I lose, ot-sul-chid {ʔučól čəd I lost} (see “Bet, to”); to lose or drop anything, o-ho’-but-sut {ʔuxʷwóbcut throw self down} (see “Drop”) I have lost {something}, o-hwul-lalt-shid {ʔuxʷwíačəd I have lost something (NL)}.

Loud, a-kek’w [. . .] kʷ(i) hikʷ ‘big’ (used as adverb); to talk loud, o-hot-hot a-kek’w {ʔuxṭuxɔd ʔo kʷ(i) hikʷ someone spoke loud}.

Love, like, to, o-hatl {ʔuxáš someone likes/wants someone/something}; I love my husband, t’s-hatl te-itl s’chest-hu {dxáš t’iʔiʔ sístxʷ I “love” my husband}; I love my wife, hatl-tuchid ts’i-itl chug-wush {dxáš t’siʔiʔ čəgʷáš I “love” my wife}; Do you like me? hatl-to’bsh-chu-hu? {ʔáxádušbš ʔoxʷʔu Do you want/like me?} See also “wish.”

[209] tákʷalikʷ and tálap are morphologically unrelated.
[210] gəxəd and gəq are morphologically unrelated.
Lover (of either sex), skuds {sqad lover [Waterman, UC Berkeley notes]}[029].
Low (not loud), takh-hals {unknown}; speak low, takh-hals kats hot-hot {unknown} kw(i)
adsuxudxud you spoke ____.
Maize, Indian corn, stul-els {unknown}. The word has some association with beads.

Mammals. See “Horse,” “Mule.” There is no general name for quadrupeds.

Buffalo, cattle, k[west {gents]; calf, so'-los {súlus elk calf (Ballard 1955)}; elk (cervus canadensis), tsuk'-w'sh {unknown}; the buck, mai'-ets {máyac meat, flesh}; kwag'-witsh {k'wágwič(e)k elk; the big dipper constellation}; doe, ch'lt-se' {unknown}; calf, so'-los {súlus elk calf (Ballard 1955)}; deer, ske'gwuts {sqig'soc deer}; buck (horned), as-gwa'-dukw {sogwáda?kw something is horned, a buck}; doe, tault'-si {táwātc'i 'doe deer' (Ballard 1955)}; fawn, tu-la' {stila deer calf, fawn, Ballard gives stila deer calf, fawn (1955)}; fawn, kai'-ik {unknown}; “big-horn” (oris montana) (Skagit), ha-le'-wuts {unknown}; mountain-goat (aploceras am.), swét'-le {sxwítay? mountain goat}; hog, po-lo'-koks {unknown}; grizzly bear, stub-tabl {stabtábal grizzly bear}; skch-klub {sčátq̣Qué? grizzly bear}; black bear, s'ch'¿-wut {sčátxwad black bear}; raccoon, blops {bolúps raccoon}; dog, q. v., ko'-bai {qwúbay? dog}, sko'-bai {sqwúbay? dog}; dog, ske'-ha {sqíhka? variety of dog sheared for fleece, pet name for a dog}; bitch, to'-witl {stawí t female of any animal (Mcleary 1886)}; large wolf, sti-kai'-yu {staqáyu? wolf}; prairie-wolf or coyote, ska'-um {sqáab coyote (Ballard 1955)}; beaver, st{kukhw {st(a)qáxw beaver}; beaver (Nisk.), sti-ka'-ho {st(a)qáxw beaver}; beaver (Skagit), stukh-hwu {staqáxw beaver (NL)}; beaver (Snoh.), skun-nitch {unknown}; muskrat, skud-dikhw {sqodič muskrat}; muskrat (it is beaver’s younger brother), skud-del {sqodič muskrat}; sea-otter, na-hrtl {nańtót sea otter (Watson 1999:65)}; land-otter (Nisk.), skotl {skáx river otter}; land-otter (Skagit), skul-kutl {unknown}; mink (Nisk.), st'mul-kén {čmólqín mink (SL)}; mink (Skagit), bes-chub {bósčad mink (NL)}; weasel (Nisk.), kle'-ch'm {t'éčam weasel}; weasel (Skagit), sha'-chum {sčáčam fisher}; skunk, skub-biyu {sčobiyú? skunk}; cougar, swau'-wa {swawa? cougar}; wild cat, pe-chub {pečáb bobcat, lynx}; domestic cat (English), pis-pís {pispič cat}; aploodontia (it is the oldest of all animals), sho'-w'tl {sáwí mountain beaver}; marmot (arctomys flaviventris), swe'-a-kwun {sqwíq'on marmot}; kamas-rat (geomys), skad'h {sqád(a) thi steward} (thief); hairy-tailed rat (neotoma), ko-dai'-yu {kadáyu?}; pine-squirrel (sciurus), skad-zu {sqodpu? squirrel}; ground-squirrel (tamias), skwátzl {sqwact chipmunk}; shrew-mole (scalops), pel-kut-chi {polqaci? mole}; mouse, kwa'-tun {kúán mouse}; mouse, skwa'-tud {skwátad mouse}; bat, pep'-a chi {páqióda? bat (Turner 1976:72)}; seal (Nisk.), as'-hu {asxw hair seal, harbor seal}; seal (sky.), sopks {súpq's hair seal, harbor seal (NL)}; porpoise, k's-si'-o {k'xésyú? porpoise}

The female of any animal, skla'-de {stáday? woman, female}; the female of any animal, tau'-titl {stawí female of any animal (Mcleary 1886)}.

Parts of animals: Horns, gwa'-dukw {gádá?kw antlers, horn}; hoofs, s'k-kol'-shid {unknown}; claws (toe-nails), kwak-kh-shud {qwíxwósod toenail, claw}; hair or fur, ta'-bid {álbid fur, body hair}; hair or fur, ta'-b'ts {álbid fur, body hair}; mane, kwus-sxl{unknown}; skin (with the hair on), skwa'-sub {sóxwásob hide, pelt}; skin (dressed) (i. e., worked), wo-ai-ib {Smith gives sweaiblw tanned hide (1940:321)}; tail, smut'-ti- sup {smósísap tail (sábísab/p Gus)}; tail of beaver or muskrat, stul-a-b'd {unknown}; bladder, sos-hwad {xws(x)wá?ad bladder}; bladder, spu-sxltch {unknown}; bladder, s'hu'-pu {unknown}; paunch, kwas-ul-sh'd {unknown}; liver, s'cha'-lob {sáclub liver}, bone, s'blau'-yu {unknown}; ribs, luk'h {sogwí rib}; sinews, tidsh {tij sinew, muscle};
Many, much, {qa many, a lot}; many, much, kəd {qa many, a lot}; many, much, kət {qa many, a lot}; many persons, kat əts-il-tel’-mu {qa ə ?ācitalmixw many people}; many things, kət es-təb’ {qa ə stab it is a lot}; you talk much, kət t’ad-sa hot-hot {qa ti} adsxu’dxud you talk a lot; not many, hwe-la-ka’ {xwi} loqá not many, not a lot; not very many, hwe’-la-ka’-ka {xwi} loqáqa not very many; many times, often, ka-hat’-la-hu {qə?atəxw a lot of times now}; seldom, hwi-la-kəd {xwi} lok’id not many (at’-la-hu 

Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]
Menstruate, to (for the first time),
melt, to (as snow),
Medicine (in the sense of physic),
Mat (of flat rushes),
Mast.
Mask
Marry, take a wife, to,

Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

{qa stáday? many women, women.}

The letter k {kw(i), an, a} appears to be the ultimate radical, not only of this, but of other words signifying quantity, abundance, and their derivatives, as, for instance, some, uk {k w(i) (determiner system), and its modifications; also of the word for denoting accretion, ek-ke {yox w kwi ...and a/an...} or ik-ki {yox w kwi ...and a/an...}, used principally in joining two numerals; ten plus one, or eleven, &c., pa'-duts ik-ki du-tcho {pádac yox w kwi dócu? eleven}; but sometimes also to reinforce ka {qa many, a lot}; as I do many things, o-ho'-yu-chid ek-ke ka’ {?uhúyud čed qa kwi qa I made a lot of something}. I am further disposed to think that ko {qwu? water, especially fresh water}, water, with all its derivatives, takes its origin in the same fundamental idea.

Marriage, take a wife, to, n’sla'-lékw {unknown} (woman, sla'-ne {stáday?}); to marry, take a wife, Obs chug-wush {absčág wsz someone has a wife}; I wish to marry, ikh-che-gwa'-sub-chid {ax wscág wsoń čed I wish to marry a woman} (from chug-wush {čág wos wife}, a wife); to take the wife of a deceased brother, ba-lot-sid-dub {bálucídoby to marry sibling in-law when link is deceased} (brother’s widow, sma'-lot-sid {smálucid surviving marriage relative after death of spouse and reciprocal}).

Marsh, swamp, s'che'-a-kwil {?esčíwil it is infected, it is dirty}; marshy, miry, as-gul'-lu'-tud {?esqélúted marshy, miry}.

Mask (used at dances, &c.), stet-kwa'-mus {slítk ámas mask}.

Mast. See “Canoe.”

Mat (of flat rushes), kot {kwu?t small cattail mat for sleeping}; mat (of round rushes), skwe'-gwut {skwík wac tule rush}; the under mat of a bed, sla'-gwid {stágu id sleeping mat} (from sla- gwuts {the inner bark of the thuja. slágu ac} inner bark of red cedar); other bark mats, ch’t-lak’ {čókáq rough mat in cedar-bark checker work (Waterman 1973:28)}; other bark mats, es-chat’ {?esčaat ‘fine mat of inner bark of cedar, from British Columbia (Waterman 1973:29)}; mat-needle, klákw'-tid {klákw tned mat needle}; scraper for smoothing mats (Nisk.), hud-da'-lu'-sid {hídalused mat creaser}; scraper for smoothing mats (Snoh.), h’da'-de-set {unknown}.

Meat, flesh (of animals and birds), be'-yets {báyc meat, flesh}; meat (of fish), tólts {talc flesh of fish}.

Measure. See “Count.”

Medicine (in the sense of physic), stul-jjukh' {struljix w medicine (Frank 1979)}; a doctor, stuljjukh ha-líkw-chid {struljixw不利 covid I am a doctor} (from hut-la'lekw {šošálík w to raise a blister by suction, bite into something (lit.)}, to suck, to raise a blister by suction), one of their usual curative processes. See “Medicinal plants.”

Melt, to (as snow), ot-zukhw’ {udax w something melted}; melt, to (as snow), dzukh-hwolts {dxax walc defrost or thaw something specific}; to become soft (as grease), o-bt' lil {ubíkl something is smashed up, crumbled, softens (Ramirez 1994-98)}; melted, as-met'-lin {?esbík it has been crumbled, smashed or squashed}; melted, as-get'-lil {?esbík it is crumbled, smashed or squashed (Ramirez 1994-98)}.

Menstruate, to (for the first time), o-bais-ho-bil {?ubáysxob someone is beginning/has begun her first menstruation}; menstruate, to (for the first time), as-bais'-hub {?esbáysxob she

[211] qa and kw are morphologically unrelated.
[212] qa and qwu? are morphologically unrelated.
[213] stágu and slágu are morphologically unrelated.
[214] struljixw and šošálík w are morphologically unrelated.
is having her first menstrual period; I, as-batl-kwo-chid {*ʔəsbátqʷuʔ čad I am menstruating, Thompson gives as-bát=qʷu-l a menstrual period (Tw) (1979:118)}, o-batl-kwo-chid {*ʔubátqʷuʔ čad I menstruated, Thompson gives as-bát=qʷu-l a menstrual period (Tw) (1979:118)}; subsequent menstruations, as-mal-ko {*ʔəsbátqʷuʔ someone menstruates, Thompson gives as-bát=qʷu-l a menstrual period (Tw) (1979:118)}. It would seem that the former word applies to a condition which has terminated; as, ka-'bil {qábayʔ teenage girl} is a girl who has not reached her period, and ho'-bil {*ʔəxubil be quiet, shut up} signifies cessation; the menstrual lodge, as-čhots {unknown} (hidden).

Merry, sat-se-kub {*cačayʔab kind of fool around/unlady like behavior} (also used as a nickname); merry, the tail of an animal (Skywhamish), as-hu-sai-kub {*ʔəsxʷčáykəb someone is fooling around, someone is unlady like in behavior}, expresses the same idea as in English waggish.

Message, kwad’h {kwə̝d̕ send, mosquito}; to send with a message, 0-kwut-sid-chud {ʔukʷácid čad I sent you}.

Metals: - iron, snokw {snúukʷ[215] iron, knife}; brass, ku-la’-lat-hu {qʷalalatxʷ copper}; tin, kaukh {kw̱xʷqaw̱xʷ tin can, tin}; gold (red), he’-kwíl {xíkʷiʔ red}; silver, dollar (white dollar), hok-ok {xíw̱qʷáʔʷ white}.

Middle (of length), it-lug-wuts {ʔáciqʷəd̕ middle}; middle (of length), ok-se’-gwus {ʔáciqʷəs middle of body, waistline}; middle (of length), o-dug-wa’-bats {ʔudágʷábac it was in the middle of something, it was halfway); middle (of width), o-da-gwitxh {ʔudágʷíč the middle of width, middle of house/room/pile of things/road); middle (of width), o-dug-witxh {ʔudágʷíč the middle of width, middle of house/room/pile of things/road); around the middle, litl-o dug-witxh {litʔʔudágʷíč by way of the middle of width, by way of the middle of house/room/pile of things/road); the middle section of a fish, so-di-gwa’-bats {ʔudigʷábac middle section of a fish, middle of a room or field, middle of some unit of measure}.

Milk (same as breast), skub-o’ {sq̱bəʔ milk, breast}.

Mind. See “Heart.”

Mine (of or belonging to me), gutl at’-sa {gʷəʔt̕ ʔaca belonging to me}.

Miss, to (a mark), o-kwutl {ʔukʷáx̕ someone missed it}; I miss, gwutl-shid {ʔu kʷəx̕ čad I missed} (equivalent to “throw away,” q. v.)

Mistake, blunder in speech, lose the way, to, od-zat’-lab {ʔudágʷəx̕əb someone did not know/was confused/ignorant}; I am mistaken, od-zat’-lab-chid {ʔudágʷəx̕əb čad I did not know/was confused/ignorant}. See “Ignorant.”

Mix, to; also to mistake one for another, o-bal-bal {ʔubálbal something is mixed; someone had mistaken one for another}; mixed, as-bal’ {ʔəsbal something is mixed, messed up, entangled, confused}.

Moccasins, yal’-shid {yálšad moccasins}.

Money. The currency of the North Pacific consisted of a species of “wampum,” known in the T’sinuk Jargon as hai’-kwa {háykʰwa dentalium (Chinook Wawa) (Udderliner 2008)}, made of strings of dentalium-shells a fathom in length, or as much as would reach from tip of the fingers of one hand to those of the other. Shells (of all sizes), net’-chu {*náčuʔ[216] one (fathom of dentalium)}; shells of standard size, or less than forty to the fathom, hotl {huʔkʰ large dentalium (Waterman 1973:78)}; shells of smaller sizes, so-

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[215] said sdúukʷ today.
[216] said dəčuʔ today.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

lkxh {š?úlaX dentalium}; shells of smaller sizes, so-lukh {š?úlaX dentalium}; coined money (Eng.), da’-da (*tale money from English dollar).

Moon, slo-kwalm {stukwálm moon}; new moon, sket {sqi bird new moon, something that is hung}; new moon, o-ket’ {sqi it was a new moon, something was hung}; new moon, wa-ket’-a-hub {unknown}; new moon, es-ket’-a-hu {osqi new moon now, it is hanging now}; full moon, te-de-hap {unknown}; full moon, ska-ka-lak’-ho {sqaqálaakw full moon, ‘something round’, ‘something in a circle’}; waxing moon, tsa {cex/cecp}, tuts-a’-lus-ho {cuxtálausuXw still waning}; dark of the moon (gone out, extinguished), es-tukh-a-hu {ospol/osecpw dark of the moon, waning of the moon, something is worn out, something is faded, it is worn out, it (the fire) is worn out}. The signification of the other words was not explained. See “Mythology.”

Morning, klop {tup early morning}. See “Sunrise.”

Mortar (of stone, for pounding seeds, a metate), ke-potl {unknown}.

Mother. See “Relationships.”

Mount, to (as a horse), o-ke’-la-gwil {uqilgal il someone got in/on canoe/vehicle, someone mounted a horse}; I mount my horse, kai-la-gwil-shid hwul sta’i-ke’-yu {yuqilgal il jed txwal toqiw I mounted the horse}.

Mountain, swa’-tatsch {skwátatc mountain}; mountain, spo-kwub {spukwob pile, knoll}; mountain, sma-del {smádlil hill}; a snow peak, skels {unknown}; a hill, klup {kéb foot of mountain, downside, Kinkade gives kép...-s foot of mountain, downside (Ch) (1991,75)}; to ascend, o kwa’-tatsch {ukwátatc someone ascended (a mountain, stairs, ladder, etc. ...}).

Mouth, kód’ hu {qodwx mouth}; to open the mouth, o-ka’-had {ukáad someone opened their mouth}; to shut the mouth, o-kub-bo’-sub {unknown}; with the mouth pursed up, as-to-bat-dutl {oschoeda tdot someone’s lips are pursed, Daniels gives úbad making suck noise with lips pursed}; open-lipped, as-kød-as {oskáadas his/her/its mouth is upon (dependant phrase)}; the mouth of a river, e’-lot-sid {ilucid mouth of river}. This word offers some curious speculations; as-kød-as {oskáadas his/her/its mouth is open (dependant phrase)}, as shown, means open-lipped, showing the teeth, a term applicable to the kamis rat (geomys), skod’h {unknown}; the hairy-tailed rat (neotoma), and the pine-squirrel (sciurus), skod-zu {squoďu squirrel}. All these, and especially the first two, are notorious thieves, ska’-da {sqáda thief}. It would therefore seem at least probable that the animals took their names from their peculiar conformation, and their habits suggested the name which has thus obtained for thief. Further, the practice of courtship among young Indians is for the lover to lie with his sweet-heart, skuds {sqad lover (Waterman, UC Berkerly notes) osuj}; fornicate by stealth, o-kød-dab {uqáddab someone fornicated}; fornicate by stealth, o-kud-dub {uqáddab someone fornicated}; to court or make love to, wo-kud-kub-ukh {uqáddaboxw someone is fornicating now}; a strumpet, to-skud-dub {txwosqáddab strumpet, prostitute}; a bastard or child without recognized father, de-bel skud-dub {unknown}. Finally, the same root is found in sodomy, skod-za-lekw’ {unknown}; French bougre, skud-za-labt’-hu {sqodpalatxw bordello, house of prostitution, sex house (lit.)}.

Move (to make room), dzukh-tzut {dňoxcut move self}; to move from place to place, gwtswgwtsw {gwieqit move residence}.

Much. See “Many.”

[217] stukwáb today.

[218] káad open mouth, sqoďu squirrel, sqáda thief, and qoď(ob) fornicate are all morphologically untreated.
Muddy, wet, as-lukw {?ostóqw something is wet}; muddy, wet, as-luk-wa-duc {?ostóqw widup it’s muddy}; to become muddy, tu-tekw’-o-obil {dxw’líq’wabal turbid}; to become muddy, tu-te’-o-obil {dxw’líq’wabal turbid}; to become muddy, ot-hu-pud-duc {?uxw’pádá it became muddy}.

Mule, hekw-gwil-de’ {higw’alídi? mule, big ears (lit.}); big ears, hekw kwil-la di {hikw q’aládi? big ears}.

*Mythological characters.* There is some confusion as to the identity and offices of the principal personages recognized by the different tribes, though the system is substantially the same with all. The most important among the Niskwallies is Slo’kwálhm {stukwálm(219) moon}, the Moon, who, in conformity with their ideas and habits, is the elder brother and superior of Klo’-kwatl {túk’wát sun}, the Sun, both having been born of a woman without the intervention of a father. The relation to these of Dokwibatl {dúk’wibat(220) Transformer, Changer}, the Skagit and Skywhamish deity (so to speak) is uncertain. By some he was represented to me as the chief of all, holding the same rank with the Ika’nam {unknown} of the T’sinuks, Amotek {unknown} of the Flatheads, and Time’hu {unknown} of the Spokans. By others he was confounded with Huwn-ne’ {xwóni(221) Changer, Transformer}. Slo’kwálhm {stukwálm Changer, Transformer} is the Spa-ka’-ni {spuwení sun, moon} of the Flatheads, except that they, like some other tribes, thought the sun and moon to be the same, or at least gave them the same name. Huwn-ne’ {xwóni Changer, Transformer, KinKade gives xwóni The Trickster (Ch) (1991:167)}, Huwn-né’ {xwóni Changer, Transformer (Kinkade 1999: 167)}, Huwn-ne’ {xwóni Changer, Transformer (Kinkade 1999: 167)}, or Hod-de’ {xwódi Changer, Transformer (Kinkade 1999: 167)} is probably the same as the I-tal’-i-pas {unknown} of the T’sinuk, the Sp’l’-yai {spolyay coyote} of the Klikatats and Sinch-lep {unknown} of the Flatheads (prairie wolf), and as the Smi’-an {unknown} (badger) of the Spokanes; the western representative of Mauabozho, the Great White Hare of the Algonkins. From their relations with the tribes beyond the Cascade Mountains, the name of Spilyai {spolyay coyote} is as familiar to the Niskwallies and Smian {unknown}, to the Skagits and Sywhamish, as their own names for that character, and even more generally used. The name of Hod-de {xwódi Changer, Transformer (Kinkade 1999: 167)} is...

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(219) Said stukwálb today. See footnote 86.
(220) see footnote 62
(221) said xadi? today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

167) or Hun-ne’ {ıtshoni Changer, Transformer (Kinkade 1999: 167)} is very probably derived from hod {hud} fire, burn, fire, which, according to some accounts, he introduced. It is not a name for the animals mentioned, as the others are. Skotam {sqwútam} disease, sickness was a female whose house was in the west, and who created pestilence and especially the small-pox. She ranked next in power to Hwun-ne’ {ıtshoni Changer, Transformer (Kinkade 1999: 167)}, by whom she was destroyed. The various demons who peopled the primeval world are called S’hui-ám {sítshám} traditional story (SL) (Nisk.), Si-a-ye-hob {syayshub} traditional story (NL) (Skagit). The Niskwalli name appears to have the same origin as si-áb {sítsháb} of nobility, high-class, an honorable person, or si-ám {sítshám} of nobility, high-class, an honorable person, chief. They corresponded to the T’sinuk, elip tilikum {unknown}, or “first people,” i. e., preceding mankind. Among them are Shwoi-okw {sxtayúk} snake, basket ogress (the snail), the Tat-at-hle’a {unknown} of the Klikatats, a gigantic ogress; M’s-jug-wa {ma}sdtág*wá? those of monsters or Zug-wa {dátág*wá? monster}, frights or monsters; the Kwák-wa-stai-miokh {qw(a)qw(a)stáymix} dwarf(s), a race of pigmies skilled in fishing; Ke-lo’-sumsh {unknown} or ke-lo’-sám-ish {unknown}, giant hunters of the mountains, and numerous others. Ti-yotl-ma {tiyútmak type of spiritual power} is the spirit who presides over good fortune or luck of any kind (Skel-lal-itd {sqalalitut dream, vision, spirit power}). Tse’-at-ko {czyátkwu? stick Indian, a type of dág*wá?} are a race supposed still to exist, haunting fishing-grounds and carrying off salmon and young girls at night.²²⁷

²²² ɨhó’t and ɨdí’/ɨhó’t are the same character Transformer or Changer. This being had the power to change all things into what they are today. When done, this being went to the sky to become the moon, while the younger sibling became the sun (Hilbert 1995).
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

N.

Nails (of fingers and toes), ksok-tal'-k’et'-chi {unknown}; nails (of fingers and toes), ko-kwa’-chi (q̡w̡os̡x̡q̡ač̡i?/q̡w̡ox̡q̡ač̡i? finger nails).

Nails (for boards), tsaus-tud {částad a nail}. See “Hammer.”

Naked, as-la’-gwit-sa {ʔostágwíča? someone is naked}.

Name, s’dá {sda’? name}, s’dás {sda’?s his/her/its name}; what is your Name? gwat kwats’da’? {g̡w̡at k̡w̡(i) addá? what is your name?}; what is his name? gwat kwí s’das? {g̡w̡at k̡w̡i sda’?s what is his/her name?}; to name, to give a name, o-da’-at-sid {ʔudá?acid you were named}.

Navel, blal’-gwa {bḷálgwọ? navel}.

Near, ch’icht {čícht kind of close/near}; come near (imp. adv.), chicht-chu {čícht čakw you are getting close/near}; nearly (i.e., not far [from]), hwe’-la-lil {xwi? lelíl not far}.

Neck, the, kai-ukh’-kwa (q̡y̡uq̡w̡ throat); the neck, as-jadsh (*s̡j̡áč̡ neck, place for a necklace); throat, skap-sub {cq̡áps̡b neck}; necklace, jad-shib {jáď̡ob/sjáď̡ob necklace, wear a necklace}.

Needle, pots’-det {p̡áctad needle}; needle, pad-sted {p̡áctad needle}; needle, to-ta’-la’-pud {unknown}; mat-needle, klakw-tid {x̡ák̡w̡t̡ad mat needle}; to sew, o-pat-sted {ʔup̡áč̡od someone sewed it}; thread, q. v., sukh-pots {s̡ox̡w̡p̡áč thread} (for the needle).

Neigh, to, o-ad-ze’-uk-ul {unknown}; to neigh, o-tse’-a kud {unknown}.

Net. See “Catch,” “Fishing,” “Knot.”

Never, heď̡-du-yi {unknown}; never, hwe-put-hed {xwi? po(đ̡)táb never}.

New, klat {tav̡v̡ new, fresh}; new, klo’-wut {tav̡v̡ new, fresh}.

Night, klo̡x̡h {ť̡ax̡ night, dark, darkness}; night, sklak̡h {stáx̡ night}; night, slak̡h-hel {ståx̡il evening, becoming dark}; night, sklak̡h-hel {ståx̡il evening, becoming dark}; dark, sklak̡h {ståx̡ night}; evening, slat-la’-he {slatståx̡i(ł) evening, becoming dark}; midnight, as-dat {-ʔọt̡dat (lexical suffix for 24-hour period); midnight, is-dat {-őt̡ (infix) + -dat day, 24-hour period}; at night, ul ki sit-slok̡h’-hel {ʔal k̡w̡i sstáx̡iļ on this night, tonight}; last night, to-tlo̡k̡h’ {t̡ut̡áx̡ last night}; last night at midnight, is-tut-lók’-ish-dat’ (*s̡ostur̡tá̡x̡̡̡t̡d̡at last night}; to-night, a’-ti-slok̡h’-hel {ʔal ti táx̡il on this night, tonight}]; to-marrow night, da-da-to ot slok̡h’-hel {dádátu ṣ̡o to stáx̡iļ tomorrow night}; very late at night (long since night), ha’-gwo tut-la’-hel {hág̡wọx̡x̡ tuť̡áx̡il last late night}.

See under “Day” for relations of light and dark.

No, not, hwe’ {xwi? no, not, nothing}. COMPOUNDS: nothing (from it), kwi {kwi a, an}, and a thing, stab {stab what, thing}, hwe-kwi-stab {xwi? k̡w̡i stab nothing}; no one, nobody (from who, gwot {g̡w̡at who}), hwe’-kwi-gwot {xwi? k̡w̡i g̡w̡at nobody}; no one, nobody (from who, gwot {g̡w̡at who}), hwe’-kwi-kwád {xwi? k̡w̡i g̡w̡at nobody}; nowhere (from where, chōd {čad where}), hwe’-la-chōd {xwi? loč̡ád nowhere}; almost, not far (from), hwe’-la-lil {xwi? lelíl not far}; soon (from far, lil {lil far}), hwe’-ala-lelsh {xwi?q̡ox̡ lel̡íš it is not put far}; not long until (from by and by, hók̡w {hák̡w ago})), hwe-la-hókw {xwi? lohá?k̡w not long ago}; not many, hwe-la-ka’ {xwi? loqá not many, not a lot}; not often (from many, ka {qa many, a lot}), hwe-lo-kad {xwi? lek̡wid not many}; nothing (from that, ta (particle)), hwe’-ta’ {xwi? ta nothing}; not so (from so, as-is-ta {ʔos̡ʔist̡a? it is like that}), hwe-as-is-ta’ {xwi? os̡ʔist̡a? not like that, not so}.

Noon, ta-gwut {t̡aq̡w̡t place on top of something high, noon}; noon, ta’-kwut {ť̡aq̡w̡t place on top of something high, noon}; noon, ta’-ta-gwut {ť̡aq̡w̡t noon time}.

North. See “Wind.”
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Nose, muk-s’n (máqson[228] nose); nose, muk’-shid (máqso’d nose); the holes for the nose-ornament (from a hole, as-lo’ {?aslú? hole (in something but not through)}), as-hwulo-\-uks {**osx\-lú?qs holes for the nose ornament}; hook-nosed, as-hu-cha’tus {unknown}; long-nosed, hods-kus {háacqs long nose}; pug-nosed, as-kotks {unknown}; flat-nosed, as-hu-pelks {?osx\-pílsqs someone/something has a flat nose}; nostrils (from a hole, as-lo’ {?aslú? hole (in something but not through)}), as-lo’-lo {?aslú?lu? nostrils, holes}; to wipe the nose, duk-e-k’k-sud {dx\-wíq\-qsáw wipe someone’s nose}; you wear the nose-ornament, as-hu-shelts-k’s-chukh {**osx\-šílcqs čéxw you are wearing the nose ornament, you have something sheaved through the nose}.

Notched, dented, as-tutl-kwa’-had {unknown}.

Nothing, for nothing (in the sense of without purpose, from mere curiosity, gratuitously), also worthless, pat-latl {páxax be of no value, be of no importance; does not matter; worthless; junk, trash; riffraff, no-count}; it is nothing to me, pat-latl al ut-sa {páxax tx\-wíl ?oča it does not matter to me}; I was merely laughing, pat-latl o-hai’-ub {páxax ?ušáyeb someone was laughing inappropriately}; you come early (i. e., unnecessarily so), a’l-chil pat-latl-chil {útšèil páxaxil someone arrived when it was not important}; I came for nothing, from mere curiosity, or out of idleness Pat-latl-chid -la-haists-ta {páxax čed (unknown)} (The word has apparently itself a root in to come, at-la {?šâxxw come now}[229], and is often associated with la-haists-ta {unknown}, la-hest {unknown}, understood to signify to come to or go without purpose. See “Good-bye.”); that horse is not a bad one, hal sti-a-ke’-yu hwe’ la pat-latl {?al stóqiw xwi? ọtáxax that horse is not bad}.

Now, a-te’-etl {?al tí?ít now}.

Numerals. The cardinal numbers in this as in many other languages not confined to America are modified according to the objects to be counted. So far as yet notice, however, the distinction in the Niskwally is confined to two classes, which may be termed simple cardinals and cardinals of value. In certain other languages, it is carried to a remarkable extent, indicating not merely the ideas styled by some writers noble of ignoble, animate and inanimate, but those of length, form, and such conditions of existence. The subject has been noticed in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, No. 160, App. B. It is unfortunate that the inquiry in the present case was not pushed when the materials for this work were collected, as it remains uncertain whether other objects than money are included in the second form, or whether other forms exist. Father Mengarini, in his Grammar of the Selish (shea’s Linguistics, No. II), says of the numbers, “They are duplex, one set relating to things, the other to persons,” and gives the digits accordingly. It is therefore probable that, as the two languages are of one stock, the same number exists here, but it is noticeable that the set relating to persons given by him corresponds to that used by the Niskwallies for money, whereas in the Niskwalli the simple cardinal seems to be applied to men. It is a remarkable circumstance that the adjective sign as {?os- stative prefix} is often prefixed to these numbers, showing an instinctive, although doubtless an unconscious, idea of their place among the parts of speech.

The system of enumeration was evidently quinary, and has gradually assumed a more decimal form, the tendency to contraction and changes from other causes obliterating the derivations of the second from the first five digits. The original root in

[228] said báqso’d today
[229] páxax and ?šâxxw are morphologically unrelated.
the name of *finger*, s’ha-lat-chi *{unknown}*; still remains in the words of *six*, *eight*, *twenty*, and the succeeding tens. The digits are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple cardinals.</th>
<th>Cardinals of value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, as-dut'-cho <em>{osdàču?</em> <em>it</em> dut'-cho <em>{dáču</em> one},</td>
<td>che-elts <em>(dáču</em> {ilc one dollar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is one},</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, as-sa'-le <em>{ao(s)sálí?</em> <em>it is</em> sa'-lew <em>{sálí</em> two},</td>
<td>sla-elts <em>(sálí</em> {ilc two dollars}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two},</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, as-klékhw <em>{óstíxw</em> <em>it is</em> klékhw <em>{tíxw</em> three},</td>
<td>kle-hweltls <em>(tíxw</em> {ilc three dollars}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three},</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, as-bos <em>{osbúus is</em> four}, bos <em>{búus</em> four},</td>
<td>bots-elts <em>(búús</em> {ilc four dollars}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa'-duts <em>(pádac ten (SL))</em> (Skagit, o'-pun <em>{úlum</em> ten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NL))},</td>
<td>(NL)).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intermediate numbers follow in this wise: 11, pa'-duts ik-ki dut'-cho *(pádac yoxw kwi dáču* eleven); 12, pa'-duts ik-ki sa'-le *(pádac yoxw kwi sálí* twelve); 20, sa'-la-chi *(sálí*ači* twenty); 30 kle-hwut-chi *(síxwači* thirty); 40, *s'mos-at-chi *(smúusači*{230} forty); 50, se-la'-chi-sa-chi *(cólačači*{230} fifty); 60, se-la'-chi a'-chi *(dáláči*ači* sixty); 70, e-sok-sa'-chi *(cúkwači* seventy); 80, *s't-ka-chi-a chi *(stóqáči*ači* eighty); 90, *hwal-a-chi *(sálači* ninety); 100, sum-kwa-chi *(smačwáči*{231} hundred).

The following were obtained as applicable to counting men, but the prefix tu *(dxw*-/*txw*- *{persasive}*) is certainly not always preserved, and does not belong to this sort of classification. See under “Past sign.” It requires farther examination to decide upon the radical character of the termination: 1 man, tu-dad-cho {*dxw*dáču* one person, one fathom}; 2 men, tu-sa'-le {*dxw*sálí* two people}; 3 men, tut’-le’-hwal-li {*dxw*tíxwali three people}; 4 men, tu-bos-al-li {*dxw*búusali* four people}.

It does not appear that measures are counted as moneys, e. g., *to measure*, hai-kwa *(háyk* {wa money} (Chinook Wawa) (Underriner 2008)), or beads, *by the fathom*, tu-ko’-kwid *(unknown)*. 1 *fathom*, t’hu-dad-cho {*dxw*dáču* one person, one fathom}; 5 *fathoms*, n’cha’-lak-hid *(unknown)*; 10 *fathoms* (two hands), sa’-le-al-a-kid *(unknown)*; 10 *fathoms*, tu-sp-pe-pa-dats *(dxw*spidádac kind of ten). To measure by the yard, kwi-dt’atl *(kit’at how many fathoms?)*; 30 yards, sle-hwut-chi stuk-wub

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{230} said sbúusači? today
{231} said sbóči? today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

{stixwači? stákwel thirty yards}; 40 yards, bos-at-chi stuk-wub {búusači? stákwel forty yards}.

In the following, it would seem that while days are not counted with moneys, months are. The instances are, however, too few to generalize upon: Three days from this, tu-sle'hwatl-dat {titixwọđat three days ago}; four days from this, bos-atl-dat {búusańđat four days, Thursday}; five days from this, tslets-atl-dat {cőlákɔńđat five days, Friday}; three months, kle-hwëlts slo-kwalm {títixwəlc stůkáälm three months, three moons}.

Numeral adverbs: Once, n'cha'-hokh {něčáat one time, once}; twice, tsa-bab'-a-hu {ćebaboxw twice}; three times, kle-hwɔt'-la-hu {títixwəłoxw three times}; four times, můs-at'-la-hu {múusatoxw(232) four times}; five times, tsłat-sat'-la-hu {cőlákɔtəoxw five times}; six times, dzłat-chi-at'-la-hu {ćełáčiʔațoxw six times}; seven times, tsok-sat'-la-hu {ćełákɔtəoxw seven times}; eight times, t'ka-chi-at'-la-hu {ćeqáčiʔațoxw eight times}; nine times, hwul-at'-la-hu {ćełáwəłoxw nine times}; ten times, pa-dats-at'-la-hu {pádlakɔtəoxw ten times}.

(232) said búusałoxw today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

O.

Oar, hek-hoht {hikʷ xʷubt oar, big paddle} (big paddle).
Of, belonging to, getl {gʷɔ́t belong to}; of, belonging to, gutl {gʷət belong to}; of, belonging to, gwutl {gʷət belong to}; the possessive particle: Melkéd’s horse, getl Mel-kéd sti-a-ke'-yu {gʷət məlqíd staqʷíw məlqíd’s horse}; Indian potatoes, gutl ats-il-tel'-mu spe'-o-kots {gʷət ?áciťalmixʷ(233) spiqʷule Native potatoes}; that is not mine, hwe-la' gutl at-sa {xʷi? lagʷət óce that’s not mine}; cow’s milk, gwutl kwí st kab-o’ {gʷət qʷist sqábu? cow’s milk}.
Off, be off, away with you, go on, go away; in front; off, be off, away with you, go on (imp. adv.), he'-wil chu he'-wil {hiwil čsxʷ. hiwil. you go ahead, precede; you go on, go away; you go in front}. See “Continue.”
Off-shore, keep off. See “Shore.”
Often (many times being understood), ka {qa many, a lot}; often (many times being understood), kads {qa many, a lot}; I have often been to Olympia, kads tels-oxh tód-teť-CHAS {qa ti dș?uxʷ txʷal stósás I have often gone to Olympia}; many times, ka-hat'-la-hu {qáʔatxʷ many times}.
Old (of men), lo'-ltul {lúluʔ very old person, very old}; old (of animals), tu-soá {tushaʔkʷ a long time ago} (abbr. of tus-a' go {tushagʷexʷ a long time ago}); old (of things, as clothing, worn), as-hwokh-w’t {ʔesxʷʔexʷtxʷ something is worn out (Jerry 1985²)}; old (of things, as clothing, worn), shuhtí {sxʷʔexʷtxʷ something that is worn out (Jerry 1985²)} (See “Worn out.”); of old, old times, tus-ago {tushagʷexʷ long time of go}. See “Formerly.”
On, upon (in the sense of above), shi-shuk’h {síšaq a little above}; on, upon (in the sense of above), shi-ka'-butis {səqábac on top of, upon}; on, upon (as to position), ul {ʔal on, at, in (for space or time)}; on, upon (as to position), al {ʔal on, at, in (for space or time)}; on the mountain, ul shi skwa'-tashi {ʔal so skʷátač on the mountain}; on one side, kle-beds {tsqbin one side} (See “Side.”); on, upon (as to time), al {ʔal on, at, in (for space or time)}; on the third day, al sče-hwotl-dat {ʔal stíxʷətdat on the third day/Wednesday}. See “On foot,” “On horseback.”
One. See “Numerals.”
One’s self, shitl {čət make}; to amuse one’s self, shitl-ha’-had {unknown}; to make up one’s mind, shitl ha-chub {čəttxóčab law, order, edict, proclamation; what one has made up his mind to do}.
Once (one time), n’cha'-hokh {nəčáʔat one time, once}. Once on a time, see “Formerly.”
Only, but, except, dai {daʔ only, uniquely, very, really, especially, completely; certainly, indeed}; only, but, except, dai-ai' {daʔyaʔ alone}; only, but, except, di-e' {daʔ only, uniquely, very, really, especially, completely; certainly, indeed}; no one knows but I, hwe'-kwi gwat a said-hu dai-ai et'-sa {xʷi? kʷi gʷət ?ásháydxʷ dáʔday óce no one knows but I}. There seems to be no connection of ideas between this and presently dai {daʔ only, uniquely, very, really, especially, completely; certainly, indeed}.
Open, to, o-guk {uḡáʔ someone opened something}; to open, guk-kot'-sid-dub {gəqúcidob open the door}; to open (imp.), guk-shíids {gəqšid open for someone}; open (adj.), as-guk {uəgáʔ something is open}; open (adj.), us-guk {uəgáʔ something is open}; to clear up (as the weather), o-guk-kub {uḡáʔəb it was opened}; daylight, s’guk-kil {sgáqil

(233) said ?áciťalbixʷ today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

*daylight*; sunshiny, bright, as-guk-kel {ʔəsgq̥il it is bright/sunny}; to untie, unstring (as a bow), loosen as a dress, gukh-hêd {gá̂xed loosen it, untie it}. See under “Mouth.”

Opinion. See “Heart.”

Order, command, o-dâb {unknown}; order, command, ot-hu-de'-kwid {ʔuxwdígwid someone gave advice}.

Other. See “Different.”

Out, outdoors, outside, shal-bêkhw {šálbixʷ outside (but near) the house}; out, outdoors, outside, shal-be'-ukh {šálbixʷ outside (but near) the house}; go out, he'-wil tu shal-bêkhw {híwil dxʷšálbixʷ go outside}; to go out, o-shêd-zul {ʔušóde'el someone/something went outside (from the house)}.

Outlet of a river, e'-lot-side {ʔilucid mouth of river}.

Overflow, to, o-jôts' {ʔuʃáć the river raised, the river flooded}. 

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Paddle, hoht {fuxúbt paddle (n.)}; oar, hek hoht {hik wáxúbt oar, big paddle (lit.)} (big, hekw {hik w big, large}); the ash (paddle-wood), hob-ti {fuxúbtí(l) ash (tree)}; ventral and side fins of fish, ho-hobt-ti-kotl {unknown}.

Pant, panting, us-ge kwakhl {unknown}; pant, panting (by onoma), sop sop {súpsúp pant}.

Pantaloons, ye-lam-tsen {yálámëan pants}; pantaloons, yel-la’-bit-shed {*yolábídśäd pantaloons of skin or cloth}.

Paper, writing, q. v. (figured or spotted, see “Embroider”).

Part of anything, il-hwult {gítxúwax a larger broke off section of something}, from to break or separate, o-hwult {fuxúwax something broke in two}.

Past sign, t’ {tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past)}; past sign, to {tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past)}; past sign, tu {tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past)}.

The idea of past, whether in connection with the verb, adverb, or other words, is conveyed by this prefix, which, however, when combined with pronouns, undergoes various modifications, such as tuts {tuds- < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)}, stuts {tuds- < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)}, &c.

To work, o-yai-us {guyáyus someone worked}; he worked, tu-yai-us {tuyáyus some use to worked, someone worked (and the work is definitely complete)}; to see, o la’-bit {ulá?bod someone saw it}; I saw, ta’-sla-la-bit-shid {t(ua)slá?bod čød I have been seeing it}; to go, o-okh {tuxw someone went}; I went, stuts o-os {...tudsu?uxw ... I did go (in the past)}; last night, to-tlakh {tutáx last night}; last night, ash-tut-lakh {ostutáx last night}; yesterday, to-dxtl-dat {tudə¢dát yesterday}; of old, old, tus-a’-go {tushágw ox a long time ago}; of old, old, tu-sak {tushá?k w a long time ago}.

In some cases, the past sign is idiomatically transferred from the governing verb to a succeeding one; as, I have done eating, o-ho’-yo tits-utld {uhúyox w ti ds?éted my food is finished}.

Tu {dx- (pervasive prefix)} also appears as a prefix to certain nouns; as, a liar, tus-budsh, {dxwsbodč liar}; a strumpet, tus-kad-dub {dxwsqádeg strumpet, prostitute}; a thief, tus-ka’-da {dxwsqáda thief}; goods, tut-stab {dxwstáb goods, things}; one [man], to-dad-cho {dxwsdču? one person}; three [men], tus’-le’-hwól-li {*dxwfíxwát(l) three times}; but its meaning in this connection is not explained.

People (hominæ), at’-sil-tel’-mu {ácíftamilx w} First People, Native American, people; people (hominæ), at’-sil-tel’-bu {ácíftalbix w} First People, Native American, people, i. e., Indians. The word is used in the plural as regards persons, but there is also a plural form, at’s-ets-il-‘l’-mu {ácíftalmíx w} First People, Native American, people (plural).

The word people, in the sense of a class, or as a race or tribe, is conveyed by the suffix mish {-ams} (lexical suffix for people, people of), variously modified into m’sh {-ams} (lexical suffix for people, people of), bish {-abś (lexical suffix for)}.

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(234) tu- and dx- are morphologically unrelated.

(235) said *ácìftalbix w today

(236) said *ácìftalbix w today

(237) said -abś today

(238) said -abś today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ. word-definition]

people, people of), or bsh {-abš (lexical suffix for) people, people of). Examples: people living on the sea-shore, Swul-chābsh {sḵʷáčabš people of the saltwater (name used for people that lived on the saltwater versus the lakes and rivers)}, from the sea, hwlutsh {xʷəč saltwater, Puget Sound}; people living inland, Stak-ča-mish {stáqtams people that live inland}, from inland, tāk {laqč inland} or stāk {stāqč inland}; people living inland (commonly written Skywamish), skāi-hwa’-mish {sqixʷabš upriver people}, from inland, skaikh {sqixʷ inland, upriver}; river-people (usually spelled Stiligwamish), Stō-luk-hwa-mish {stūlagʷabš river people (name used for those living on rivers versus the saltwater or lakes), Stillaguamish}, from a river, sto’-lukw {stūlakʷ river}. These last are names of tribes living back from Puget Sound: people living by hunting, Sa’-mish {unknown} from a hunter (Skagit), Sa’-me-na {unknown} an appellation given with some variation to bands in different localities; people living by hunting, Sa-ba’-bish {unknown}, from a hunter (Nisk.), so-ob-de {s?úbdí? big game hunter} an appellation given with some variation to bands in different localities. It is apparently also the meaning of the Niskwalli name for the Klikatats and Yakamas, Swa’-dabsh {swádéš people living east of the Cascade mountains}. The termination belongs to a very considerable number of other tribes, the signification of whose names cannot be traced, or are merely local. This is the case with the Niskwallies, skwá’-li-a’-mish {sqwáliʔamš Nisqually People, People of Nisqually}, Dwá’-mish {xʷdwámš Duwamish People}, No-so’-lupsh {Word is unrecognized today.}, Sko-pa’-mish {sqwúpamš Green River People}, &c. Ki-lo’-sumsh {unknown} or Ki-lo’-sa-mish {unknown} is the name of one of the demon races. The particle mis {-amš (lexical suffix for) people, people of} or m’s {-amš (lexical suffix for) people, people of}, occasionally prefixed to proper names, may be only another form of the above, as in the name of a tribe on the Skagit (Skajit) River, Mis-kái’-hwu {mosqixʷ the area upriver}; certain monsters, M’s-jug-wa {mosdq̌gʷəʔ has monsters} Another prefix often occurring in the names of tribes, the derivation and significance of which I failed to obtain, is nu {nxʷl. (perservative). nxʷl. (lexical prefix for) to, towards} {nu}, nos {nxʷ- + s- (prefix sequence for) profession, proclivity, occupation}, as in Klallam, Nus-in-yaum {nxʷxájom Klallam (Klallam website)}, Nook-sahk, Nuk-saʔ {nxʷsəæk Nooksack}, &c. Nus-kop {unknown}, &c., No-so’-lupsh {unknown}, Lummi, Nukhlū-mi {nxʷɬəmʔ Lummi}. See “Places,” “Mankind.”

Perhaps, h̑ed-la {unknown}; perhaps, a-h̑ed la {unknown} (implying doubt or disbelief); “it may be,” ho’-la {xʷúʔela maybe, must be so}; “it may be,” ho o’-la {xʷúʔela maybe, must be so}; “it may be,” ho’-lus, ho-lukht {*…xʷúłós ?uʔelaʔə̓x̱… he/she/it is just coming (dependent phrase)}; perhaps he is coming, ho-lus ku-da’ o-klutch-il-ukhw {*…xʷúłós kʷə daʔ? tuʔčiličxʷ…just when he/she/it might arrive (dependent phrase)}; perhaps I will go, ho-lukht klo-okh {xʷúʔela tuʔúxʷ maybe he/she will go}. see “If.”

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(239) said stāqtams today
(240) said sqwáliʔabš today
(241) said xʷdwámš today
(242) said sqwúpabš today
(243) said bsqixʷ today
(244) said bsdq̌gʷəʔ today
(245) -abš and bas- are morphologically unrelated.
(246) said dxʷ- today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Petticoat (the fringed dress originally worn by women), s’chad-zub {sčád’ob skirt, cedar bark skirt}; petticoat (the fringed dress originally worn by women), kle’tl-pikw {*šiš(a)pikʷ undershirt, petticoat}; petticoat (the fringed dress originally worn by women), yel-a-wakh {ṭyalawaq petticoat}. This last word is probably a corruption of, or adopted from, the T’sinuk word cedar-bark, kal-a-kwa’-ti {k̓alakʷatí cedar bark (Chinook Wawa) (Johnson, Zenk 2009:164.)}, from which the petticoat was generally made, and which gave it its name in that language as well as in the “Jargon.”

Pick, to (feathers), twásh-tub {t(ə)xʷúłčəb pick feathers}; I pick (a bird), twásh-chid {txəkʷəd roasting sticks for cooking salmon on open fire); to pick up with tongs or sticks, as a coal, huk-ked {xákʷəd roasting sticks for cooking salmon on open fire}. See “Gather.”

Pierce, run anything into one, to, shu-lud {šulúd pass something beneath, insert, slide between, sheathe, put beneath, go under, enter cramped place).

Pin, toothpick, chits-chid-esh-bud {čidísəbəd toothpick, pin}.

Pinch, to, o-tsi-le-kwid {pučolkwíd someone pinched something off (Ramirez 1994-98)}.

Pipe (for smoking), pákw {paʔkwʷ pipe (for stove or tobacco)}; a large pipe, pa’-kwuts {*paʔkwʷoc where pipes abound/grow}.

Pistol. See “Gun.”

Pitch, gum, resin, kwa’-lilt’h {qwálíʔ pitch, gum}.

Place, a, swá-tekhw-t’n {swátixʷtan earth, world, country, land}. The word has a very extended signification. It means the earth, or world, the ground, any particular spot, the site of a house or village, also the proper place of an individual in the lodge. Many names of places and their inhabitants present the terminations hu {unknown}, hwu {unknown}, miukh {-mixʷ247} (lexical suffix for) homogenous group or cluster, life force, person(s), animals, world, land, breast } &c., denoting locality, as, for instance, szkh’-hum-alt’-hu {sáxamalʔtxʷ248 dance house}, the place of dancing, from a dance, szkh’-hum {sxáxam249 dance}; a tribe on the upper waters of the Snohomish River (commonly written Snoqualmie or Snoqualmoo), Sno-kwél-mi-yukh {snúkw̓almixʷ250 Snoqualmie}; a tribe on the Upper Skagit, Mis-kai-hwu {masqíxʷ251 of the upriver/inland}. These are, in all probability, derivatives of the word tum-mekhw or tum-me-hu, the earth, land, a place, now obsolete in the Niskwalli and other languages of Puget Sound, but still extant in the She-hwap mukh (Shus-hwap) of Frazer River, the so-called at-na of Mackenzie, which, as the most northern member of the Selish {Salish}, may be considered as the mother tongue*. See “Geographical names.”

Placenta (Nisk.), the, a’-shud d[khl {*áʔədiʔ placenta}; the placenta, “the child’s friend” (Sky.), hwút-ta-d[khl {unknown}.

Plait, to. See “Fold.”

Plank, board, s’hui-as {sḵəlʔs board, plank, wall}.

Plant, sow, pi-da’-l[kw {pədálíkʷ plant (v)}.

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247) said -bixʷ today
248) said sáxəbalʔtxʷ today
249) said sáxəb today
250) said snúkw̓almixʷ today
251) said masqíxʷ today

* Atma, according to Mr. Alex C. Anderson, H. H. B. Co., in the language of the Tákali, or Carriers, their northern neighbors, means simply “stranger.”
Plants, herbs (generic, sklah’-ho-dop {sšax̂dąp plant, bush, impassible brushy place}; the stems of bulbous plants, &c., stob-shal-li {stúbšali place of man} (from a man, stobsh {stubs man, male}); the under leaves, kla’-de-el-li {ťádaý?ali place of female} (from a woman, skladi {stådąy? woman, female}); the former being considered the male, and the latter the female part of the plant; a flower, se-kai-sim {čqáṣ̌̄m flower}; the skin of a bulb or tuber, klo-kwels-bid {*tuq̣ẉič̣ḅid skin of a bulb or tuber}; seeds, klut-te-de’-wut {unknown}; roots, as-pud {ʔosp̣̄ḍ something is buried, covered with dirt}.

Edible plants: - Maie, stul-els {unknown}; the kamas (Nisk.), st’kwau {unknown}; the kamas (Schn.), sklo {sq̣ẉtrú?al camas}; arrow-head (sagittaria), spe’-o-kots {sq̣’ulc potato}, the name also given to the potato; wild tulip (lilium), cha’-lekw {*čḷiq̣ wild tulip (Ballard, Plants)); tiger-lily (L. Canadense), tṣa’-gwits {cg̣w[ič tiger lily bulb]; wild carrot, sha’-gak {ṣq̣a-q̣q̣ carrot, Queen Ann’s lace}; the cultivated carrot, white man’s carrot, gul hwul-tum, sha’-gak {g̣ẉ’al x̄q̣ł̣am (252) ṣq̣a-q̣q̣ Caucasian carrot}; turnips, di’-da-bokh {dida’ḅu? turnips (Ballard, Plants}); yellow dock, ta-bot-sa {ʃ̀b̀uc ellow dock (Ballard, Plants), Thompson gives ʃ̀b̀uc wild rhubarb, rhubarb, dock (Tw.) (79:149)}; prairie-thistle, s’-bol {sḅḷab thistle (Ballard, Plants)}; sun-flower root, k’als {kals sunflower root (Ballard, Plants); dandelion, s’-cho-bolb {unknown}; wild celery, skwu-buts {sq̣’ulc wild celery (Ballard, Plants)}; ground-grape (the tuber of a species of equisetum) (Nisk.), hup-hup {x̄ḅx̣ḷ ground grape (Snyder 1968:173)}; ground-grape (the tuber of a species of equisetum) (sky.), hul-t-de’ {unknown}; root of brake-fern (eaten in times of scarcity), tud-de {ṭdi? braken fern root}.

Mecinal herbs: - Nettle, tsudsh {sčo’ḍx̄ stinging nettles}; nettle, s’hudsh {sčo’ḍx̄ stinging nettles} (used for small-pox); thistle, ha’-hat’-chilt {unknown} (to promote menstrual discharge); liquorice-fern (polypodium falcatum), skluolk {x̄wilq licorice fern, licorice fern root} (an expectorant); yarrow; k’-[k-dzo’-hap {qiq̣q̣’ūhp̣ar yarrow, little squirrel’s tail}; diarrhœa (spiraemia), kats’-a-gwats {q̣č̣g̣ẉ’ac spiraemia, iron wood tree, ocean spray tree}, (diarrhœa); yerba Buena, a ground-vine (so called in California), stot’-ho-dup {*stúx̄ḍup yerba Buena, a ground vine (Ballard, Plants)}; yerba Buena, a ground-vine (so called in California), te’-hats {*tíhac tea plant (from English)} (used for tea), which latter name also is given to common tea; a shrubby, sweet-scented plant, chi-che’-luts {čč̣ilac princess pine (Ballard, Plants),} is also used for the same purpose. There are a number of others employed for different ailments, not recorded. Arbutus uva ursi, sk′-wa-diuts {sq̣́yadac kinnick kinnick (Gunther 1981:44)}, the leaves used for smoking.

Miscellaneous plants: - Solomon’s seal ((smilax), s’-ho’-ho-lop {unknown}; solomon’s seal (small species), mut-sets’-da-lit {mac̣cdalit solomon’s seal (Ballard, Plants)}; trillium, shuk-shu-bats {šex̄x̄x̄x̄x̄x̄ x̄bac trillium (Ballard, Plants)}, from above, shuk’h {šaq above, high in the air}; trillium (the eye of the earth), ka-lōb a swatekw’tu {qalub q̣ sẉÁ̂x̄x̄x̄ugen trillium, eye of the earth (lit.)}; columbine, tsumptsum-us {cóṃc̣x̄x̄x̄oṃs columbine (Gunther 1981:30)}; wild pea, chitsh-la’-hwats {čč̣léx̄x̄x̄x̄x̄ x̄vetch (Ballard, Plants)}; lupin, kwau’-se uts {unknown}; skunk-cabbage (symlocarpus kamshaticus), k’lt {čg̣l̄ skunk cabbage}; geranium, huts-huts-cat’ {x̄č̣x̄x̄x̄x̄x̄x̄ x̄c̣x̄x̄x̄x̄ wild geranium (Ballard, Plants)}; honeysuckle, yai-do-uts {yidú?ac huneyuckle} (ye’-do {yidú? swing}, a swing); sorrel, to’-buts {unknown}; grass (Nisk.), skwe’-a-kwil li {sq̣ẉq̣’ali grass}; grass (Sky.), sa’-hwil {sáx̄x̄ x̄wil grass, hay (NL)}; “saw-grass,” hwe’a-

(252) said x̄ẉł̣ṭ̄b today
ke’ {unknown}; flax, ka gwul’hw {kagwâlxʷ flax (Ballard, Plants)}; a grass used for sewing mats, gwus-sob {gwásəb bark on cattail} (thin growth at the base of cattail reeds peeled off before weaving the reed. Sometimes referred to as ‘wings’) (Waterman 1973: 9); sedge, s’ho’-pats {unknown}; seed-stem of sedge, s’heks {unknown}; eel grass, kla’-bads {tábac seaweed (common green), sea lettuce}; cat-tail rush (typha), o-1ol {ülal cattail}; tule-rush, kwe’-kwâts {skwíkwâac tule}; brake-fern, cha’-lesh-uts {čálaláx braken fern} (from cha’-lesh {čálal}[253] hand, lower arm), hand; wood-fern, s’he-das’ {unknown}; small sand equisetum, tse-ba’-led {unknown}; ligneous fungi (growing on trees), pe-lo-kwâd {plúl’kwâd fungus}; toad-stools, tsol {čaal toad stool (Ballard, Plants)}; liverwort, the frog’s apron (lit.) (Nisk.), se’-yup a swuk-ke’-uk {čálal [257] o s̕wəqiq}; {unknown} (lycopodium), s’he-das’ {unknown}; ground-moss, ke-chai {qč̓l̓ay moss (Thompson 1979: 40)}; ground-pine (lycophodium), kət-eh-chaib {unknown}.

Play, to (to amuse one’s self), o-ch’a-chaatl {ʔučaʔa čət we are playing}; to play (to amuse one’s self), o-ha-had-shid (unknown) čəd; I amuse myself, am playing, shitl-ha had-shid {čət (unknown) čəd}.

Please (some form of supplication), o-sha’-bits {ʔúšəbic pity me, help me, have compassion for me, please me}; please to tell me, man, o-sha’-bits yet-sum tobsh {ʔúšəbic. yəcəm[254]} stubs. Pittsburgh. Tell me information/what’s new, man.

Plenty, enough, q. v., ka {qə many, a lot}.

Plough, to, hwé-chi-dop {xʷíčidup plow the ground}.

Pluck out, to (as the hair), o-hut'-zo-sub {ʔučxúcəsəb someone pulled/plucked out their hair}, from hair, skud-zo {s̕q̓ádəʔu.[255]} hair.

Plumbago (used for paint), pi-ekht {unknown}.

Point of land, promontory, cape (Nisk.), skwetsks {sq̓wcqs point of land}; point of land, promontory, cape (Sky.), schetsks {sk̓wats point, point of land, end of nose}; point of land, promontory in the forks of a river, sko-al’-ko {sq̓wəʔalqʷu’ confluence}; point of a knife, needle, &c., se’-luks {sʔilqs tip, end of something}; pointed, hwudks {xʷwcqs sharp point}.

Poke, to (as the fire), o-k’l’t-tud {ʔučxskleo someone flipped something out of the way}. See “To prick.”

Portage, a, stukh-o-gwitl {stoxʷugʷit portage, a pulled canoe}, stukh {stoxʷ something pulled, portage} apparently is a raft or other obstruction in a river.

Potatoes (the root of sagittaria), spe’-o-kots {spiqʷule potato}.

Pound, to (as seeds or roots in a mortar), to’-pud {túpud pound}; pound, to (as seeds or roots in a mortar), tse’-akw {unknown}; to pound with sticks, drum, o-tla’-hwud-dub {ʔučxʷətəb someone clubbed or whipped someone/thing}; to pound or hammer, ot-salt-hu {ʔuč(ə)sálʔtxʷ nail/peg a house}.

Pour, empty, spill, to, o-kwutl {ʔučʷət it was poured}; I pour out, o-kwutl chid {ʔučʷət čəd I poured it}.

Pout, to ho-bai-ut-sid {xábáyucid pouf, crying jaw (lit.)}. (See “Lips”)

Powder. See “Gun.”

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[253] ċálaláx and čálal are morphologically unrelated.
[254] said yəcəm today.
[255] šxčússəb and s̕q̓ádəʔu’ are morphologically unrelated.
Presently, existing, at-suts {?ácc be there, specifically there; there exists}; present, existing, at-suds {?ácc be there, specifically there; there exists}; present, existing, a-ok {possibly a confusion with ?a ?u kw(i)… is there any…’}. For the use of these words, see “To be,” “To have.”

Presently, kla-lad {Álad do something on the spot} (dim., kla-lad-kli {unknown}). The word is undoubtedly from the future particle, kla {f(u)as- (future + current aspect)} (257), kla {f- (future aspect)}, q. v.; presently, I will go, kla-lad da-chid klo-okh {Áladox čed tu?úx w we will just go now}. DERIVATIVES, kla-lats-a’-ta klud’-hu {unknown}, la-lud-hu {unknown} (used in the sense of wait a little, after a while); lud’-hu chad-hu {lódx wčád where is someone going now} (an idiomatic expression seemingly equivalent to what is your hurry?) (qu. also stop, klusl {xoš leave someone/something alone}; stop, klul-set {xoš leave someone/something alone}; stop walking, klul-set uk se-ebsh {xošdox kw(i) sužboš stop walking now}); ha-akw {ha?k w ago}, la-hök w {loha?k w ago}, kla-kwu {unknown}, a-kókw {hák k wak w ago} (dim., a’-kwi-ha’-kwi {?a k w i ha?k w a long time ago}). In a little while I will go, da-chid klo-okh ha-akw {daw čad tu?úx w ha?k w I will just go in a while}; give me, and presently I will return, abshtis da-chid klo-ta-shid a’-kwi-ha’-kwi {?ábšic. daý čed tu-(unknown) ?o k w i ha?k w give it to me. I will just ___ in a while}; presently I will pay you, da-chid tlo-ta’-sud a-kókw {daý čad tuťásad há?k wak w I will just pay you in a while}. See under “Formerly,” ’a-go {hág w ox w ago}, ha-go {hág w ox w ago}, &c.

In the sense of “in the course of the day,” to-day, a’-ti-la’-he {?al ti slóxi(l) presently, on this day (lit.)}, and its contractions are used. Presently I will talk to you, a’-la’-he kleb-a-hot-hot twul dug-ke {?al ti slóxi(l) xêbaxuxud tx*eél dág w i you will be talked to again today}; presently I will go, te-la’-hi chit lo okh (ti slóxi(l)) lo?úx w today, someone will go}; go presently, dai-chu klo-okh teb-h’ye {daý čox w tu?úx w (unknown) we will just go ____}; presently we will eat, tel-hetsh klat-la’-atld (tîox w ț(u)ad(e)l?at? odd soon you will eat).

Soon is rendered by hwe’-la-lil {xw? lêlil not far}; soon, hwe’-la-lesh {xw? lêlîś something was not put far}; not for off, or hwe’-la-hök w {xw? lêhá?k w not long ago}; I go soon, hwe’ la lelsh ho-tokw {xw? lêlîś sò tuťúx w not long he will go home}. The above words are used almost indiscriminately in the sense of any future time not remote. Le{l lîl far} or la-lelsh {lêlîś some is putting it far away}, strongly accented, expressing distance.

The particle da {daý just, only}, dai {daý just, only}, rarely occurs, except as associated with some future adverb, but its exact value has not been ascertained. It usually, if not always, precedes the verb, and serves as a support to the transferred pronoun. Its counterpart and derivative is found in just now, q. v., dökhw’ {daw just now}; just now, q. v., da’-hu {dáw ox w just now}, and it forms the root of the word da’-dá to {dádatu (258) morning, tomorrow, early}, to-morrow, and derivatives.

(256) said bág w ab today
(257) The stative prefix tu- is morphologically unrelated to Álad.
(258) daw and dádatu are morphologically unrelated.
Price. See “Barter.”

Prick, to (as with a pin), o-kl't'-ud {\textit{utšíd} someone flipped something out of the way}; prick, to (as with a pin), o-ho'-kot {\textit{uxúq} someone stuck something into something}; I prick, o-ho'-kwut-sid'-chid {\textit{uxúq}ucid čod I stuck something into you}. Also to poke the fire.

Prize, to (with a lever), o-had-zut-lud {\textit{uxád}it was pried up/open}.  
Property, goods, &c. See “Things.”

Proud, jokh (unknown).

Puddle (a pool that dries up), as-tsup' {\textit{esćōp} the ground has puddles}.

Pudenda, the, so-wikhl' (scúwit); the pudenda, st-so' witl (scúwit vagina, pudenda).

Pull, to (as on a rope), tukh-hod (táx'ud pull); to pull the hair, e-la'-chid (unknown); to pull to pieces, o-hwuts-ku-tub (unknown).

Pungent, spicy, use (also the instrument with which anything is done is expressed by the particle), sukh {\textit{sx} (prefix for) by means of}; purpose, use (also the instrument with which anything is done is expressed by the particle), sikh {\textit{sx} (prefix for) by means of}; for sale, sikh-hwo'-yum {\textit{so(x)wxyúyum something to sell, by means of selling (lit.)}, from to barter, sell, &c.}, o hwo'-yub {\textit{uxúyub someone sold it}}; a razor, sukh-hutl-kwed {\textit{sáxéqtwid razor}}, from to separate, hwutl {\textit{xwék break rigid object in two}}, and the beard, kwed {\textit{qwid bearded}}; a seat, sukh-a-gwud-di {\textit{sxuugód(i) chair, bench, something to sit on}}, from to sit, gwud-del {\textit{gédil sit; sit up or stand up from a laying position}}; the crutch-handle of a kamas stick, sukh-ha' kia {\textit{sxw (trans. unclear)}}; a broom, su-gu-gwolt-hu (unknown), perhaps from to throw away, kwatld {\textit{Éwäd pour something}}; a cup, sukh-kó'-kwa {\textit{sxwxq'q'wa? cup, by means of drinking (lit.)}}, from to drink, o-ko'-hwa {\textit{uxuq}q'wa? someone/something drank}; a hammer, sukhwt-saltl'-hu {\textit{sxwxó(s)ál}txw hammer, by means of nailing a house/building}, from to pound, ot-salt-lu {\textit{ux(g)sál}txw hammer, by means of nailing a house/building (lit.)}; a saw, sukh-letsh {\textit{sxhxé saw, scissors, by means of cutting (lit.)}}; thread, sukh-pots {\textit{sxwpáč thread, by means of sewing (lit.)}}; from a needle, pad-sted {\textit{páčod needle}}; with what did he strike you? a-hed kwi sukh-gwol-lalt-sid? {\textit{esćid k'i soxwgelálcid why did he hit you?}}; from to strike, o-gwol-lal {\textit{ugwéláid someone struck/wound/killed him}}.

Purr, to, hwol i-tut {\textit{xwálitut snore, purr}} (the same as snore), from e'-tut {\textit{títut sleep}}, to sleep, q. v.

Push, to, o-had-dud {\textit{uxád} someone pushed someone/something}; to push, ot-lo'-kwuts (unknown); pushed, had-tub {\textit{xádtub} someone pushed someone/something}; pushed had-ded {\textit{xádé someone pushed someone/something}}.

Put, to. There seems to be no general word for the idea. To put away anything, o-tuls' {\textit{uxásil} someone left it alone/did not touch it/ignored it/paid no attention to it}; I put away, o-tulul'd-shid {\textit{uxáilid čod I left it alone/did not touch it/ignored it/paid no attention to it}}; to put on (as a hat), o-talsh' {\textit{uxáilis} someone left it alone/did not touch it/ignored it/paid no attention to it} I put on, o-tals'-chid {\textit{uxáilis čod I left it alone/did not touch it/ignored it/paid no attention to it}}; I put on, o-klals'-chid {\textit{uxáilis čod I left it alone/did not touch it/ignored it/paid no attention to it}}; to put onto (as water into a basin) o-dug-wus {\textit{udog'ós} someone put something into something}, from in, within, as-dukw {\textit{esćok} something is inside of something}; to put or throw anything ashore, hwub-bud to-tákt {\textit{xwébed xwéláqt throw it ashore}}, from to throw, q. v., o-hwuf-bud {o-hwub-
Entries are as follows: **GG definition-word** {**ZZ word-definition**}

bub} {ʔuxwébab someone threw something down, someone threw something away, someone discarded something}; to put away a wife, id., to put down, o-but'-shus {ʔubóčas someone put something down}; to put the hand up (as to the head), as-pi-tł\tsub {ʔaspótłc̈əb someone touched their forehead}; to put out the tongue, an expression of desire, klal-l\k-shub {unknown}, from the tongue, klal-lup {tálap tongue}. 
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Q.

*Quench, to throw water on*, kwot-le'-chid **unknown**.

*Quick*, alkh {at}, at-latlh {at come quick} (imp. of *to come*, atla {atla come now});

*quick*, hai-uk'-lo {hay atla come now (imparative)}.

*Quiver, to*. See to “Rock.”
Relationships:

Red,
Real, actual,
Raw,
Rattle, to (as pebbles in a box, or by walking on them),
Raft, or obstruct
Rainbow,
Rain,

Raft, or obstruction in a river. See “Portage.”
Rattle, to (as pebbles in a box, or by walking on them), ta-tsult-sukh {unknown} (qu. also a rattle).

Raw, hets {xic raw, uncooked}.

Read, to, o-la’-bit s’hol {ulábod sXaI someone saw writing/a letter/mark} (literally, to see a paper); he is reading, as-la’-bit ki s’hol {olsábod kwi sXal someone is looking at the writing/letter/mark}.

Real, actual, tsđs-ku {cikx very, really}; a real or actual deer (not a demon in the form of one), tsđs ku ske’-gwuts {cikx kwi sqig^xac really a deer}.

Recollect, to, o-la’-had-hu {uládxw someone remembered}.
Red, he’-kw’i{l xikwî red}.

Relationships: - father (spoken of by both sexes), man {man259 father}; father (spoken of by both sexes), bad {bad father}; my father, sha’-ba {sa ba? the father}; your father, de-bad {dbád my father}; mother (by both sexes), sko’i- {skwuy mother}; my mother, sa’-ko {so kw’u? the mother}; grandmother or great uncle, ts’-pa {scápa? grandfather}; grandmother or great-aunt, ke’-ya {káyo? grandmother}; my grandmother, se-ke’-ya {so káyo? the grandmother}; son, child, d’be’-ba-da {dbódo? my child}; daughter, sud-di-be’-ba-da {so dbó?boda? my favorite/little daughter}; grandson or granddaughter, e’-bats {íboc grandchild}; grandson or granddaughter, e-muts {ímac260 grandchild}; husband, chest’hu {sXistx husband}, husband, s’hst-hu {sXistx husband}; wife, chug-wush {cög^oa wife}; father-in-law, ts’a-ha {dsXa? my in-law}; mother-in-law (or, the parents being dead, the uncle and aunt by marriage, of either party, the same), suts-ha’-ha {so dsXa? my mother/daughter-in-law}; daughter-in-law, kwel’-hu {*kvo^lwaz in-law relationship}; step-father, shetl-ba’-dab {čotbádab step-father}; step-mother, shikhl-ta’-dab {čottádab step-mother}; brother or cousin, aš [alş cross-sex sibling, cross-sex cousin] (plur., a’-lash {álš cross-sex siblings, cross-sex cousins}); elder brother or sister (the speaker being of either sex), sko {sqa older sibling or cousin}; elder brother or sister (the speaker being a woman), skuk-uk’ {sqaqał term of address of older brother or sister261} (Ballard 1935)); elder brother or sister (the speaker being a woman), skuk-uk’ {sqaqał term of address of older brother or sister}; younger brother (by either), shits-o’-kwa {šo súg^wa? the younger sibling/cousin}; younger sister, so’-kwa {súg^wa? younger sibling or cousin}; brother-in-law (to a man, the wife living), hót-tid {Xótbad brother to brother-in-law}; widow of deceased brother or relative of deceased wife, sma-lot-sid {smalucid262} surviving sibling-in-law when link is deceased); sibling-in-law (to a man), chi-mas’ {čamaš263 sibling in-law including cousins (this term excludes brother to brother in-law, áttod); brother or sister-in-law (to a woman),
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

chub’-bush {čōboš sibling in-law including cousins (this term excludes brother to brother in-law, čātoid); uncle on either side while the parent is living, ka-se’ {qasši? uncle (while link is alive)}; my uncle, shuk-us-e’ {šō qasši? the uncle}; aunt, sap-pus {šō pus the aunt (while link is alive)}; uncle or aunt after death of parent, ye-lib (yešiš ubaš uncle or aunt after death of the connecting parent); uncle or aunt after death of parent, ye-lam (yešišiŋ uncle or aunt after death of the connecting parent); nephew, niece, or cousin of either sex, sta’-latl {stāloš nephew, niece (while link is alive)}; niece after mother’s death, ski-la’-jut {squlaygota son or daughter of deceased brother, sister or cousin of speaker}; widow or widower, skwets {sqwimic widow, widower}.

It would appear that the idea of abstract relationship exists, and that the simple word expressing such and such a relation may be used in speaking of a person, but that in speaking to one, the prefixed pronoun becomes part of the name.

Remove, to (from one place to another), gwtištch-gwištch {gwištch-mic move residence}.

Reptiles: - frog, swuk-ke’-uk {swukfrog}; snake, bet-suts {béccac snake}; snake, bat-suts {béccac snake}; rattlesnake, w’kh-push {wāpüš rattle snake}; lizard, shel-shel-a-wop {śōšōlawap lizard}; salamander, p’p-kōt-zutl {ṭipqad’ut/ṭipqayut salamander, water dog}.

Return, to (come back), bull’-kut-shed {ṭubolkwad čad ‘I returned it’), from back, bel’-kwu {bolkw return}; to give or pay back, o-ta’-sud {ūtāsad someone paid someone}; I give in return, o-ta’-shit-si-chud {ūtāssicid čad I paid him for you; I paid you for it}; give {me and} presently I will return (or pay back), ab-shits dai-chid klo-ta’-shid-sid {ūbšic. daŋ čad ṭūtāssicid give it to me. I will just pay you for it}.

Revive, come to life again, to, o-pa’-lil {ṭuqalil someone revived}.

Ride, to (on horseback), tik-e-wăb {tstqiw on horseback} from a horse, sti-a-ke’-yu {stqiw horse (Frank 1979)}, and to go, o-hwob {ṭukwub265 want to go}. See “Horse.”

Ridicule, to, o-ka’-gwut {ṭuqágwad someone was ridiculed/scolded}; to ridicule, cha’-bed {ṭawabid ridicule, make fun of}; you are making fun {of me}, ka’-gwut-chu {qágwac čoxw you ridiculed/scold me}. See “Abuse.”

Right, good, good, fine, all right, well; should, had better, ought; that is right, good that, klo-b o-ta’ {ṭušboxw ta that is right now, that is good now}; [it is] right so, klob as-is’ta {ṭuk ʔasšiesta? it is good}; right (correct or true), s’tš’-ko {čickw really, very}; right (correct or true), tseš’s Ku {čickw really, very}; right (correct or true), tseš’s ku {čickw really, very}; right side up, as-kuk’h {ʔokwág something is right side up; someone is lying on their back); to the right, dza-ha’-le-gwut {ṭešaligwad right side}; the right hand, dza-a’-chi {ṭešachi? right hand}; right foot, dza’-shid {ṭešado right leg/foot}.

Ring (finger), s’kets-k’se’-chi {śišqasqasi? ring for finger}; ring (finger), sh’s-chuk-sit’-chi {śišqasqasi? ring for finger}; from fingers, s’ha’-lat-chi {unknown}; ear-rings, sht-lo-a’di {śōškwadi? ear ornaments of abalone shell (Waterman 1973:78)}; ear-rings, slug-wa’-di {śoškwa’dí? earings}, from kwi-la’-di {qwešišdi?} (1966) ear, the ear.

Rise, to (as the tide), o-pe’-lap {ṭupl̓ aš the tide has risen, the tide was up, it was high tide}; flood tide, spe’-lap {špilḅ flood tide}; a spring, pe’-lukw {t̓ abuolw ‘spring of fresh water’}; perhaps also to boil, o-pul-hu-tsut {ṭupolxwcut someone made themselves angry}; to rise (as a river in a freshet), overflow, o-juts {ṭuqalc river rises, river floods}.

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264 said yešiš today
265 stqiw and *wukw are morphologically unrelated.
266 šošq̣wadi? and qwešišdi? share the same suffix, -adi? ear, side, sound.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

River, sto-lukw {stúlakʷ river}; a creek or small river, sto’-ti-lukw {stúlakʷ creek, stream, small river}; a creek or small river, ste-to’-lukw {stiʔstúlakʷ creek, stream, small river}; the forks of a river, as-e’-uk’h {ʔo(s)siʔq something is forked}; delta of a river, a-se’-uk-se’-uk {ʔo(s)siʔsiq ‘with many forks’}; mouth of a river, e’-lot-sid {ʔilucid mouth of river}; point of land between forks, sko-al-ko {ʔwʔalqʷuʔ confluence}. q. v.

Road, trail, doorway, shug’-w’tl {SeGA door, doorway, path, road}; forks of road, as-e’-uk’h {ʔo(s)siq something is forked}.

Roast, to (on a stick), o-kwulb {ʔuEélb it is baked, cooked, barbecued}; to roast (on a stick), o-kwulm {ʔuEélm it is baked, cooked, barbecued}; to roast (on a hot stones), kul-sid {ʔísed cook on hot rocks}.

Rock, stone, q. v., ch’t-la {ZéOe? rock, boulder, stone}; a slide of rock from a mountain, shwukhw {*sxʷʔaxʷ rock slide (Kuipers 2002:21)}.

Roll, to (as a ball), o-tut’-chid {ʔutéjed someone rolled something}.

Roots. See “Plants” and “Trees.”

Rope, ta-bcbl {taʔbʔad rope}, kléd’-gwild {tídgʷíld tie a canoe/boat, line for a boat/canoe, painter}; hide rope, kléd’-tid {tíʔted rope, thread}; twig rope or with, ste’-di-gwut {tíʔdígʷed cedar bow, cedar bow rope}.

Rotten, wēl {unknown}.

Round (in form), as-ka’-lakw {ʔasqálakʷ something is round}.

Round the middle, litl-o’-dug-witsh {lítúdəgʷíč by way of the middle}.

Run, to, o-la’-wil {ʔutáwíl someone ran}; to run, tel-a’-wil {təláwil run}.
Saddle, hut-se'-lup-id \(x\text{w}c\text{ilap}_d\) saddle, Mcleary gives \(x\text{w}c\text{ilap} \) (1886), from si-la'-lo-bid (s'ilálu'bíd\(^{267}\) shoulder), the shoulder. See “Horse.”

Sail, a, po'-tud (púted sail); make sail (imp.), chil-po'-ted \(c\text{w}t\text{púted} \) to make sail, make sail; take in sail (imp.), hwut-sed-lid to pot'-t'd \{(unknown) ta púted\}. Qu. from to separate, o-hwutl \(?u\text{xw}w\text{ak} \) something was broke in two. See “Canoe.”

Salt (the substance), ka'-kam \(k\text{wákam} \) salt, taste salt, Thompson gives \(k\text{wák} \) salt (1979:66); to taste of salt, o-tla'-tlab \(?u\text{w}\text{átam} \) something is salty, it is salty; to taste of salt, o-ka'-'kab \(u\text{k}\text{wákab} \) something tasted salt.

Sand, earth, soil; also, anything fine, as dust, powder, se-gwes-tulb \(g\text{wistálb} sand\); sand, earth, soil; also, anything fine, as dust, powder, skwes-tulb \(g\text{wistálb} sand\).

Saw, a, sukt-letsh' \(s\text{oxw}\\text{tíč saw, scissors, by means of cutting (lit.)}; \) to saw (as lumber in a mill), o-be'-'a'-kwait'-sut \(u\text{k} \) (unknown).

Say, to, o-el'-gwut \(u\text{k} \) (unknown); to say, o-ed'-i-gwut \(?u\text{idigw} at \) What did he/she say?; what do you say? o-ed'-i-gwut-chu? \(?u\text{idigw} at \) \(c\text{axw} \) what did you say?; what does he say? o-ed'-i-gwut-t'a? \(?u\text{idigw} at \) ta what did he/she say?; what do you say? (plur.) o-ed-i-gwut chil-lub? \(?u\text{idigw} at \) \(c\text{olap} \) what did you folks say?; what do they say? o-ed-i-gwut del-gwa? \(?u\text{idigw} at \) \(höl\text{g}\text{w}\text{o} \) what did they say?; what is said? o-ed-i-gwut as-ed-i-gwut? \(?u\text{idigw} at \) \(a\text{s}\text{idigw} at \) he said what he said.

Scalp, skwa'-se-buts \(k\text{w}\text{ásaboč} scalp\).

Scold, to, si-ub'-o-ku \(y\text{ábu}k\text{w} a fight, argument\), from chief (literally to “lord it”), si-ab \{si\text{ab} \) of nobility, high-class, an honorable person\}; they scold, yam'-o-ku \(y\text{ámu}k\text{w} \) \(y\text{ábu}\text{k}w\text{ fight, argue}\), yob'-o-ku \(y\text{ábu}k\text{w} \) \(y\text{ábu}\text{k}w\text{ fight, argue}\).

Scoop (for bailing a canoe), tuk-we'-lat \(u\text{k}\) (unknown).

Scrape, to (with a knife), o-sa'-had-shid \(?u\text{sáx}\text{ad} \) \(c\text{ad} \) I scraped it.

Scratch, to (with the nails), to claw, tsme'-a-ko-dop \(c\text{m}\text{iqidu}p\) scratch the ground, scratch the floor; to scratch (with the nails), to claw, he'-bid \(x\text{idib} grab something, claw or scratch something\); to scratch the head, he'-a-ked \(x\text{idiqid scratch head} \) (see “Head”); to scratch the face, od-hwe'-chus \(?u\text{dxw}\\text{wix}\text{idus} someone's face is scratched \); to scratch the hands, o-hwetsh'-at-chi \(?u\text{xw}\\text{ičači} \) someone had scratched their hand, the hand, s'ha'-lut-chi \(u\text{k}\) (unknown); scratched, as-hwets \(?a\text{sxw}\\text{ič the land is plowed, something is scratched or marked}\); to rub against anything, hwe'-kit-su \(*x\text{wk}\\text{iča? rub hard against clothing}\). See “Cut.”

Sea, the, hwulish \(x\text{w}x\text{át} saltwater, Puget Sound, sea\); whence people living by the sea, swul-chshbsh \(x\text{w}\\text{ólčabš people of the saltwater (name used for people that lived on the saltwater versus the lakes and rivers)\), and probably also a white man, as coming from the sea, hwul-tum \(x\text{w}\text{átam} Caucasian, people from the saltwater\); seawards, towards the sea, off shore, chakhw \(c\text{a}k\text{k}\text{w} located toward the water, seaward, out to sea, out on the water, on the shore\); keep off. cha-chukhw \(c\text{ača}k\text{k}\text{w} kind of located toward the water, a bit offshore\); keep off. cha-chug-wus \(c\text{ačag}w\text{us the face is turned away from} \)

\(^{267}\) \(x\text{w}c\text{ilap}_d\) and s'ilálu'bíd are morphologically unrelated.

\(^{268}\) said \(k\text{w}k\text{ákab today}

\(^{269}\) said \(u\text{k}\text{ákab today}

\(^{270}\) \(y\text{ábu}k\text{w} \) and si\text{ab} are morphologically unrelated.

\(^{271}\) said \(y\text{ábu}k\text{w} \) today

\(^{272}\) said \(c\text{m}\text{iqidu}p \) today
land towards the water); the sea-breeze, stol-chahkw {stulčáʔkʷ west wind, from the saltwater, west (see footnote 52)}.

Seasons, the: spring, pet’-lo-ki {pədɪqi(ɪ) spring (time)}; spring, a little warm, o-he’-hud-dub {ʔuhiḥədab it was spring, it was a little warm}, (dim. of had-dub {hádəb}); summer, had-dub {hádəb summer, warm weather}; summer, warm, s’had-dub {sḥədəb summer}, from fire, hod {hod{273} burn, fire}; autumn, let-us-bukhw {laʔəsəbəxʷ it is cold weather, it is cold liquid}; autumn, pad-to-lus {pədətulus autumn, time when salmon begin to run (Ballard 1950:80)}; winter, a hwus’-tus-sub {ʔəxʷəsʔəsəb cold weather}; winter, tas-sub {təsəb winter, cold weather}, from cold, tus {təs cold weather/liquid}. The distinctions are not clear except between warm and cold seasons, and the periods are not spoken of in any definite sense.

Seat, chair. See “Sit, to.”
See, to (also to show, q. v.), o-la-bid {ʔuláʔbad someone saw something}; see, to (also to show, q. v.), o-la-bit {ʔuláʔbed someone saw something}, probably from light, łaʔkhw {łaʔ{274} light}. See “Day” and “Future sign.”

PARADIGM.

Present.
I see, &c., sla-la-bit-shid {ʔəsƛáʔbed čəd I see it}; I see, &c., as-la-la-bit-shed {ʔəsƛáʔlabed čəd I see it}.
Thou seest, sla-la-bit-shi-hu {ʔəsƛáʔbed čəxʷ you see it}.
He sees, sud-ditl o-la’-bit {cədiʔ ʔuláʔbed he/she/it is the one that sees it}; he sees, sla-lab-ta be-ta’ {ʔəsƛáʔlabəbʔə ta he is watching it}.
We see, sla-la-bit-s’chil {ʔəsƛáʔbed čət we see it}.
Ye see, sla-la-bit-shil-i-pu {ʔəsƛáʔbed čələp you folks see it}.
They see, sla-la-del-gwa’ {ʔəsƛáʔbed həlɡʷə? they see it}.

Past.
I saw, ta-sla-la-bit-shed {t(ə)əsƛáʔbed čəd I’ve been watching it}; I saw, tas-la-la-bid-chid {t(ə)əsƛáʔbed čəd I’ve been watching it}.
Thou sawest, ta-sla-la-bid-shu {t(ə)əsƛáʔbed čəxʷ you’ve been watching it}.
He saw, ta-sla-la-bid {t(ə)əsƛáʔbed he/she/it has been watching it} (pronoun omitted).
We saw, ta-sla-la-bit-shil {t(ə)əsƛáʔbed čət we’ve been watching it}.
Ye saw, ta-sla-la-bit-shil-lip {t(ə)əsƛáʔlabed čələp you folks have been watching it}.
They saw, ta-sla-la-bit-del-gwa’ {t(ə)əsƛáʔlabed həlɡʷə? they’ve been watching it}.

Future.
I will see, kla-la-bit-shid {ʔuláʔəbəd čəd I will see it}; I will see, ki-klu’ts-la’-bat {… kʷi tədəsƛáʔbad …my future seeing it (dependent phrase)}.
Thou will see, kla-la-bit-shu {ʔuláʔbed čəxʷ you will see it}.
He will see, kla-la-bid {ʔuláʔbed he/she/it will see it} (pronoun omitted).
We will see, kla-la-bit-shil {ʔuláʔbed čət we will see it}.
Ye will see, kla-la-bit-shil-lup {ʔuláʔbed čələp you folks will see it}.

{273} hádəb and hod are morphologically unrelated.
{274} làʔbed and łaʔ are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

They will see, kla-la-bid del-gwa’ {tulá’bód hólgwá? they will see it}. 
Imperative.
See, he-láb {haláb}; see, e-la’-bit {hilá’bód look at it (imperative)}. 
See ye, la-bid-tle’ {lák’bód ti look at it you folks (imperative)}.

No other inflections could be obtained. The above show the most regular form in which the verb exists, but in actual speech it varies greatly by elision, &c., as will be seen by the examples. **What do you see?** stab k’ads-la’-bit? {stab k’w(i) adsá’bód what do you see?}; **who do you see?** gwat k’o-la’-but-chu? {gwort k’w(i) tulá’bód čoxw who do you see?}; **when did you see [him]?** put-táb ki-tats-as-la’-bit? {pa(o)táb k’w(i) t(i) adsósá’bód when did you see it/him/her}; look out (imp.), klob kat-si láb {kub k’w(i) adsósá’bód it’s fine you were able to see it); take good care of my house, klob kats-la’-bit shed a-lal {kub k’w(i) adsósá’bód šo d’á’l?al look after the house good}.

Seeds of plants, &c., klutt-te-de’-wut {unknown}.
Seek, to, o-dzel-hut {unknown}; seek, gwut-chid {gwort čwed look for something/someone} (imp.). See “Look for.”
Seine, net. See under “Fishing.”
Seldom, kwe’-kwud {kwikwéd few}; seldom, hwe-la-kad {xwi? lóqá not a lot/many} not many [times].
Sell. See “Barter.”
Send, to (on a message), o-kwot sid {ukwátšid someone sent him/her/it for someone}, from a message, kwad’h {kwá’ad send}; to send (on a message), kwai’-ikhl {unknown}; to send one as a pimp, kwe-a-kwai-ikhl {unknown}.
Sew, to o-pot-stad {upáčad someone sewed something}, froma needle, q. v., pad-sted {páctod needle}.
Sexual words. See under “Feminine prefix.”
Shadow, tsal-bid (Nisk.) {cálibid shadow, reflection}; shadower, sit-i-gwud (Sky.) {unknown}; a penumbra, muk-kwe’-gwa-do {unknown}, it is the shadow of the soul as tsal-bid {cálibid shadow, reflection} is of the body.
Shake, tremble, to (as a log by standing on it), be’-a-kwaii-sut {bák’wact move self rapidly about}; to quiver or rock, q. v., od-za’-kwut {udzá’wad someone is shaking/rocking something}; to shake hands (take the hand), o-kwad-dat-shuds {ukwódačid someone shook hands, someone took someone’s hand}, from to take, o-kwud-dud {ukwát’ad someone took/caught something}, the hand, s’h-a-lat-chi {unknown}, and friend, a’-shud {a’čééd siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender, friendship term used by men (Snyder 1968:180)}.

Shallow, as-shèk’w {ossík it is shallow, the tide is low, the tide is ebbing, the water is going down}; shallow, as-shi’-ukw {ossík it is shallow, the tide is low, the tide is ebbing, the water is going down}; shallow, as-jí’-uk {ossík it is shallow, the tide is low, the tide is ebbing, the water is going down}.

Shame! for shame! hét-sil {tícil same, guilt}, from to be ashamed, q. v., o-hét-sil {uxícil someone was ashamed} shame in a jocose way, as-he’-hi-he’ {uxícíxi’? for shame!}; shame in a jocose way, as-he’-ha-chu {uxícíxi’? čoxw shame on you}; he is shaming me, o-he’hut selsh {unknown}. See also “Interjections.”

Sharp (edged), kle’-jit-chi {unknown}; sharp (edged), hwuts {xwóc sharp; strong or tart taste}; sharp (pointed), hwud-zus {xwócqs sharp point}; sharp (pointed), hwudsk {xwócqs sharp point}; sharp (pointed), hwot-skus {xwócqs sharp point}; to sharpen, to whet, as a
knife on a stone, od-zuk-kud {ʔud’āqød someone ground/sharpened something}, by onoma (see also “To wall”); to sharpen, to whet, as a knife on a stone, od-za’-kad {ʔud’āqød someone ground/sharpened something}. To stab, tsal-kad {caqad spear or jab something}.

Stave, to. See “Beard.”

She, tsil {tsiɾ that (feminine)}, tzi-n [l’ {tsiʔiɾ that (feminine)}] (same as he, q. v.).

Shirt (of cotton), spimpt (Nisk.) {sw’pɪptʃx shirt (SL)}; Shirt (of cotton), pol-tud (Snoh.) {púʔoted shirt (NL)}; a shirt skin, pat-sub-uts {ʔaʔøboc sewn solid object}; a shirt skin, shu-put {sw’pʊt(ʃ)x shirt} (the latter probably a corruption of the English word).

Shoes (of leather), t’kwsb-shid {l’(a)kʷásod shoes, boots, stick feet (lit.)}, from wood, stuk-wuob {stőkʷəb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}, and foot, dza’-shid {jásod foot, lower leg}; moccasins, yal-shid {yáʔasod moccasins}; moccasin-strings, k’lish-t’-shid {ʔiʔasod moccasin strings, shoe strings}, from to tie, kle-did {ʔidid tie something}, and foot, dza-shid {jásod foot, lower leg}. See “Foot.”

Shoot, to (with gun or bow), o-tot-sil {ʔutúčil someone shot}; to shoot (with gun or bow), ho-to-tos-hum {ʔutúčuhom someone shot or something}; to shoot (with gun or bow), tot-sa-de {tučadi? shoot}; I shoot, o-tot-so-child {ʔutúčud čod I shot it}.

Shore (towards the), tu-tok {dxʷlátq inland}; Shore (towards the), ta-kud’ {látq inland}, from inland, tok {látq inland} (see “Towards”); keep in shore, ta-tuk’-tus {dxʷ látqus turn face inland}; come ashore, kwe-tukhti {kʷləčwʷ ti you folks go down to the shore}; come ashore, kwai-i-bot-li {unknown} ti you folks ______; put or throw ashore, hwub-bud tu-tok’ {xʷásad dxʷlátq throw it ashore/inland}; to go ashore, o-cho’-ba {ʔučuba? someone went inland} (see “Inland”). For “Off shore” see “Sea.” The words tu-tok {dxʷlátq inland}, &c., are used for “towards the shore” when on the water, and “towards the interior” when on land.

Short (in dimension), skak’-hu-ab {qqʷxʷu?}; short (in dimension), lekh-hu {unknown}; short (in dimension), uk-ho {unknown}.

Shot, sbo-kwelts {*sbakʷalc shot for rifle/gun}.

Shoulder, ta-lakw {lálokw shoulder, elbow}; shoulder, si-laa’-lob {ś’ilalubid shoulder}; shoulder-blade, ska-lek-sud {śqq’álqq’šad shoulder blade}.

Shout, to, tse-uk-ad {ʔeqad shout, holler}; to shout to, or call anyone, kwe’-ad {qʷiʔad call out loudly, yell, telephone someone}.

Show, to, o-la’-bid {ʔuláʔbod someone saw something}; to show, o-la’-bit {ʔuláʔbod someone saw something}, the same as the verb “to see,” which see for paradigm; show it me, ləb-to-bish {lábtsiʔə look at me}; I show you, o-la-bi-hu-bet-sid-shid {ʔulábtsicid čod I saw you}; to show how, see “Teach.”

Shut, to (as a door), tuk-kod {tóqod close/shut/block something}; to shut (as a door), t’kot-sid-dub {t(ə)qúčidad shut the door}; to shut the eyes at one, to wink (an expression of vexation or in fun), ot-se’-po-lii {ʔucipolil someone’s eyes were closed}; I shut my eyes, o-tse’-pus-shid {*ucipus čod I shut my eyes}. See “Eye-lids.”

Sick, jealous, to be, o-hut-lush {unknown}; sick, as-hutl {ʔosxʷt someone is sick}; are you sick? as-hutl’-chu? {ʔosxʷt čexʷ you are sick}; I am sick, give me some medicine, as-hutl’-chid ab-shits uk stul-juq{k} {ʔosxʷt čod. ‘ábšic ʔo kʷi štšújíqʷ I am sick. Give me some medicine}; is your heart sick? (are you jealous or vexed?), as-hutl kwad hutch {ʔosxʷt kʷ(ʔ) adxʷčč your mind is sick}; My heart is sick towards you (I am jealous of you), as-hutl kid hutch twul dug-we {ʔosxʷt kʷi d’exčx txʷwał dágʷi my mind is sick towards you}. 304
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Side, on one side, kle-beds {təqbid one side}; on this side, at-lel'-gwilt {ʔaxilgʷit this side of the water}; on the other side, di-el-gwilt {diʔilgʷit otherside of body of water}; on the other side, di-a-bats {diʔábac other side of a solid object}; on the other side of a hill, di-a'-bats al shi spo'-kworb {diʔábac ʔal ə́ spúkʷə́b otherside of a hill/knoll}; right side up, as-kuk’l {ʔəskʷéq someone is lying on their back}; upside down, as-hukw {ʔəskʷák it is upside down}.

Sing, to (of people), o-te'-lib {ʔulilib someone sang}; a song, te'-lib {ʔilib sing}; a song, ste'-lib {stilib song}; a song (of birds), i. e., to whistle, o-hwe'-hwud {ʔuxʷiwaac someone/something whistled}; singing in the fire, gut-te'-ud {unknown}; an incantation to bring success with women, ste'-lim {stilim song}.

Sink in, be mired, to, o-chuk-wub {unknown}.

Sister. See “Relationships.”

Sit, sit up, to, gwud'-del {gʷə́dil sit down; sit up or stand up from a prone position}; come (you) and sit [here], at'-la-cho-ho gwud-del {ʔaxaxw čaxʷə́ gʷə́dil you come here and sit down}; a seat, suhk-ha-gwud-de {soxʷgʷə́dil chair, bench, something to sit on}, use or purpose, suhk {soxʷ- (prefix for) by means of}; I get up, i. e., to a sitting posture, o-gwud-del-shid {ʔugʷə́dil čə́d I sat down; I got up from a lying down position}.

Skin (the human skin), hud-zad-mit {unknown}; the skin of an animal with hair on, skwa'-sum {skʷə́sum(275) animal hide, pelt}; a dressed skin (i. e., worked), wo'ai'-ub {Smith gives sweaβʷ tanned hide (1940:321)}; to skin an animal, o-kwe'-chid {ʔukʷičid someone butchered it}.

Skull, shau-utsh {sáwač skull}.

Sky, shuk’l {šeq above, high in the air}. See “Above.”

Slander, to (to tell tales of one), o-yai-li-hub {ʔuyalílxəb someone gossiped (Frank 1979)}; she speaks ill of you (plur.), o-yai'-li-hub-chil-lup {ʔuyalílxəb čalép you folks were gossiping}, from a tale, yai'-em {xʷiʔám(276) storytelling}.

Slap, to, tūlk’-stabh {təqapəd slap on the rear, spank}.

Slave, sto-duk {stūdəq slave}; slave (plur.), sto'-to-duk {stutudəq slaves}.

Sleep, to, o-e'-tot {ʔπʔitut someone/something was sleeping}; DERIVATIVES: sleepy, asleep, as-e'-tot {ʔosʔitut someone is asleep}; sleepy, asleep, as-e'-tosh {unknown}; to snore, to purr, hwai-e'-tot {xʷalitut snore, purr}; to dream, o-kul-ki-lal-i-tot {ʔuqalqalálitut someone dreamt}; to tell one’s dreams, it-sa-li-tot-tut {ʔesʔitutəb someone is telling their dream}; the power derived from dreams, magic, ski-lal-i-tud {sgaláliitut dream, vision, spirit power}; we will sleep, klo-e'-tut-chitl-de-betl {ʔuʔitut čə́t dibet we will sleep}; let me sleep (good I sleep), klo-b-chid o-e'-tot {ʔub čə́d ʔupitut it would be good to sleep}.

Sleeve, a’-chi {unknown}. See “Hand.”

Slide, to (as on ice), kwut-sub {ʔuqʷáčəb someone slid it}; Slide, to (as on ice), ok-sa’-gwilt {ʔuqʷə́qʷə́ (o)čəwil someone went sledding/sliding}.

Slowly, ta'-has {táhaʔs slow down} (see “Low,” not loud); slowly, ta'-hats {táhaʔs slow down}; slowly, təkh'-has {unknown}.

Small, mi-man {míman}; small, mi-mad {miməd small} (see “Child”, cha'-chas {čas child (NPS)}.

(275) said skʷə́sum today
(276) said xʷiʔám today. yalílxəb and xʷiʔáb are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ. word-definition]

Smell, to (good or bad), o-e'-hul {ʔuʔiʔi something/someone smelled}; to smell (good or bad), o-so'-bod {ʔusúbud someone/something smelled it}; I smell [something], os-hob-tud-shid {ʔusúbud čaʔ I smelled it}.

Smoke, fog, ste'-uk-wil {stiʔiʔiil smoke}; smoke, fog, ste'-a-kwukh {*stiʔiʔi*s a smoke object (see ʔiʔi, chapter 1)}; smoke, fog, ho-kwe'-litsht {unknown}.

Smooth (flat, level), suk’hw {caʔkʷ straight, correct}.

Snake, bet-suts {bóčac snake}; snake, bat-suts {bóčac snake}; rattle-snake, w\kh-push {wáʔpus rattle snake}.

Snap, to (as a dead stick breaking), kle-wa’-lits-chid {unknown}.

Snore, to, hwal-e'-tut {xʷářiitut snore, purr}. See “Sleep.”


Snow-shoe, hud-shad-bid {xáʔšádbid} snowshoe.

Snuffle, to, se'-tud {śiʔad snuffle, sniff something}.

So as, as-is'-ta {ʔosʔiʔa it is like that}; I think so too (so my heart), as-is'-ta tid hutch {ʔosʔiʔa? ʔə ti diʔə my mind is like that}; I don’t think so, hwe ki-sa-so-ta tid hutch {xʷiʔ? kʷiʔasʔasʔa? ta ti diʔə my mind is not like that} (an idiomatic phrase), probably for kwus-is-ta {kʷə osʔaʔiʔa? ... in this way); it is not good so (in that way), hwe-la-llob as-is'-ta {xʷiʔ? leiʔəb osʔaʔiʔa? it is not okay like that}; it is sometimes abbreviated to as-ta' {ʔisʔiʔa like, as}; not so, hwe-as-ta' {xʷiʔ? (leʔ)ʔiʔa? it is not like that}; thus, in this way, kwus-is'-tas {kʷə osʔaʔiʔa? ... in this way}, the termination ta is probably the demonstrative particle (see “This”).

Soap, huts-go-sud {xʷčagʷʔusd soap}.

Sodomy, to commit, skod-za-1kw {unknown} (an exclamation, often used in opprobrium); Skud-za-leb-hu {sqoʔčálatxʷ bordello, house of prostitution, sex house (lit.)} is evidently derived from this, and seems to be equivalent to the French, bougre.

Soft, es-mi't-ln {ʔasɓilən(278) it has been crumbled, smashed or squashed}; soft, as-b,t-lil {ʔasɓil it is crumbling, smashed or squashed}; to melt or soften as grease, o-bet'-lil {ʔusɓil something is smashed up, crumbled, soften}.

Some, uk, uks, ak, ak-i, aks, oks, uk-uk, kuk-ka, ek'-ke {unknown}. See “Many.”

Song, te'-lib {tlib sing}; song ste'-lib {stlib song}. See “Sing.”

Soon, hwe'-la-lil {xʷiʔ? leʔiʔi not far}; soon, hwe'-la-lelsh {xʷiʔ? leʔiʔi not far}; are you going soon? hwe'-la-lesh ho tokw? {xʷiʔ? leʔiʔi ʔə tukʷ not far from going home}; are you going soon? at-i-lekh-he kits okh? {ʔəl ti leʔiʔi lsh kʷi dsʔuʔxʷ today I will go} See “Presently.”

Soul or spirit, sul-le' {səlɨ soul}. See “Shadow.”

Sour, o-cha'-pab {ʔuʔáʔəp something was sour}.

South. See “Wind.”

Sparks, t'kwa'-bitsh {łaqʷabič hit with spits}.

Speak, talk, to, o-hot-hot {ʔʊxúdəxux someone spoke}; what do you say (what you talk)? stəb kats hot-hot’ {stəb kʷiʔ adəxuxux what did you say?}; I will talk again, klo-ho'-hot ma-pot {ʔuxúdul bo-(unknown) someone will talk/speak _____}; speak (imp.), hod'-hod'-dukhw' {xúdəxuxux speak now (imperative)}; let me speak to you, atla hot-hot-chid hwul deg'-we {ʔəxuxuxux. xúdul čaʔ txʷə1 dəgʷi come. I will talk to you}; are you a chief [that] you talk to me? si-əb-cha-hu kat'-su hot'-hot hwul at'-sa? {siʔəb čaxʷ? u kʷiʔ adəxuxuxux txʷə1 ʔəsə are you honorable that you would/could talk to me?}; to talk loud, o-hot'-hot a-k'kw' {ʔuxúdul ʔə kʷiʔ hikʷ someone talked loud}; speak low

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(277) said sbáqʷu? today
(278) said ḥəsbikʷ today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

(low your talk), ta'-hats cats hot-hot {táhaʔs kʷ(i) adsxúdxud you speak slowly (implicative)}; Speech or language, s’hot-hot {sxúdxud language, words}.

Spear, skwet-lub {sqʷíšəb spear for bottom fish}; fish-gig, stet-kwub {ståʔkwəb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; pronged spear for birds, tse'-a-kwuts {unknown}; pointed spear-head, totl {taʔt prong of a salmon spear}; to spear or pierce, tsə'-kád {cáq̓əd spear or jab something}; to spear or pierce, ut-satsk {ʔucáʔ someone/something was speared/jabbed}. See “Stab.”

Spill, pour, empty out, o-kwutl {ʔukʷát it (coffee, tea, water, etc.) was poured, the river flowed}; I spill, o-kwutl chid {ʔukʷát čəd I poured it}.

Spit, to, o to'-wut {ʔutúʔud someone spit at someone/something}; to spit, o-to'-kob {ʔutúʔub someone coughed}; saliva, kwul-osid {unknown}.

Spray, to, chuk'h'-bud {čáq̓əd split something}; split, as-lokh' {ʔəsľ̓axʷ it is stabbed/cut up} (a hole, as-lo {ʔəsľ́u̱} (279) hole (in something but not through)); to slit open or burst, kwe'-chid {kʷəčid butcher something} (also used transitively).

Spoon, kleb'-bud {táʔbəd bail or splash something out with a swirling motion, spoon}; spoon, tsub-bəd' {táʔbəd bail or splash something out with a swirling motion, spoon}; spoon (of wood), t'ks-bolsh {Ł̓kwəčəbłé wooden spoon, wooden container}; spoon (of horn), ha'-lekw (Nisk.) (*x̂aʔliw horn spoon (Kuipers 2002:155)), from to suck hut-la'-1kw {x̂x̂álikʷ(280) to raise a blister by suction, bite into something (lit.)); spoon (of horn), kla'-b'^s {táʔbəs spoon} (Sky.); to eat with a spoon, klo'-bod' {táʔbəd bail or splash something out with a swirling motion, spoon}.

Spotted, as-klukh {ʔəsľ̓alə̱k̓ something is spotted (Waterman 1973:21)}; spotted, as-to'-a-buts {Word is unrecognized today. Possibly ʔəsľ̓atəbəc} spotted, (of an animal), as-klsəlkə {unknown}; spotted, (of an animal), as-tlukt'kə {unknown}; spotted, (of an animal), as-hluł'-kut {unknown}; figured (as calico), as-hal {ʔəsľ̓al it is written, it is marked, it is decorated}; with a spotted faced, as a piebald horse, to-kwok-wus {dxʷqʷáq′ʷus white face, spotted face (as a piebald horse)}. See “White.”

Sprain, to, o-kul-loh {unknown}.

Spring of water, pe-lukw {púlsəqʷ ‘spring of fresh water’, from to raise o-pe'-lap {ʔupíłab} the tide has risen’, the tide was up, ‘it was high tide}; one rising under saltwater, molts {múləc(282) spring of fresh water}; a cold spring, tus-al-ko {təsəlqʷu? cold water}, from cold, tus {təs cold weather or liquid}.

Spunk of rotten wood, to'-pi {túpəi rotten wood (Kinkade 1991:280)}; Spunk of rotten wood, suk'-wut-tut {unknown}.

Spur, suk-kol-chid {*cəq̓ášəd spur}.

Squeeze, press, to (as berries in the hand), o-tse'-uhk {ʔucıkw something was pinched, it was pinched}.

Stab, pierce, o-lukh-hwot {ləxʷuʔ someone stab/cut up something}; stab, pierce, la-hod {ləxʷuʔ someone stab/cut up something}; stab, pierce, shu'-lud {ʔəluləd pass something beneath, insert, slide between, sheathe, put beneath, go under, enter cramped place}, tsa'-kád {cáq̓əd spear or jab something}.

Stammer, ikh-o'-yus {unknown}; stammer, as-ho'-yus (Nisk.) {unknown}; stammer, tus-at-chits (Snoh.) {unknown}.

(279) ləxʷ and luʔ are morphologically unrelated.

(280) x̂aʔliw and x̂x̂álikʷ are morphologically unrelated.

(281) púlsəqw and piłab are morphologically unrelated.

(282) said būlc today.
Stand up, to, kl-he'-litsh {†ā̱xícul standup}; to stand up, tl'helesh {†xícul standup}.

Stars, chu'-sud {cūšad star}; many of the constellations have names, of which the following are specimens: - the Belt and Sword of Orion, le-li'-yi-was {*li?lyiwa's constellation Orion, little sleeping platform}, they represent three men taking fish; the Great Bear (the elk), kwa’-gwitch {kʷágwíč(ə)l elk, big dipper}; the four stars which form the animal are followed by three Indians and a dog; the Pleiades, s’ho’-dai {sxʷádi? bullhead (fish), Pleiades}, represent toad-fish; the Hyades (a scraper for smoothing mats), hud-da’-lu-sid {xdałusad mat creaser, hyades}; the Morning Star (day-light has come), is le-he’-l-los {ləxīlalus morning star}; the Evening Star (twilight has come), kla-hai-lal-los {†taḷāyalus evening star}, these two are respectively the younger brothers of the sun and moon; falling stars, meteors, klo’-hi-\{-tl {uxʷwil something is falling}; falling stars, meteors, o-hwēt’-lil {uxʷwil something is falling}, they indicate the death of some chief. If the meteor leaves a train, it is a female.

Stare, to, ask-hēs {unknown}. The deer stared at do-kwe-matl, ske’-gwuts ask-hēs-kwi do-kwe-matl {sqígʷoc (unknown) kʷi dúkwíbọ́t the deer ... at the Changer}.

Stationary (as a vessel at anchor), as-bēs {šasb’s it is stationary}.

Steal, to, o-ka’-dub {uqádad someone stole something}, from a thief, dāł’h (unknown); a thief, skā’dh {sqáda thief}; a thief, ska’-da {sqáda thief}; I steal, o-ka’-dud-chid {uqádad čāł I stole it}; I never steal (literally, I don’t know the thief, i.e., how to be one), hwēt k-a-said-hu kwi ska’-da {xʷi? kʷi dsəsháydwx kʷi sqáda I don’t know who stole it}.

Steam, o-pukh-hwub {upseqʷb̪ ‘steaming’ (Thompson 1996)}.

Steep, as-ku-lo’-sum {tə́sə̱lə̱q̓ul̓usam steep}.

Step over, to (as over a log), tuḵh-huḵh-ba’-bats {táxəbábac step over something}.

Stick. See “Wood.”

Sticky, adherent (as pitch), as-kle’-uk {šaxšiq it is stuck on to something}; sticky, adherent (as pitch), as-tle’-uk {šaxšiq it is stuck on to something}.

Stiff, sup {se̱p stiff}.

Sting of an insect, te’-sid {tíasə̱d arrow, bullet, stinger of an insect}. See “Arrow.”

Stink, to. See “Smell.”

Stitching, embroidery, s’hal {xə̱l̓ marking, embroidery, basket design, letter}.

Stone, rock, chet-la {čə̱l̓ stone, rock, boulder, stone}; stony, chetch-tla {čə̱l̓ stone, rock, boulder, stone}; gravel, chi-chitch-tla {čə̱l̓ small stone or rock}; a cast-iron pot, ch’-tla holsh {čə̱l̓ iron pot, stone container (lit.)}; the white pebbles on a beach, k’ho’-ku-belts {qʷsə̱q̓ə̱ bic̓ white rocks}, from white, ho-kok’h {xʷi̱q̓ə̱q̓ə̱ white}.

Stoop, to, dzuk-k’l’ {dágqwí bend over, stoop, get low, crawl}.

Stop! ho’-bel {xʷubíl be quiet}; Stop! ho’-be-lo {xʷubíloxʷ be quiet now!}. This word seems only to be used in the imperative. It is the common exclamation when one is teasing, or annoying by conversation. Stop talking and go to sleep, ho’-be-lo e’tot-tu {xʷubíloxʷ nitutə̱xʷ be quiet now (and) go to sleep}; stop (doing or going), kluls, klults {kə̱l̓ don’t touch it, leave it alone, forget it, pay no attention to it, never mind it}; stop walking, klul’-set uk-se-cbsh’ {kə̱l̓də̱oxʷ kʷ(i) suʔbə̱s stop walking}; stop tickling, klul-sid ok-yup-sid {kə̱ldə̱ oxʷ stop tickling} (see “Presently,” enough, klul-dukhw {kə̱ldə̱ oxʷ leave it alone now}); stop there, that’s enough (when one is helped to food), hai {hay then, next}; stop there, that’s enough (when one is helped to food), haikh {háyoxʷ then now, next now, next now}.

\[283\] said *??ə̱lə̱q̓ul̓usə̱b today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Straighten, to (as a bent bow), to-push-k’shid {*dxw̠̄ps̠q(s)səd ʿunfasten the end of something (with the foot/leg)}.

Strange, to, kl-kwop sub-tub {t̪ukʷápcətb ʿhook someone around the neck}.

Stretch one’s self, to, te-ti-la-had-dub {t̪itəl̪axədəb ʿextend or stretch arms sideways}.

Strike, wound, to (also to kill), o-gwul-lal {ʔugʷəl̪áld ʿkill someone, injure someone, beat someone up}; I strike, o-gwul-lalt’-shid {ʔugʷəl̪áld ˇčəd ʿI killed/injured/beat up someone}; you strike (Sing.), o-gwul-lals’-chu {ʔugʷəl̪áld ˇčəxʷ ʿyou killed/injured/beat up someone}; he strikes, o-gwul-lal’ts {ʔugʷəl̪áld ʿkill someone, injure someone, beat someone up}; a man struck me, o-gwul-lal’-tub us-ched as-shi dut’-chu stobsh {ʔugʷəl̪ál̪t̪ub ˇčəd ʿsə ˈsə ˈdəd̪cu? ʿstubs one man wounded me/beat me up/killed me} (literal meaning not ascertained); with what did he strike you? a-hed kwi sukh-gwul-lal’-tsids {ʔux̠íd kʷi səxʷgʷəl̪ál̪cids ʿwhy did he injure/beat you up?}, here the literal meaning can hardly be given. A-hed {ʔux̠íd why, how} signifies how, in what manner, and sukh (səxʷ- (prefix for) by means of), the prefix to the verb, instrumentality. 

LESH’-HAI will strike you, klo-gwul-lal-tub chuck as-shi LESH-HAI {t̪ugʷəl̪ál̪t̪ub ˇčəxʷ ʿsə ˈlə́l̪ə́χi? Leschi will injure/kill you up}; to strike with a weapon, o-lukh’-hwod {ʔul̪áxʷud ʿsomeone stabbed/cut up someone/something}; to strike with a stick, uts-tukh-hwob {ʔul̪̞əkʷəb ʿhit with a stick}, from a stick, stuk-wub {śl̪ákʷəb ʿlog, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; to strike with the hand, o-tut-so-shud {ʔutəsəd ʿsomeone was hit in the face with a fist}; to strike with the hand, o-tus’-sid {ʔutəsəd}; I strike, o-tus-tshi’-chid {ʔutəsəd ˇčəd ʿI hit him/her with my fist}.

String, cord, anything to tie with, huk-she-de’d (unknown); a bow-string, tukh’-hwitsh {sxʷt̪əkw̠ič ʿbow string}; to string a bow, tot-hwetsht’ {t̪oxʷič ʿbowstring}; to string beads, to-sha’-gwəb {dxʷs̠ágʷəb ʿstring beads}; to string beads, du-shakhw’ {dxʷs̠ágʷ ʿstring beads}. See “Rope.”

Strip one’s self, to, kla’-gwits-ab {t̪ágʷičəb ʿtake clothes off, get naked}.

Striped, as-hep {xixp ʿstripe, Thompson gives ʔas̠əxîpılıc ʿstripes on back (Tw) (1979:194)}; striped (with broad stripes), as-kulkh-hulk as-hul’-hul’-elts’ {*səx̠áqXeq ʔəs̠əx̠áxl̪al̪lc ʿsomething is wrapped and marked around a cylindrical object}; striped (with narrow ones), as-hudks (unknown).

Strong (like iron), klukh-ko {ʔaaqʷʔaxʷ ʿwatertight, solid, strong}; strong (as a man), as-hwul-lukh’-hwu {ʔəswəl̪al̪xʷ ʿsomeone is strong}. Qu. whether from a fool, shwul-luk {sxʷəl̪kʷ (284) ʿsomeone intoxicated, a drunk, a fool}.

Suck, to (as a child), o-kub’-o {ʔuqóbu? ʿsomeone has sucked (from the breast)}, from breast or milk, q. v., skub-o {sqóbu? ʿbreast, milk}; to suck (as a doctor for the purpose of raising a blister), hut-la’-lkw {x̠ax̠álikʷ ʿto raise a blister by suction, bite into something (lit.)}. See “Medicine.”

Sulk, to, od-het-sil-us {ʔudxʷx̠ícilus ʿsomeone was sulking/blushing, mad in the face (lit.)}, from o-het-sil {ʔux̠ícil ʿsomeone was angry}, to be angry, and sil-u’s {ʔs̠ilus (285) ʿforehead}, the forehead. See “Angry.”

Summer. See “Seasons.”

Sun, klo-kwatl {t̪úkʷət̪ ʿsun}; sunrise, klop {t̪up ʿearly morning}; sunset, nat-la’-hin {nxʷt̪áx̠bín (286) ʿsunset}; sunshiny, bright, as-gukan {ʔəsgəqil it is bright, it is sunshiny}. The derivation of klo-kwatl {t̪úkʷət̪ ʿsun} seems to be the future particle klo

(284) wəl̪al̪kʷ and xʷəl̪kʷ are morphologically unrelated.

(285) dxʷx̠ícilus and s̠ilus share the same suffix -us, but the roots are morphologically unrelated.

(286) said * dxʷtáxbid today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

{đu- (future aspect)} and the verb atla {?ūš'ax[w\(^{287}\)] come now}, to come. See “Future particle.”

Surf on the shore, dzol-chu {dżólču? wave}; surf on the shore, o-te’a-kus {unknown}. See “Waves.”

Surprise, to (to attack unawares), o-häb {?ušäb there was a surprise attack}.

Swallow, to, o-mi-ka’tlkw {?umašalikw someone swallowed something}.

Sweat, to, o-kwul-kwul {?uq'wólq'wol someone was sweating}; presently you three men will sweat (not far [off] you sweat you three men), hwe-la-lil’-chil-lup o-kwul-kwul gwul-la’-po klekhw sto-to-bsh {xwi? lo lil čélóp ?uq'wólq'wol g'wëlápë tixw stútubš it won’t be far until you three men sweat}.

Sweep, to (as dirt), o-e’-a-kwud-dop {?uq'lidup someone swept/cleaned/mopped the floor}.

Sweet (to smell or taste), o-kwa’-gwab {?uq'ágwëb something was sweet}.

Sweatheart or mistress, skuds {sqëd lover [Waterman, UC Berkley notes]}\(^{38}\)}. See “Court.”

Swell, to (as a bruise), o-shukhw {?uš'xw something swelled} (above, shuk’h {šæq\(^{288}\) above, high in the air}); with the belly swollen from sickness, ash-hu-shwe’-gwut {?æ(s)šæ(æ)xwëg'wëd the insides are swollen}.

Swim, to, o-te’-chib {?utìčib someone swam}; to swim, wu-te’-chib {?utìčib someone swam}.

Swing, a (for amusement), swus-ke’-lus {*sæx'osq'illus swing} swing, a (for amusement), ye-do {yidu? swing}, from the honeysuckle-vine, yai-do-uts {yidu?ac honeysuckle}, so used according to one of their tales.

\(^{287}\) neither đu- nor ?ūš'ə are morphologically related ot ťuk'äť.

\(^{288}\) šæx’w and šæq are morphologically unrelated.

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Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

T.

Take, catch, to, o-kwud-dud {ʔukʷáød someone took/got/caught something}; take your letter, kwud-dud tats’hal {kwáød t(i) adskál take/get the letter}; take and carry [that], kwud-dud okh-tu {kwáød. tuxʷtxʷ take/catch. take it}; take as much as you like, kwud-dud as-he’ kwats hotl {kwáød ʔosxíd kw(i) adskáč take as much as you like}; take food (an expression used to one going on a journey), luk-kwud {liskʷáød eat something, put something in mouth}; to take one’s hand, o kwi-dat-chi {kwádači? shake hands, take one’s hand} (see “Hand”); to pick or gather (as berries), o-kwud-dud {ʔukʷáød someone took/got/caught something}; the handle of a knife, &c., kwud-dub-ba’lub {kwádábálp straight handle (as on a dipper, pan or ax)); to take off (as a hat), o-hwut-sid {ʔuxʷánodoc someone removed an item of clothing, someone removed something}; to take out (as the ear or nose-rings), idem (imp.), hwut-sud {xwánodoc remove something, take off item of clothing}. To take care of, see “See,” “Catch.”

Tale, story, yai’-em {xwiʔám[149] storytelling}; whence, o-yai-li-hub {ʔuyalʃxáb gossip (Frank 1979)}, to speak ill of one.

Talk. See “Speak.”

Tail of an animal, smut-ti-sup (Nisk.) {sbótisep tail, Gus gives sbótisep/p tail}; tail of an animal, also signifies waggish, as-hu-sai’-kub (Sky.) {ʔosxʷé áykbó someone is fooling around, someone is unlady like in behavior}; tail of beaver or muskrat, stul-a-b’d {unknown}; of a bird, of a fish, skwukhl {unknown}.

Tall, long, hoqts {háac long, tall}; tall, long, sad-zup {shádob tall person}. In showing the height of a person, the hand is held up edgewise; of an animal, flatwise.

Tame (as cats and dogs), kwól {qʷal tame}; tame (as horses), hai’-yil {unknown}.

Tangled (of hair), as-ke’a-kab {unknown}; tangled (of thread), ot-hlots {ʔuxúc something was tied, it was tied, it was knotted up}. See “Knot.”

Taste, to, wutl-lá-le’-hu-bit {unknown}; a good taste, sweet, o-kwa’-gwáb {ʔuqʷágwób something was sweet}; a bad taste, o-tát’-sub {ʔuláčab bitter, sour (milk)}; sour, o-chá’-pab {ʔučápab sour (apple or milk)}; salt, o-ka’-kab {kwáxám salt, taste salt, Thompson gives kwák salt (1979:66)}; salt, o-tla’-lab {ʔuxatób something is salty, it is salty}; pungent or spicy, o-tla’-kwub {ʔuxálıkʷóbo something was pungent/spicy}.

Tattooing, sklet-litsh {ʔosxíč someone is tattooed (Snyder 1968:179)}; tattooed, as-tletl {ʔosxíč someone is tattooed}; I tattoo, ast-tletl-shid {ʔosxíč čod I have a tattoo}; tattooed in lines, as-hudsik {unknown} (striped).

Teach, instruct, show how, to, o-gwól {ʔugʷólč something was taught}; show me how, o-gwól-lá’-chids {ʔugʷólč čod I taught}.

Tear, to (as cloth), se’-kвид {skívid tear something}; tear, to (as cloth), ohwut-tüb {ʔuxʷátab someone tore something}; torn, as-hwut {ʔosxʷát something is torn}.

Teeth, dza’-dis {dʔísis tooth}.

Tell, relate, o-y’-t’-sum {ʔuyácam[179] someone informed}; tell, relate, o-gu’-sid {ʔugʷusad someone showed it}; tell me to-morrow night (by and by you will tell to-morrow at night), dai-chu klo-yet-sum da’ da-to ot (a’-ti) slot’-la-hil {dáy čoxʷ ʔuyácum dádatu ?a ti slotáxíl you just inform about it tomorrow night}, the verb is here a future imperative; tell me (good you tell), klob-chu wi-yet-sum tobsh(?) {ślub čoxʷ yácumtub it is good that you inform me}; to tell tales of one, o-yai-li-hub {ʔuyayáhub someone told a story.

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[289] said xwiʔám today
[290] said ʔuyácam today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

They, there, that.

Testes, the, ba’-ch’d [bâčod testicles]; the testes, ma’-chin [mâčen292 testicles]; scrotum, sus-hwa’-ad {sas(a)xw’ad scrotum}, from swa’-hwa’d {sxw’âxw’ad293 basket}, a bag.

Thank, be grateful, to, o-kul’-la {unknown}; to thank, be grateful, he’-uk’-ul-la {unknown}. These words seem to be used indiscriminately by the sexes. They are, however, less common that the following:

Thank you from one man to another, he’-a-shud {hi ʔâʔsad expression of thanks (to siblings/cousins/persons of same gender and generation) (Snyder 1968:180)}; thank you from a man to a woman, he’s’-ko {hîsk’w’u? (term of acknowledgment expressing gratitude to a female by a male or female)}; thank you from a woman to a man, ish’-i-ba {hîs’ba? expression of gratitude to a male, yes sir}.

He’-a-shud {hi ʔâʔsad expression of thanks (to siblings/cousins/persons of same gender and generation) (Snyder 1968:180)} is a compound yes, of e {ʔi yes} or e-ekh {ʔi yes}, and friend, a’-shud {ʔâʔsad siblings, cousins and persons of same generation and gender, friendship term used by men (Snyder 1968:180)}.

This last word cannot be used to a woman without insult. He’s-ko {hîsk’w’u? (term of acknowledgment expressing gratitude to a female by a male or female)} is in like manner formed from e-ekh {ʔi yes} and sko {sk’w’u? (term designated for female)}, a word denoting or bespeaking good will, and perhaps connected with mother, sko’-i {sk’wuy mother}. Ish-i-ba {hîs’ba? (term of acknowledgment expressing gratitude to a male by a male or female)} is an interjection denoting satisfaction. It is drawled out in a cooing or whining tone.

To thank, o-kwud-de’-hud {ʔuk’wədiid someone was thankful/praising}; I thanked Pat-ke’-num (literally, to him), o-kwud-de-hud-shid twul Pat-ke’-nam {ʔuk’wədiid čåd tx’wəl šåqnum I was thankful/praising šåqnum}, from to take, o-kwud-dud {ʔuk’wədəd294 someone took/got/caught something}. See “Take,” “Shake hands.”

That. See “This.”

There, to-di {túdi? over there}; there, at there, al-to-di {ʔal túdi? over there}; DIMINUTIVES: there a little way, al-to’-di-di {ʔal túdi?di’ over there}; close at hand (as in the house), de-de’ {did’i over there (Webster 1990)}; close at hand (as in the house), di-di’ {did’i over there}; close at hand (as in the house), de’a-de {dî’adi in the other room, on the other side of the house (inside)}; close at hand (as in the house), de-dí-de {didíi something is over there (plural), they are over there); thither, twul-to’-di {tx’wəl túdi? towards over there}; there are three schooners at Steilacoom, klekh-hwal-gwith to-di schooner al St’l a-kum {tx’w’ålgw’íčl’ túdi? schooner ʔal sëxitălm’əm there are three schooners over there at Steilacoom}, here klekhw {tx’w’ three} signifies three; al {-al (affix for) on, at, in, by}, at; gwitl {-g’wíč (lexical suffix for) vehicle, canoe} is a suffix denoting direction; to-di {túdi? over there}, there, and al {ʔal on, at, in, by}, at.

They (absolute), detl {dit particular one}; they (absolute), d[tl {dit particular one}; they (absolute), tsä-ta-d[tl {cådåč they are the ones (who)}; all of them, bokw detl {ba’k’w dit

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(291) said sxw’iʔam (SL)/syəhúm (NL) today
(292) said bâčod today
(293) sx’aʔad and sx’x’y’ax’ad are morphologically unrelated.
(294) kwədiid and kwədəd are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ. word-definition]

all of them}; they work, ts'a-tat-di o-yai'-us {cáadír ?uyáyus they are the ones who worked}; let them go before, to lo-okh-shí-tli dze'-hu {tulo?úxw šo ?irtáfxw he went first}. Shi-it {ša ?irt- < ša (particle (male)) ?irt- (particle of increase)} here appears to be a plural copulative, as shi, the singular; but neither are satisfactorily known.

copulative: - del-gwa {hálgu? they}, ul-gwa {hálgu? they}, tul-gwa {hálgu? they}; they see, sла'-lab del-gwa' {lá?labód hálgu? they are watching}; what do they say? o-ed-i-gwut del-gwa'? {?u?ildigát hálgu? what did they say?}; what are their names? gwat ki s’das ul-gwa'? {?gat kwi sda’s hálgu? what are their names?}; they hear, as-klá'-bot tul gwa' {?oskokábut hálgu? they understand}. The words are apparently a compound of the preposition with gwat {?gat who}, who.

Thick (in one dimension), as-pel {?asápl something is flat/flattened/broad}; large round, muk-kwát'-hu {máqwxw made fat/big (in the belly)}; a fat man, muk-hw {máqwx made fat/big (in the belly)}.

Thief, ská'-da {sqáda thief}; thief, tus-ká'-da {dxwsqáda thief}; thief, skái’-ki-kai {skaýkikay behavior like a blue jay}.

Thigh, sa’-lup (Nisk.) {s?álap thigh}; thigh, sa’-lap (Nisk.) {s?álap thigh}; thigh, jesh-id (Sky.) {jástód foot, lower leg}; inside of thigh, hwats-l’ha [unknown].

Thimble, kwi-kw' [unknown]; thimble, hwii’kh-kwi-kw' {*xwxixi(í)qixs thimble}; thimble (originally a sailor’s “palm”), hwé-khw-kwi-ekw {*xwxixi(í)qixs thimble}, from scutella, hwí-kwi-e-uk [unknown].

Thin (in dimension), ti-tesh {ti?titš narrow}.

Things, goods, property, stób-dop {stábdup property (land)}; things, goods, property, tuts-táb {dxwstábd goods, things}; things, goods, property, es-táb {stábd what}; things, goods, property, sta-behwks {stábigw’s possessions, prized possessions, belongings, treasures}, the word appears to have its root in what, stób {stábd what} as is also the case with the T’sínuk ik’ta {ikta (interrogative/relative) What? which?; what, which (Chinook Wawa) (Johnson, Zenk 2009:42.)}; many things, kót-es-táb {qa ti stáb many things}; there is nothing, hwe kwi stáb {xwx? kwi stáb there is nothing}; the ultimate root of both is possibly in this or that, ta {ta (particle)} See “This.”

Think of, to, to make up one’s mind, shitl hat-chub {čoqxóob law, order, edit, proclamation; what one has made up his mind to do}.

Thirsty, as-tak-o {?ostáqw? someone/something is thirsty}, water, ko {qwx? water, especially fresh water}; I am thirsty, as-ta’-kot-shid {?ostáqw? čod I am thirsty}.

This, that, the, ti {ti this, the}; this, that, the, te {ti this, the}; this, that, the, ta {ta the}; this, that, the, til {ti?r that}; this, that, the, te-til {ti?r that}; this, that, the, ti-el {ti?r that}; this, that, the, la {le- (progressive)}; this, that, the, le {le- (progressive)}; this, that, the, ki {kwi a, an}; this, that, the, kwi {kwi a, an}.

There does not seem to be any marked difference in the demonstrative particles in regard to distance, where it is not remote, ti {ti this, the} and te {ti this, the} being used indiscriminately. Both have the value of the definite article, which it seems idle, here at least, to distinguish from a pronoun.

I comb myself (i.e., this me I comb), te at’-sa op-klo’-sub-chid {ti ?eça ?opúštusáb čod I am the one that combed my hair}; come here or to this, at’-la twul te’ {?eçoxw txwxal ti someone/something came towards it}; I came here (to this) yesterday, to-dat dat-shids ot-hlut-chi twul-te’ {túdoxtát čod ?urščí(l) txwxal ti yesterday I came to it}; I and (the) you, at’-sa yolk ti dug’-we {?eça yaxw dágwi me and you}; formerly my (the) hair was [long], to-hat-suds ti skud-zo ash-to-ka’go {tuháccc ti súkíc’u? astuhágwexw
The hair use to be long a long time ago); do you give [it]? absht's ti dug-we? {ábšic ti dágwí you give to me}; resembling the crow, hutl ti ka-ka {tá ti ká?ka? it resembled crow); to-day, te-lakhi {ti láxi(l) this day}; “on” to-day, a-ti-lakhi {al ti láxi(l) on this day}; that white man understands, te-ti hwul-tum d’huł-shot-sid {tìtìtxwaxlítam txwaxalúcid that is Caucasian txwaxalúcid}; there he comes on horseback, tik-e-wab te-de la-atl {tacq nawet ti di? ləsák there he come on horseback}, de {di? opposite site, beyond} abbrev. of de-de {didi? over there}, dim. of to’-di {tudì? over there}, there; now (at this, time understood), a-te’-et {al ti?ít right now}; that is a vicious horse, kul-lub’ ti-el sti-a-ke’-yu {qolób ti?ít staqív that is a bad horse}; do you know [him] that man? a-said-hu-chu shal te-il stobsh? {qasháydxw čoxw šol tì?ít stubs you know that particular man}. I love my (this) husband, t’s hatl te-itl s’chest-hu {dsxaʁ tì?ít ščístxw I like (love) that husband}; I love my (this) wife, notl-tuchid tsi-itl (fem.) chugwush {xaʁ čad tsi?ít čegwása I like (love) that wife}; that man is upsetting (upsets he at there that man), O-gwol-shi al-te-itl stobsh {yuqwál ša? al ti?ít stubs he is upset by the man); whose horse is that? kul gwot sti-a-ke’-yu te-itl? {gwaʁ gʷát staqív tì?ít whose horse is that?).

The value of the affix itl {tì?ít that (not an affix)} is not ascertained; see. I have some bread (see, present this bread), he-loz, at-sots til sap-o-lil {hilab, čac čit tšapšilíl look, there is the bread); does he (this one) understand? o-čd-i-gwut t’ta’? {yu’idigwátat what did that one say?}; he understands, twul shot-sid t’a’ {txwaxalúcid ta that’s txwaxalúcid}; go to your (that) father, okho ta de-bód {tuχw txwol t(i) adbad go to your father}; what is that? stob-ó-ta’? {stáboxw ta that’s this now?}; what is that? stob’ta’? {stob ta what’s this?}; there, at that, al-ta’ {al ta}; from there, tol es-ta’ {tul tista? it is from like that}, as {čas- (particle)}, es {čas- (particle)}, is {čas- (particle)}, modifications of a {ča to be located, to exist}, at {čačac be there, specifically there; there exists}, it may be matter of consideration whether ta {ta (particle)} is not the root of what, u. d., stob {stob what}; things, stob-dop {stábdup property (land)}, and so, as-is-ta {časistá it is like this}; in this way, kwus-is-ta {kw(i) časistá? it is this way).

La {la- (progressive)} and le {la- (used in conjunction with xwi? no, not. xwi? la- is not}) have the same meaning, but are generally, if not always, copulative. It is not good so, hwe la tlob as-is-ta {xwi? ləshúb časistá? it is not got like that}; do you not like that? (not that good to your); hwe la tlob al deg-we? {xwi? ləshúb al dágwí it is not okay with you); that is not mine, hwe la gult at-sa {xwi? ləgówát čac it does not belong to me}; soon, hwe la ləsh {xwi? ləšlíl not far}; soon (not i long i go), hwe-la-ləsh kits okh {xwi? ləšlíl kwi dsatuxw I will not go far}; not (it) far, hwe-la-lil {xwi? ləšlíl not far}; no (the) where, hwe-la-chød {xwi? lečad nowhere}; not long since, hwe-la-həkw {xwi? ləháʔkʷ not long ago}; not many, hwe-la-ka’ {xwi? loqá not many}; who knows? (of persons), kwa-te-la? {gʷat ti la- (incomplete sentence)}; who knows? (of things), cha-de-la? {čad di? la- (incomplete sentence)}. La {la- (progressive)} is also the root of “far,” lill {lii[295] far}, “far,” lel {lil far}, “far,” la-lill {ləlil < la- (progressive) + ləl (root) far}, “far,” la-lil {ləlil < la- (progressive) + ləl (root) far}, and its derivatives, “different,” la-le {ləli? different}, “different,” lul-lei {ləli? different}, “different,” da-le-te {unknown}, and to alter or change, la-le’it-ub {ləliʔtəb change, alter; not recognize).

[295] The prefix la- and lil are morphologically unrelated.
[296] The prefix la- and ləšlí are morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ. word-definition}

The particles ki {kwi a, an} and kwi {kwi a, an} appear to be used also, but in a much more indefinite manner, e. g., to-morrow we will go, da-da-to-ki tluts okh-ho {dádatu kwi tuuds?úxewáxw I will go tomorrow}, in these, ki {kwi a, an} appears to refer to the word to-morrow; my back is cold, As-klo' -hwél we see 'la-chid {?osAxúxw il kwi dsh?iličód my back is cold}; where did you find the man? chód kžtis aid-hu ki stóbsh? {čad kwi(j) ads?áyd?xw kwi stubs where did you find the man?}; I don’t think so (not the so this my mind), hwe'-ki sa-so'-ta tid hutch {xwi kwi sos?ú? ta tìd tòčč my mind does not agree}; he is reading (sees the writing), as-la'-bit ki s'hzél. {?oslíwÁed ti škál he is looking at the letter/mark/embroidery, basket design}; we [are] in the house, as-duk-wi chi a'-lal {?oslókw čaxw kwi ?ál?al you are inside the house}; what [is] its name? stáb kwi s'dás? {stab kwi sda's what is its name?}; what is his name? (who the name), gwát kwi s'dás? {gwant kwi sda's what is his/her name?}; what are their names? (who the name their), gwát kwi s'dós ul-gwa? {gwant kwi sda's hólqágó what is their name?}; those common people, kwi s'i'-la-had {kwi s'iláxád employee, hired hand}; where is it? (at where that it), al-chód kwi sčs? {sal čad kwi s'as at where is it?}; is there anything? (is the it), a-o'-kwi (a-ok-kwi) sa-hwás? {?a āu kwi s'as does he/she have any?}; nothing, hwe'-kwi-stáb {xwi kwi stab nothing}; nowhere, hwe kwi-chód {xwi kwi čad nowhere}; no one, hwe'-kwi-gwát {xwi kwi gwant no one}; where did you buy it? (where that you trade?), chód kwi tarts s'gwa's? {čad kwi t(i) adstág've where did you buy it?}; many (those) women dig ka-kwi sla'-de u-chób {qa kwi stáday? ?učá?ab there are many women digging}; how much the one yard? as-hød kwi dut-cho stuk-wub {?oshéid kwi dáču how is one yard?}; where [is] the way to UT-SÁ-LA-DI? chód kwi shug-wt tsul UT-SÁ-LA-DI? {čad kwi sǎqévit txwól ?sémádi where is the path to ?sémádi?}

Thread, ho-elb' {xwílab thread}; thread, sukk-pats {saxwpač thread, by means of sewing (lit.)} (See “Needle.”); yarn, sult {saxpá yarn, spin, whirl, twist}; yarn, suld {sálp yarn, spin, whirl, twist}, (see “Twist, to.”); mat-thread of coarse grass, gwus-sob {gwpásub bark on cattail} (thin growth at the base of cattail reeds peeled off before weaving the reed. Sometimes referred to as ‘wings’) (Waterman 1973: 9)); spool-thread, hekk-ka'-bats sukk-pats {xágábac saxwpá spool of thread, an object wrapped for sewing (lit.)}, large, hek (hík297 big, large).

Thither, twul-to-di {txwol túdi? towards over there}; a little that way, twu-to-di-di (dim.) {txwol dxwddi? towards over there}. See “There.”

Thou. See “You” (sing.).

Three, kl'khw {tíxw three}; three, us-kl'khw' {?astíxw it is three}. See “Numerals.”

Throat, skap-sub {cqápsob throat}.

Throw, to (as a stone, stick, or riata), o-po'-sud {?upúsud someone threw it at someone/something}; throw, to (as a stone, stick, or riata), ho-bo' sid {?upusud someone threw it at someone/something}; I throw, o-po'-sud-chid {?upúsud čad I threw it at someone/something}; to throw away, throw down, o-hwub-bud {?uxwóbad someone throw something down/threw it away}; throw [it] ashore, hwub-bud tu-takh {xwóbad dxwídačt throw it ashore}; throw out the water (as from a canoe), ho'-bed hwul-kó {xwóbad txwóal q'?u? throw it down in the water} (see “Stop,” “Put”); to throw away, empty, spill, q. v., o-kwátl {?ukwóvt it poured, it (river) flowed}; to throw away, empty, spill, q. v., o-kwátl {?ukwóvt it poured, it (river) flowed} (see “Miss”).

297 xwágábac and hík is morphologically unrelated.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Thunder, hwe'-kwa-de' {xʷiqwədi? thunder}, this is also the name of the “Thunder Bird,” the flapping of whose wings produces the sound.

Thus, in this way, kwus-is-tas {kwə sosista? it is like that}, from so, q. v., as-is'-ta {ʔəsəsista? it is like that}; a woman is formed in this way, kwus-is-tas sla'-ne dikhl-sa kwus-is-tas {kwə sosista? stańay?. díťoxʷ kwə sosista? this is how a woman is. This is how it is.}; in a different way, lul-le'-kwus {lələ?gʷəs different from each other}.

Tickle, to, o-ki'-up {ʔuqiýəp someone was tickled, someone was ticklish}; tickle, ke-yup-tub' {qiyaptəb someone tickled someone}; I will tickle you, klo-kwi-up'-si-chid {ʔuqiýəpcid čəd I will tickle you}; stop tickling, klult'-sid ok-yup'-sid {ʔəld čəd ʔuqiýəp čəd I stopped tickling, I...}; ticklish, as-ki'-up {ʔuqiýəp someone is ticklish}.

Tide, dzo-kwush-tub {unknown}; flood tide, du-h'yel' (Nisk.) {unknown}; flood tide, spe'-lap (Snoh.) {spilab high tide}, from to rise, o-pe'-lap {ʔupləlab the tide has risen/was up/is high}; ebb (it falls), o-hwa'-datsh (Nisk.) {ʔuwádač the tide is ebbing/going out); ebb (it falls), shult'h (Snoh.) {šuł low water (river), ebb tide, river goes down, tide goes out}; high tide, o-kwa'-bats {unknown}; low tid, tukh-sha'-bo {unknown}; to leave dry, as by ebbing of the tide, o-shut'-lukh {ʔušux̱oxʷ the tide went out now, the water is lowering now, the tide is ebbing now, the river has gone down now}.

Tie, to, klots-a-lkw' {ʔucalikʷ continually tie or wrap something}; to tie, kle'-did {ʔidid tie something} (see “Rope”); to tie a knot, ot-tlots-ot {ʔušúćud someone tied something up, someone wrapped up a package}; a knot or tangle, ot-tlots {ʔušúć someone was tied/knotted up}. See “Knot.”

Tight (as a dress), as-ke'-lits {ʔoškilč a narrow place, something is a tight fit}.

Times (number of), at'-la-hu {ʔətxʷ (suffix for) number of times}, used only as a compound, from to come, at'-lo {ʔətxʷoxʷ come now} [298], signifying in this sense recurrence. See “Numerals” (adverbs); see also “Yesterday.”

Tin, tinware, kaukh {kašw̱xʷ/qawšxʷ tin can, tin}. See “Metals.”

Tired, as-hwa'-wil {ʔəsxʷákwil someone is tired}; I am tired, I worked (at) much to-day, as-hwakwil-chid, o-yai-us-chid at-a-ka at-i-sləxil' hel {ʔəsxʷákwil čəd. ʔuyáyus čəd ʔo to qa ʔəl ti sləxil I am tired. I worked a lot today.}.

To, tu {dxʷl- (pervasive), dxʷl- (lexical prefix for) to, towards}; to, tod {tud- < tu- (prefix denoting past time, especially remote past) + d- (prefix for) my, mine}; to, twul {txʷol to, towards, for}; to, hwul {txʷol to, towards, for}; to, gwul {gʷəl and}; go out doors, he'-wil tu shal-bekhw {hiwil dxʷsálbixʷ go on outside}; where will you go, to chad kots l'okh? {dxʷcäd kw̱(i) adsləʔušxʷ where are you going?}; go you before, tu l'okh shi-itl dze'-hu {txʷol ʔušxʷ ʔəx? ʔidpíxʷ someone went first}; I have often gone to Steilacoom, kəd tets' okh tod Stil'a-kan {qa ti ʔušxʷ txʷol səčítalqʷəm [299] I have often gone to Steilacoom}; thither, twu to-di {txʷol tūdi? towards over there}; come here, at'-la twul-te' {ʔaššəxʷ txʷol ti come here, come to it}; I know (to) you, a-said-hut twul dug'-we {ʔəsháydxʷ txʷol dágwí someone knows for you}; are you angry with (to) me? o-het-sílchu-hu twul at'-sa? {ʔušćil čəxʷ ʔu txʷol ʔəća are you angry at me?}; where is the road to Puyallup? chad kwí shug-w'tl twul Pu-yál'-lup? {čəd kwí ʔəgʷ+txʷol puyáləp where is the road to Puyallup}; go to another place, okh-hot hwul-kul la-le' swa-tekhw-tu' {ʔušxʷ txʷol kəi láli? swátxʷətəd go to another land/country/world}; go a little that way, okh-hot hwul to-di-di {ʔušxəxʷ txʷol tūdidi? go way over there}; almost (to) dead, hwe'-la-lil gwul at-a-bud {txʷi? lələl gʷəl ʔətəbəd it is not far until someone dies); almost

[298] -aťoxʷ and ʔəší are morphologically unrelated.

[299] said səčítalqʷəm today
out, hwe la-lil gwul et-sukhw {xwi? lalil gwal ñesçëk it is not far and it will be worn out}; his horse (to him horse), gwul tzil sti-a-ke'-yu {g*ø tït stœqìw the horse of that one}.

Tobacco, sma'-nash {smaña(300) tobacco}.

To day (i. e., on or at this day), a-ti-slókh'-hel {?al ti slóxìl on this day}; to day, a-ti-lókh'-he {?al ti lóxìl() on this day}; to day, 'tes-la'-hi {ti slóxìl() this day}; to day, te-la'-hi {ti lóxìl() this day}; to day, tel-h'ye {ti lóxìl()} these days, presently}; to day, tel-hetsìh {ti lóxìlìc presently, these days}, these contractions are widely used; as, in the course of the day. See “Presently.”

Together, klab-bas {lal bas-also again}; both together or alike (together to all two), klab-bas as-is'-ta bo'-kwi sa':le {lal bas?'ista? ba:k' såli? both are also alike}; I go too. klab-shid-bas o'-hwob {lal çad bas'úk'wêb I also want to go}, here the copulative pronoun, shid {çad I, me}, is thrown back and interpolated between the two syllables of the adverb.

To-morrow, da'-da-to {dámara morning, tomorrow, early}, from da {dày only, uniquely, very, really, especially, completely; certainly, indeed}, dai {dày only, uniquely, very, really, especially, completely; certainly, indeed}(301) (see “Presently”); to-morrow, no-kwut-dâa'-to {nük'wê'ñdatoxw(302) tomorrow now}, apparently from the sun, klo-kwetl {fuk'wê(303) sun}, and the same particle. It is often used interchangeably with yesterday, to-doktl-dat {túdoktlát yesterday}, although the meaning of each is clearly enough defined; but it would seem that the idea of the Indian is rather that of distance of time than its past or future relation, and in the use of all words relating to it a similar confusion exists. For days subsequent to the morrow, see under “Yesterday.” The word is often used in the Spanish sense of mañana, after a while.

Tongue, kla'-lap {tâlap tongue}; tongue, klab-lup {tâlap tongue}; to lick, kla'-kwa'-l\kwk {taq'wêlikʷ lick something continuatively}; to put out the tongue klab-lek-shëb {unknown}; to lap, i. e., lick water, 't-l-kaukh {tqaw' lap, lick}.

To-night, a-ti-slókh-hel {?al kwi stáxìl on this night}, the same as to-day. Little distinction is made between the two, as see “Day” and “Night.”

Torch or candle, lukh-shud {lóxšad light, lamp, torch, candle}, from light, lókh {lóx light}; bring a light, lóxhs lukh-shud {lóx ša lóxšad light the light/lamp/torch/candle}.

Torn, as-hwut {?esx'wât it is torn}, from to tear, o-hwut-tub {?ux'wê'tob someone tore it}.

Tortoise, al'-a-shik {lalaškë tortoise, turtle}. The word has probably been borrowed from their neighbors, the Klíkatats.

Towards. See “To.” Towards the shore, to-tok't {dux'laqt inland}; towards the shore, ta-kudt' {laqt inland}, from inland, tok {laqt inland}; keep in shore, put in, ta-tuk'-tus {lalaqtus turn face towards the land} (imp.), when on land, the words signify towards the interior. See “Sea.”

towel, ho-kwas-sud {?ik'wûsed towel, washcloth, rag}. See “To wipe.”

Trade. See “Barter.”

Trees (generic), tsuk-hwul, stuk-hum {stâk'wem(304) log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; wood, stuk-op {stâk'wêb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; a standing tree, as hokw {ñeçaoq'wût something is sticking up, a standing tree}; a standing tree, as-tusk'-hot {ñeçaoq'ût

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(300) said sbádaš today
(301) dâdâtu and dây are morphologically unrelated.
(302) said duk'wê'datoxw today
(303) dukwêdatoxw and tük'wët are morphologically unrelated.
(304) said stâk'wêb today
something is sticking up, a standing tree; a living tree, se'-gwuts {unknown}; a fallen tree, kla'-di {qóládi? uprooted tree, uprooted stump, snag}; a fallen tree, ast-zak' {ʔəsčəq something is fallen}; a dead or old mossy tree, as pe'-a-ken {*ʔəspóqin{305} dead tree at the top}; head (obsolete), ken {ʔin (lexical suffix for) head}; yew, ts'a-ha-bed {čəxóbid yew}; yew, ts-hub-bed {čəxóbid yew}; thuja oregona, “cedar,” hi-paihl {xpay red cedar}; thuja oregona, “cedar,” h' pai-at {xpayac red cedar tree}; yellow fir (abies douglassii), sche-be-dats {čəbídac Douglas fir tree}; red fir or spruce (a. menzesii), ts'a-hwe {čąxøy white pine}; hemlock-spruce, t’k-hud-de' {ʔišdi? hemlock}; hemlock-spruce, sko'-pats {skwúpac western hemlock tree}; arbutus menzesii, kolt-chuts {kwúxoc madrone, arbutus menzesii (Hilbert/Miller/Zahir 2001:236.)}; white oak, cha'-duts {čąʔadz ac oak tree}; acorns, chads {čąʔadz acorn, oak}; acorns, chots {čąʔadz acorn, oak}; alder, yes-sa'-wi {yusáwi alder}; cottonwood, kwa-da'-e-kwats {qʷədiqʷac cottonwood tree}; aspen, kwe'-kwa-da'-e-kwats (dim.) {qʷiʔqʷədiqʷac aspen, small cottonwood tree (lit.)); ash (paddle-wood), hob-ti {xʷúbiʔl ash (tree)}; willow, sa'-puts {scápac silver willow tree}; willow, st-sa'-puts {scápac silver willow tree}; white maple, chot-luts {čúxac maple tree}; white maple, cho-ot-luts {čúxac maple tree}; a place where maples grow, chotsh-ot-luts {čúxúxac vine maple tree}; vine maple (acer cercinatum), tuk’-ke-te-kuts {túqcəc vine maple tree}; dogwood (cornus), kwu-da'-be'-duts {kʷədábidaq dogwood tree}; dogwood (cornus), pup’p-ke'-yets {pąqwebiask dogwood (Ballard, Plants)}; hazel, ka'-po-ats {qapúxʷ ac nut tree, hazelnut tree}; the hazel nut, kakh-po {qapúxʷ nut, hazelnut}; alaria, chi'chæ'l-chel-wi {čičáčlwi devil’s club}.

Parts of trees: - a stump, sul-la'-gwup {sʔałogʷəp stump}; bark (generic), s’chub-əd {ščəbíd fir, fir bark, bark}; bark (generic), sceb-it {ščəbíd fir, fir bark, bark}; limbs, branches, s’chast {ščast branch, limb}; outside bark of thuja, so-kwub {súkʷəb cedar bark still on the tree; act of removing inner cedar bark from the outer bark}; inside bark of thuja, sla'-gwuts {slágʷəc inner bark of red cedar}; roots, kwelp (Nisk.) {kwilp root (skwilp (Snyder 1968:192))}; roots, stakhw-shid (Sky.) {sláxʷəd root}; leaves (narrow or acidular), sh-kul-chi-chil {unknown}; leaves (broad), chub-o’-ba {čəbúbə? conifer needles (Kuipers 2002:41) (Kinkade 1991:40.)}; leaves of the maple, s’chot-la {ščúta? leaf}; wood or sticks, st’kop {stákʷəb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; wood or sticks, stuk-op {stákʷəb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; wood or sticks, stuk-wub {stákʷəb log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; pitch or resin, gum, kwa’-lil {q’álit pitch, gum}.

Tremble, to (with fear or cold), o-chad-dub {ʔučədəb someone was trembling/shivering}, qu. by onoma, as English, chatter.

Trickle, to (as a spring from the rocks), ot'-sut-hub {ʔucətxəb water was/is gushing over (a bank), water is falling off (the rocks), water was running off (the roof)}.

Trot, to, set'-sat-shid {sətsətəd/sətsətəd trot, repeatedly lift feet}.

True, truly, tsuk-ho {tətəqʷxʷ still true}; it is true (in answer to the assertion it is a lie, budsh {bədč lie, fib?), tut’hi {tət true}; it is true, tut-lo {tətəqʷxʷ still true}; that is true, that’s a fact, tsits-ku {cicəx really, very}; that is true, that’s a fact (in assent), tseds-ku {cicəx really, very}; I tell you the truth, tsuk-kād hot-hot at-sa-yet’-sum {cəkʷ dxúdxdud ?ə syócəm I really spoke about the information}; tell me the true story, yet-sum a-kas-kap {yácem ḗ qəsəqəb inform about the chatter}.

{305} said ḗəşəqəq today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word {ZZ word-definition}

Turn, to (to turn aside), klekh {†ol turn (right or left)}; to turn anything round or over o-ød zak-ød {ʔuʔáʔaʔad something was turned around (Snyder 1968:139)}; to turn the face away, kokh-he-gwud {qʷuʔxʷiʔgʷəd to sneer at with thought}; to turn the face away, sko-kwi-gwut {qʷuʔxʷiʔgʷəd to sneer at with thought}; to turn one’s self (as in bed), dzal-kos {džálqus look over one’s shoulder}; to turn one’s back, t’hu-ba’-bid {unknown}.

Twist, to (as a cord), to roll on the knee (as in making yarn), tu-chul-pud (Nisk.) {dxʷčółpəd something that has been caused to be twisted}; twist, to (as a cord), to roll on the knee (as in making yarn), sulb (Sky.) {səlp spin, twist, whirl}; I twist, tu-chul-pud-chid {tučółpəd čad I twisted something}; twisted, ikh-hwu-chulp {ʔəxʷčółp kind of twisted/turned/sprained}; twisted, as-chulp {ʔəxčółp it was twisted/turned/sprained}; yarn, sulp {səlp}; a gimlet, chelp-lin {*čółptən(306) gimlet, an implement for twisting}; to bore, chul-p’-t’d {*čółptəb someone bore something}; to bore, tu-chul-pud {tučółpəd it was twisted}; to play at the game of disks, which are rolled, o-tsul-tub {ʔučáltəb someone beat someone (in a game)}; to play at the game of disks, which are rolled, o-tsul-tub {ʔučáltəb someone beat someone (in a game)}; a gun-screw, hu-chil-pe’-gwud {ʔučəlpigʷəd gun-screw, something to turn inside of something especially a small tight area; emotions are upset, nerves are tied in a knot}; a rattle, ta-tsalt-sukh {unknown}.

(306) said čółptəd today
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

U.

Unchaste (foolish), as-hwul-ku \{əsxʷsísłk someone is intoxicated; something is wrapped\}.
Uncover, to, o-gwé'-lid \{əgulid someone dug something up\}.
Under, beneath, klip \{əkap deep, down, below, beneath\}; under, beneath, klep \{əkap deep, down, below, beneath\}; under, beneath, klip-a'-but \{əpábac underneath, beneath\}; under the house, klip ul thi a'-lal \{əpal?txʷ ti ?al?al under the house\}. See “Deep.”
Understand, to, as-kla'-bot \{əxχalábut someone understands\}; to understand, as-tla'-bot \{əxχalábut someone understands\}; to understand, s'hul-shul-sid\{sxʷalšúcid/sxʷalšúcid Lushootseed, Puget Salish, language of Puget Sound\} (see “To know,” o-as-did-hu \{əsháydxʷ\}; do you understand? as-tla'-bot-chu? \{əxχalábut čaxʷ you understand\}; I understand what you say, as-kla'-bot-chid a tat'-sa hot'-hot \{əxχalábut čad ə t(i) adsxúdXud I understand what you say\}; do you understand that Klikatat? as-kla'-bot-chokh'-hwu ak'-il tob'-shud dud Swó'-dabsh? \{əxχalábut čaxʷ ?u ə kʷi xubəšxúdXud swádabš Do you understand the language of the Klickitat/people from east of the Cascades?\} (literally, “Twisted-haired Klikatat.”) The Klikatats, called by the Sound tribes Swá'-dabsh \{swádabš people living east of the Cascade mountains\}, wear the hair braided into a knot in front); that white man understands, te'-ti hwul'-tub d'hul-shut'-sid \{t'i?ít xʷalšúcid ta that is Caucasian txʷalšúcid\}; he understands (the person being present), t'-wul-shut-sid ta' \{txʷalšúcid ta this is txʷalšúcid\}; he understands (of one absent), del-shid del-shid d'hul-shut'-sid \{(unknown) txʷalšúcid \}; speak so as to be understood, hot hot ōkw twol-shut-sid \{xúdXud ə kʷi txʷalšúcid speaking txʷalšúcid\}. Not to understand, see “Deaf.”

Unstring, to (as a bow), gukh-hed \{góxod loosen/untie something\}. See “Open.”

Untie, disentangle, loosen, to, gukh-hed \{góxod loosen/untie something\}; to untie, disentangle, loosen, o-ghot \{góxotxʷ someone loosened it\}; I untie, gukh-hed-shid \{góxod čad I loosened/untied something\}; I untie, o-gha'-chid \{ugóx čad I loosened/untied\}. See “Open,” “Tie.”

Unwilling, lazy, q.  v., as-che'-litsh \{əśčiščič someone is lazy\}; we don’t want to go, as-che'-litsh chelsh-ba \{əśčiščič čət (unknown) we are unwilling to \}. 
Up-hill, ascending, shuk'-'hos \{sq̓u̓s uphill, ascending\}, from shuk’h \{sq̓u̓ above, high in the air\}, above.

Upset, to, o-gw̓al \{ugw̓áł it capsized\}.

Upside down, as-hukw' \{əxχákʷ it is upside down\}.

Up-stream, kesh-hu \{qíxʷ located upstream\}; up-stream, kaikhw \{qíxʷ located upstream\}. See “Interior.”

Us. See “We.”

Urine, sukh-hwa \{sóxʷʔ urinate (male), urine\}; to urinate (if a man), o-sa'-hwa \{usóxʷʔ he urinated\}; to urinate (if a woman), o-she'-wa \{ušíwaʔ she urinated\}; urine-basket, swai'-a-li \{s(o)xʷáyali urine basket\}.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

V.

Veins, te-tets’ {titfi?c veins}.
Very. See “Indeed.”
Vest, waistcoat, løb-ho-hæd {lápkaød vest (Mcleary 1886)}.
Vexed, as-kwæd-zis {unknown}.
Vomit, to, o-dzo’-hwut {?uḍ̪̃xvot someone vomited}.
Vulnerable, sa’-le {unknown}.
Water, \{wáday\} \{someone mourned\}; the wail of a mother over her child is usually in these words, \textit{ah chief! dead, my child, alas!} ah si-čb! at-a-bud, shed-de-bud-da', ad-di-da'! \{a-\* si-čb! átôbêd še dbôdo\}. \{ádidá oh honorable one! My son has passes! Indeed!\!\}

Waist, sat-se-gwus \{s’áciq’was waist\}.

Wait (imp.), la-lud’-hw \{unknown\}; wait (imp.), kluldu \{áladex\} \{don’t touch it, leave it alone, forget it, pay no attention to it, never mind it\}; wait (imp.), kla-lats’a-ta \{álad ʔe ta don’t touch it, leave it alone, forget it, pay no attention to it, never mind it\}. See “Stop,” “Peresently.”

Walk, to, o-e’-bash \{ʔu’ibiš some one walked/traveled by land\}; stop walking (stop some you walk), klul-set uk si-čbsh \{álsədəx kʷ(ʔ) sʔibiš stop walking\}; on foot, e’-ba-bash \{ʔibiš wonder, slight walk\}.

Wampum. See “Money.”

Want, to. See “Wish.”

War-club, ka-ho’sin \{kaxússan \{club for fish, Haeberlin/Gunther give kaxússidad club for killing fish made of maple or alder (1976:26)\}; a loaded stick or slug-shot, kup-lush \{kśplaš stone club with wooden handle \{Mcleary 1886\} \{Kinkade 1991:192\}, kśplač ‘club’ \{Beavert 2008\}\}.

Warrior, t’kwul-le’ gwut \{txʷq(ə)lijwəd warrior, mean people\}, there is no distinctive class.

Warm, to, o-ha’-dakh \{uhsdəx something was warmed\}, from hod \{bud burn, fire\}, fire; to become warm, o-hud-de-ukhw \{uhsdəx something was warmed\}; I become warm, o-ha-dokh-chid \{uhsdəx čod I was warmed\}; to warm one’s posteriors, n’du-hud+dəb’ \{dxʷhúdəx ap warm one’s posterior\}; to lie down and warm one’s back, tut-u-su-we’-chib \{tíswičəb warm one’s back\}. See “Fire.”

Wash, to \{clothes\}, tsə’-gwut \{cågʷəd wash something\}; wash, to \{clothes\}, tsəkw-tsəkw \{cåkwəcåkw wash clothes, wash\}; I wash, o-tsəkw-tsəg-shid \{učákʷəcåkw čod I washed/washed clothes\}; to-morrow I will wash, ho-kwutl-dät-chid kluts’a-kw-tsəkw \{al kʷ ūdəx čod I will wash wash clothes tomorrow\}; to wash dishes, tut-sa-gwo-litth \{dxʷcågʷúlč wash dishes\}; to wash the face, tuts’a-gwus-sub \{dxʷcågʷússəb wash own face\}; wash my face, tuts sa’-gwo-sud-chid \{tudxʷcågʷúsd čod I washed someone’s face\}; to wash the body, bathe, o-te-tub \{ułitləb they bathed\}; to wash the hair, shi-its-ke’-dub \{śičqídəb wash hair, rub hair\}.

Water, ko \{qʷu\}?; DERIVATIVES: any liquid or juice, sko-kwa \{sqʷúʔqʷa? drink (n.)\}; to drink, o-ko’-kwa \{sqʷúʔqʷa? someone drank\}; to lap, q. v., tl’kaukh \{ťqáwʔ lap, lick\}; thirsty, as-ta’-ko \{ʔoståqʷuʔ someone is thirsty\}; ice, ska’-ko \{sqaxʷqʷu? frozen water\}; snow, ma’-ko \{måqʷu? \{snow\}\}; snow, ba’-ko \{båqʷu? snow\}; a rainbow, ko-ma’-chin \{qʷumáčin \{rainbow\}\}; a cup, sukh-ko’-kwa \{səxʷqʷúʔqʷa? cup, by means of drinking (lit.)\}; a well, chal-ko \{čəʔalqʷuʔ well\}, from a hole, cha \{čəʔa? dig, dig out, loosen ground for planting\}; a cold spring, tus-al-ko \{láalsəqʷu? cold water\}; a point in the forks of a river, sko-al-ko \{sqʷúʔalqʷu? confluence\}; perhaps, also white, ho kok’h \{xʷuqʷsqʷ? \{white\}\}, and its compounds \{tin,kaukh \{kawxʷ/qawxʷ tin can, tin\}, and

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\(307\) said kaxússan today

\(308\) said båqʷu? today

\(309\) said qʷubáčid today

\(310\) xʷiqʷsqʷ and qʷu? are morphologically unrelated.
menstruating, smal-k {unknown}, from purification by water. The last is merely a surmise. See “Many.”

Waves, gwa-le-ukw {unknown}; rough water, hotsh {unknown}; surf, dzol-chu {dżólču? wave}, ote-a-ks {unknown}.

We, us, de-b'atl {dibat we, us}, to'-butl {dibat we, us}, used as nominatives; we hear, de-betl as-kla’-but {dibat ?pššiálbat we are the ones that understand}; we (copulatives), chitl {čat us, we}; we (copulatives), s’chil {čat us, we}; we (copulatives), shil {čat us, we}; we (copulatives), shut-sid {unknown}; we work, o-yai’-us-chilt {puyáus čat we worked}; we see, sla’-la’-bits’chil {pššá?labod čat we see something}; we saw, ta-sla’-la’-bid shil {t(u)ššá?labod čat we have been seeing it}; let us go presently, te-la’-hi kité’-tos-ku-chitl {tilax' kwí šus'ux'ox'w čat eventually we go as always}; we will sleep, klo-e-tut-chitl de-betl {tu?itut čat dibat we ourselves will go to sleep}, pronoun duplicated.

Weaned, klal-bi-yúkh {ššálbišxw wean}.

Weather (to be bad), o-dod-kub {?udúdkwob it was bad weather}; it is bad weather to-day, o-dod-kub at-i-sloákh’-hel {?udúdkwob ?al ti sloáxil it is bad weather today}.

Weep. See “Cry,” “Wail.”

Well (or place dug out for water), chal-ko {čá?alq'w? well}, from a hole, cha {ča? dig, dig out, loosen ground for planting}, to, al {al- (affix for) on, at, in, by}, water, ko {q'w? (lexical suffix for) water, especially fresh water}.

West, atl-had-ol-gwun’-hu {?atlánalwxw land to the north (see footnote 10), waters beyond the mouth of a river}; west, at-hlan-ol-gwun-hu {?atlánalgxw land to the north (see footnote 10), waters beyond the mouth of a river}, it is described as the country on the sun’s road at the west. See “Wind.”

Wet (as the ground after rain), as-lukw {pššáq'w something is wet}; wet (as the ground after rain), as-lukw-dop {pššáq'wdup it is muddy}; wet (as the ground after rain), sloákhw {stq'w a wet object}; wet wood (wet fire), as-luk-hod {pššáq'w hud wet fire wood}.

What, stab {stab what}. It is applied to things only. When persons are referred to, gwat {g mát who}, who, is used instead. What is its name? stab ki s’dás? {stab kwí sda? what is its name?}; what is his name? gwat kwi s’dás? {g mát kwí sda? what is his/her name?}; what do you say? what your speech? stab kts hot-hot? {stab kw(i) adšúxútdud what are your words/speech/language}, stab {stab what} here referring to hot-hot {xúxútdud speak, talk}, speech); what do you want? what your will? stab kts hatl? {stab kw(i) adšúxá? what do you want?}; what is that? stab-o-ta? {stábóxw ta what now is this?} ; what is that? stab’ta? {stáb ta what is this?} (see “Things’); what is the matter with you? la-héd-chu? {ššíšd čox'w how are you?} ; what is the matter with you? as-héd-chu {pššíd čox'w how are you?} ; what is the matter with you (sing.)? o-he’-chu? {pššíd čox'w how were you?} ; what is the matter with you (plur.)? o-he’chil-lup? {pššíd čélap how were you folks?}, from how, why, as-héd {pššíd how is he/she/it, why}; how, why, o-héd {pššíd how was he/she/it, why}; apparently from this root also comes what? what is it? what is said? o-ed-i-gwut {pššíd what did he/she say?}; what? what is it? what is said? as-ed-i-gwut {pššíd what is he/she saying?}. See “To say.”

When, put-tzob {pò(w)táb when}; when, put-héd {pédhódd summer}; when, pad-a-héd {pádóhódd summer}; when do you go (literally, when go you will go)? put-tzob’ ohk’-chu klo-okh’? {pò(w)tábóxw čox'w fu'ux'w when will you go?}; when did you see him? put-tzob’ ki tats-as-l̓øt’? {pò(w)táb kwí t(i) adšlábdxw when did you see him/her/it?}

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Where, chad {čad where}; at what place, al-chad {ʔal čad where at}; whither, tu-chad {dxʷčad toward where, whither, which way, to some place}; whence, tul-chad {tulčád from where}; nowhere, hwe'-la-chad {xʷi? lečád nowhere}; nowhere, hwe'-kwí-chad {xʷi? kʷi čad nowhere}; everywhere, bo'-kwí-chad {bókʷ kʷí čad everywhere}; everywhere (every far place), bo-kwi-lel-chad {bókʷ kʷí lil čad every far place}; everywhere (every far place), beb'-kwu-chad {bibbʷ čad kind of everywhere}; where are you going? to-chad kats-okh? {tulčád kʷi(í) adšʔúxʷ from where do you go?}; where [are] you? (or, where [did] you [come from]?) chad-chu? {čad čoxʷ where are you?}; where is your wife? chad ki s(o) adčogʷsʔ where is your wife?{ where can it be? chad-al-chad? {čad ?al čad where is the place?}; who knows where? cha de-la? {čádílaxʷ where will he/she/it be now?}; where now? (where are you going?) lud-hu chad-hu? {ladxʷčád where is he/she/it going?}, from to hide{311}, q. v., o-chad {ʔučád where was it?}.

Whet, to. See “Sharpen.”

Whip, a, hu-cha’-hwo-pud {ʔučaxʷapad whip/spanked with a paddle/stick}; to whip, o-cha’-hwud-sid {ʔučaxʷacid you were whipped/clubbed}; I will whip you, klu-cha’-hwud-sid-chid {ʔučaxʷacid čod I wil whip/club you}.

Whirl, to (as water), o-sulp-tst {ʔusdípqadxʷ someone spun/whirled self}. See “Twist.”

Whisper, to, o-se’i-kud {ʔusdípqadxʷ someone whispered}.

Whistle, to, o-hwe’-wud {ʔuχʷiwód someone whistled}, also to sing as birds.

White, ho-kok’h {xʷuqʷsʔ Nó white}.

White man, hwul-tum? {xʷúltum Caucasian, people from the saltwater}, qu. from the sea, hwušch {xʷewč saltwater, Puget Sound}. See white “Blanket”; “Gun.”

Who, gwat {gʷat who}; who are you (sing.)? (in answer to a hail), gwat-chu? {gʷat čoxʷwho are you?}; who are you (sing.)? (in answer to a hail), gwat-ko? {gʷat kʷi who is it?}; who are you (plur.)? gwat-chi-lup? {gʷat čółop who are you folks?}; who, who said so? ki-gwat? {kʷi gʷat somebody}; no one, hwe’ kwi gwat {xʷi? kʷi gʷat nobody}; to whom? al gwat? {ʔal gʷat to whom?}; whose horse is that? kúl-gwat sti-a-ke’yu te’-itl? {gʷoʃ t gʷat stśqíw tipitl who does that horse belong to?}; who do you see? gwat k’o’-la’-but-chu? {gʷat kʷi suʔlʔaʔbd čoxʷ who do you see?{ who knows? (of a person), kwa’-te-la? {unknown}; who knows? (of a place), cha-de-la? {unknown}; what [who] is his name? gwat ki s’das? {gʷat kʷi sʔaʔs what is his/her name?}

Why, o-ḥed {ʔuχid how was he/she/it, why?}; why, wo-ḥed {ʔuχid how was he/she/it, why?}; why are you angry? wo-ḥed kats-hu het-sil? {ʔuχid kʷi(í) adšxʷxńcil why were you angry?}; why are you crying? (why your cry?) o-ḥed tat-sa wo-hai’-ub? {ʔuχid t(i) adšxʷuχåaab why were you crying?}, the root is the same as that of how, as-ḥed {ʔusχíd how is he/she/it, why?}. See under “What.”

Wife, chug-wush {čogʷwʔs wife}.

Will, wish. See “Heart,” “To wish.”

Wilt, wither, to (as flowers), o-kwai’i {ʔuχwáyay fade, wilt (as flowers) (Thompson 1979:122)}; wilted, as-kwai’i {ʔuχwáyay fade, wilt (as flowers) (Thompson 1979:122)}.

Win, to (at play). See “Bet.” To beat (as a horse in a race), ots-la’l kw {ʔuχalálikw someone won}.

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[311] čad’ hide
Wind, shukh-hum {šaxwom} wind, from above, shukh {šaq} above, high in the air; the north or down-stream wind, sto'-be-lo {stùla} North Wind; the south or wind that blows up a river, stug-wak’w {stagwáqw South Wind}; the east wind or land-breeze, stol-takt {stuláqt from the land direction, breeze from the land, east, east wind} (from from, tol {tul} from) and inland, tak {łaqt landward}; the west wind or sea-breeze, stol-chakkw {stulákw west wind, from the saltwater, west (see footnote 52)} (from from, tol {tul} from), and seaward, chakkw {ča?kw located toward the sea, seaward, out to sea, out on the water, on the shore}).

Wind, to (as a bandage or string), o-ha’-kut-tub {?uxáqstw someone wrapped something}.

Wink, to, ot-se’-po-lil {?učpalil someone closed their eyes} (see “Eyelids”); to wink, shad-ka-lus {snidáxalus wink} (see “Eyes”).

Wipe, to, e’-kwid {?iqw?id}; to wipe, e’-kwed {?iqw?id wipe/clean something}; to wipe, t’kwe'-kwus-sub {dxw?ikwuswab wipe own face}; to wipe the nose, duk-e’-k’-sud {dxw?iqwqad wipe someone’s nose}, from the nose, muk-s’d {móqsad} nose; a towel, hu-kwás-sub {?iškwusod towel, washcoat, rag}.

Wish, want, to, o-hatl {?uxáx someone wanted/liked}; I wish, hatl-chid {ča? ćad I want/like}; do you want [some]? ats-hat-lök? {?adsáx? ćad you do want}?; presently I shall want [some], dai-chid klo-hat-l’il-hu {day čad tuxáxildxw I will just like it/him/her}; I don’t want to talk so, hwe’-kits hatl tu-kits hot-hot as-is-ta {xwi? k’widsáxatxw kwi dxúxud?e?isto? I don’t want to talk like that} (see “Love”); I want to go, tus-o-hwak-chid {dxwa?axw?uxwab ćad I want to go} (see “Go”); we don’t want to go, as-che’-litsh cheshl ba’ {?oselíč čadt (unknown) we don’t want to __}; I want to get a wife, ikh-che-gwa’-sub-chid {?uxw?šéégwöšëb ćad I want to marry a woman}, froma wife, chug-wush {čágwöš wife}; I want to by, lukh-hwo’-yub-chid {l(a)exsxwuxyub ćad I want to buy something} (see “Barter”); what do you want? (see “What”).

With, twul {txwol to, towards, for}; with a knife, twul s’dokw {txwol sduukw to/towards/for a knife}.

The instrument with which a thing is done is also denoted by the particle sukh {sxw?- (prefix for) by means of}; with what did he strike you? as-hed kwi-sukh-gwul-lalt-sids? {?osxid kwi sxw?gwáládcid why did he/she/it hurt you?/with what did he/she/it hurt you?}

Withe, a, ste’-te-dwt {stidgad cedar limb, cedar limb rope}.

Within. See “In.”

Without. See “Out.”

Wood, sticks, sti-kop {stákwab log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; wood, sticks, stuk-op {stákwab log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; wood, sticks, stuk-wub {stákwab log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; rotten wood (used to smoke skins), pi-kats {póqac rotten wood}; rotten wood (used to smoke skins), puk-ots {póqac rotten wood}; spunk of rotten wood, to-pi {tupí rotten wood (Kinkade 1991:280)}; spunk of rotten wood, suk-wut-tut (unknown); bring fire-wood (imp.), ot-la-chop {?uxácup someone get firewood}; bring fire-wood (imp.), ’kla-chub {šácup get/gather fire wood}; leather shoes or boots, ’t’kwak-shid {t(a)kwašbad shoes, boots, stick feet (lit.)}; to strike with a stick, uts-tukh-hwob

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(312) said šaxwom today
(313) šaxwab and šaq are morphologically unrelated.
(314) The suffixes in dxw?iqwqásod are -qs nose, point + -a- (infix) + -d (transitive). These same letters appear in báqsad, but dxw?iqwqásod does not derive from báqsad.
Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

{?u lék^w a? hit with a stick}; a yard-stick, stuk-hwub {sták^w a? log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}.

Womb, hub-da'-ad {*x w b(ə)dá? ad womb, place where the child is}.

Work, make, to, o-yai'-us {?u yá yus someone worked}; I work, o-yai'-us-chid {?u yá yus čəd I worked}; thou workest, o-yai'-us-chu {?u yá yus čəx w you worked}; he works (no pronoun), o-yai'-us {?u yá yus someone worked}; we work, o-yai'-us-chid {?u yá yus čət we worked}; ye work, gu-la'-po o-yai'-us {g w a l á pu ?u yá yus you folks were the ones who worked}; they work, tsa-ta-dít o-yhai'-us {cá di t ču yá yus they were the ones who worked}; I worked, to-yai'-us-chid {t u yá yus čəd I use to work}; thou didst work, to-yai'-us-chu {t u yá yus čəx w you use to work}; he worked (no pronoun), to-yai'-us {t u yá yus someone use to work}; I will work, k l a i'-us-chid {t u yá yus čəd I will work}; thou wilt work, k l a i'-us-chu {t u yá yus čəx w you will work}; he will work, k u t -l a i'-us {t u yá yus someone will work}; will you work? k l o -yai'-us-chu? {t u yá yus čəx w you will work}; what are you doing? s t a b k a t-si-a i-yu s {s t a b k w(i) adsuyá yus what are you working on?}. See “Do.”

Worn-out, as-hwokh-w’t {?u s x w á x w t something is worn out}; worn-out, s’hwukt {s x w á x w t a worn out object}.

Worthless, gratuitous, pöxt-latl {p á x a k be of no value, be of no importance; does not matter; worthless; junk, trash; riffraff, no-count} (see “Nothing”); that horse is not a bad one, hal sti-a-ke’-yu hwe’ la p ö x -latl {?a l s t a q j w x wi? l o p á p a k that horse is not a bad one}.

Wound, to. See “Strike.”

Wrestle, to, kwed-di-gwus {k w á d i g w a s wrestle, a pair takes each other (lit.).}

Wrinkled, flabby (as in age), as-mi’-a-kob {*s x m á q w a b[315] someone is wrinkled and flabby}, this word was given apropos of smi’-au {*s m i á w[316] coyote}, a mythological person so described, and possibly means only resembling him; wrinkled as cloth, as-kop-kop {*s x q b q i b something is wrinkled}; wrinkled on the cheek, as-he'-mus {*s x i b u s someone is wrinkled on the face); wrinkled on the face, as he-be’-kwa-bus {*x b i q w a b u s wrinkled face}.

Wrist. See “Hand.”

Write, to. See “Embroider,” whence it is taken.

[315] said *s m á q w a b today
[316] said s b i á w today. etymologically unrelated to *s b á q w a b
Y.

Yard, a (a stick), stuk-wub {slákwab log, stick, wood, yard stick, tree}; how much a yard? as-hed kwi dut-cho stuk-wub? {?osxíd kwi dšću? slákwab how is one yard}. See under “Numerals.”

Yawn, to, o-gwa’-lab {ag’aláb yarn}.

Year, a, hutl-gwus {xákwos come together, birthday (Barr 1992-93)}.

Yellow, ho-kwats {xíqwác light blue, light green, yellow}.

Yes, e-sk’h {?i yes}.

Yesterday, to-datl-dat {tudatdáti yesterday}; yesterday, asht-tut-lak {?esútáx last night}.

The first of these names is derived, like to-morrow, no-kwutl-da-to {unknown}, if not from the word the {sun}, klo-kwatl {tukwat sun}, at least from the same root, with the past particle “to” prefixed; the second is from the adverb ash-to {unknown}, denoting also past time, and light, lak {lak light}. As heretofore remarked, under the word to-morrow, there is little practical distinction in common speech between the two, except by the connection, and so of an equal number of days past or to come; the, to us obvious, meaning of the words being lost sight of.

Day before yesterday or day after to-morrow, to-di-atl-dat {*tudatdat day before yesterday, day after tomorrow}; three days ago or to come, tu-sle-hwatl-dat {tústixatdat three days, last Wednesday}; four days ago or to come, bos-atl-dat {búusatdat four days, Thursday}; five days ago or to come, tsI{ts-atl-dat {colácatdat five days, Friday}; on the third day, al-sle’-whatl-dat {?al stixatdat on the third day, on Wednesday}.

At-la-hu {-at (suffix for) number of times + -exw (suffix for) now} appears as the suffix of most of the digits, converting them into numeral adverbs, q. v.; as three times, kle-hwat-la-hu {tixatexw three times}, &c., and the same idea is conveyed here. It signifies time, as of repetition or recurrence. See also under “Future prefix.”

You (sing.), thou (absolute), dug-we {dógwi you}, like at’-sa {?éca i, me}, it is very rarely used as a nominative, its place being supplied by the copulative; I am angry with you, o-het-sil-chid hwul dug-we {?uxícil čad txwoł dógwi I was angry at you}; she is well disposed towards you (she is with you), k’sits twul dug-we {?unknown txwoł dógwi you}; k’sits {unknown} appears to be the feminine; do you give it? ab-shits te dug’-we?

{?ásbic ti dógwi? you give to me (irregular grammar)}; come, let me speak with you, at-la, hot-hot-chid twul dug-we {?ášxoxw. xúdëud čad txwoł dógwi? come here. I talk to you}.

Nominative; - Kats {kwi(i) ads- < kwi(i) a, an ad- (prefix for) your + s- (nominalizer)}; kat-si {kwi(i) adaas(i)- < kwi(i) a, an ad- (prefix for) your + ?as- (stative) + s- (nominalizer)}; sat-su {s(i) adsi-}, these bear the same relation to dug-we {dógwi you} that kats {kwi(i) ds- < kwi a, an d- (prefix for) my, mine + s- (nominalizer)}, &c., do to at’-sa {?éca me, I}; where did you find the man? chad kats aid-hwu ki stobsh? {čad kwi(i) ads?áydxw kwi stubs where did you find the man?}; where did you get it? chad kats hwe’-wi? {čad kwi(i) adxsw? x?wi? where did you hunt/gather that food/forage}; where are you going? chad kats okh’? {čad kwi(i) ads?áuxw where are you going?}; what will you pay? stáb kats but-sits? {stab kwi(i) adsbócads what will you pay?}; what do you say? stáb kats hot-hot? {stab kwi(i) adxúdëud what are your words/language/speech}; what did you find? stáb k’ais-et-hwu {stab kwi(i) ads?áydxw what did you find?}, by elision; why are you angry? wo-hed kat-su hat-sil? {?uxíd kwi(i)}
Entries are as follows: *GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]*

**adsx⁷ųxidcil how/why are you angry?**; are you a chief that you talk to me? si-ĉb-chu-hu kat-su hot-hot hwul at'-sa? si’áb čox⁷u k⁷w(i) adsuxivdud txwol ?ocá are you honorable that you can talk to me?; by what road did you come? chąd shug-w’tl ka-tsi hwul? (chad ság⁷w t⁷i(t) adsuGda where is the road/path that you came by?); what are you doing? stab kat-si ai-yos (stab k⁷w(i) adsuyáyus what are you working on?); (duplicated), why do you do so? o-hed kat-su kot-su ho'-yut (?uxid k⁷w(i) adsuhúyud how/why did you do that?).

Another form, which is not so clearly defined, is, to-b]t-sid [-tubicid (lexical suffix for ) you}; I show you, o-lzbt-hu-bet-sid-shid (?ulátubicid čad I saw you), where the copulative pronoun I, chid (čad I, me) follows this as an accusative; she likes you, hotl-to-bet-psid hal-gwa (?xákutubicid hólGe⁷w? they like you).

A form used in calling the attention of a person, equivalent to “You there,” is, do-te’ (du ti you there (to a male), Kinkade give nu oh (Ch) (1991:92)) when applied to a man: do-tsi (du tsi you there (to a female), Kinkade give nu oh (Ch) (1991:92)), if to a woman. These appear to be proper pronouns, and not merely interjections.

(Copulative.) - Chu {čox⁷w you}, chu-hu {čox⁷w ?u you?}, chokh (čox⁷w you), cholo {čox⁷w ?u you?}, shu she-hu {čox⁷w you}. Like I, chid (čad I, me), copulative, it is used only as a suffix, and is referred in like manner to a preceding adverb or other word relating to the verb. Ah! you’ve arrived, a-ha! o-lut-chil-chu {ʔa... ?ufeskil čox⁷w ah! you have arrived}; j you, atl-do’-chu {ʔotendox⁷w čox⁷w you eat now!}; come [and] sit, at’la-cho-ho gwud-del {ʔox⁷w čox⁷w čox⁷w g’édil you come and sit down}; do you understand? as-kla-bot-chukh-hwu? {ʔoxšolábbut čox⁷w ?u do you understand?}; do you understand? as-ti-kwa’-dit-chu-hu {ʔostkawádi čox⁷w ?u are you def/ignorant/stupid (slang)}; you see, sla-lao-bit’ she-hu’ {ʔaslábod čox⁷w you see?}, or shu {čox⁷w you}; go and bring (good you bring), klob-chu-hu o-okhts-chu-hu {ʔub čox⁷w ?uxwx⁷w čox⁷w it is okay for you to take it}, here the pronoun is duplicated; you are foolish, as-hwul-ku chu {ʔoxšwélk⁷w čox⁷w you are drunk/intoxicated}; who are you? gwat-chu? {gware čox⁷w who are you?}; presently you will find, dai-chu klo-éd-hwu {daý čox⁷w tu’áydx⁷w you will just find it}; go presently, dai-chu klo-okh tel-h’ye {daý čox⁷w tu’ux⁷w ti lákx⁷d(l) you will just go today}.

You (plur., and absolute and nominative), gul-lapo {gwélápu you folks}; you (plur., and absolute and nominative), gwul-la’-po {gwélápu you folks}; you work, gul-la’-po-o-yai’-us {gwélápu ṭuyáyus you folks are the ones that worked}; do you hear? gul-la’-po as-kla’-bot? {gwélápu ṭasláb but you folks are the ones that understand}; I have won a bet of you, o-tsel-tub wo-tlet-shid gwul-la’-po {ʔucóltubútGdo čad, gwełápə I beat you folk, you folks}; presently you men will sweat, hwe-la-lil’ o-kwul-kwul gwul la’-po sto-to’-bsh {xwi? làlil ṭuqwxwéldl gwełápu ṭuts’ubš it was not far and you men were sweating}.

(Copulative.) - Chil-lup-o’ {čalóp ?u you folks?}, chil’-lub’ {čalóp you (plural)}, shell’-a’-pu {čalópa and you (plural)}, shil-lip {čalóp}, &c. You see, sla-la-bit-shil-l-ip {ʔaslábod čalóp ?u do you folks see it?}; you saw, ta-sla’-la-bid’shil-lip {ʔalslaböd čalóp you folks have been seeing it}; what do you say? o-éd-i-gwut-chil-lub {ʔuligwatt čalóp what did you folks say?}; are you going? o-tokh-kwokh-chil-lup-o? {ʔufůkwxw čalóp ?u are you folks going home now?}; what do you want? o-he’-chil-lup? {ʔuxid čalóp how were you folks?}; who are you? gwat chil-lap? {gware čalóp who are you folks?}; she slanders you, o-yai-li-hub-chil-lup {ʔuáliašab čalóp you folks were gossiping}.

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Entries are as follows: GG definition-word [ZZ word-definition]

Your, (sing.), kād {kʷ(i) ad- < kʷ(i) a, an ad- (prefix for) your}; your, (sing.), kwād {kʷ(i) ad- < kʷ(i) a, an ad- (prefix for) your}; your, (sing.), kwat {kʷ(i) ad- < kʷ(i) a, an ad- (prefix for) your}; your, (sing.), tad {t(ī) ad- < t(ī) the, this ad- (prefix for) your}; your, (sing.), tats {t(ī) ads- < t(ī) the, this ad- (prefix for) your + s- (nominalizer)}; your, (sing.), tat-sa {t(ī) adsas- < t(ī) the, this ad- (prefix for) your + s- (nominalizer) + ?ōs- (stative)}. Feminine objective, sad {s(ō) ad- < s(ō) (femine particle)}.

Do you think so? (is that your opinion?) as-is-ta kād hutch? {?ōs?īsta? kʷ(i) adżōč your mind/thoughts are like that}; where is your wife? chād ki sad chug-wush? {čad kʷi sadčōgʷoš where is your wife?}; where did you leave your wife? (where your road the your wife?) chād kād shug-w’tl k’sad chug-wush? {čad kʷ(i) adsōgʷ†[317] kʷi sadčōgʷoš where is the road/path your wife?}; how much must I pay? (how much your will I pay?) as-hād kwād hutch guz-bud-ids-did? {?ōsżīd kʷ(i) adsżōč gʷoścōdōd what do you think I should pay?} (see “Pay”); take as much as you like, kwād-dud as-he‘ kwats hadl {kʷōdād ?ōsżid kʷ(i) adsżōčx take what you want}; what is your name? gwāt kwats’da’? {gʷat kʷ(i) adżdá? what is your name?}; you have changed your mind, la-li’il-ukhw tad hutch te dug-we {lalí?ilxʷ t(ī) adżōč ti dāgʷi? your mind/thoughts have change, this is you}; is your gun loaded? (has your gun eaten?) utl-ts tad hwul-ti-ma’-litsh? {?ężad t(ī) adxʷɔltamalč feed your gun}; you talk much (much your talk), kād tad-sa hot-hot {qa t(ī) adxʷǔðkud you talk a lot}, much, kād {qa many, a lot}; where did you buy it? (where that your bar-gain?) chād kwi tats sta’-gw’sh? {čad kʷi t(ī) adstågʷš where did you buy it?}; how much do you ask for that? as-he‘d kwi tats sta’-gw’sh? {?ōsżid kʷi t(ī) adstågʷš how/why did you buy it?}; I understand what you say (i.e., your talk), as-tla-bot-chid, a tat-sa hot-hot {?ōsżalābut čōd ?ō t(ī) adxstuðkud I understand your words/language}; why do you cry? (why your crying)? o-heh tat-sa wo-ha’-hab? {?uxżid t(ī) adxʷuxzáb how/why do you cry?}

Your (plur.). No examples preserved.

Young, young ones, ba-ba-ad {unknown}.

Youth, young man, lug-wub {lāgʷəb teenage boy}.

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[317] Probably †agʷ† leave and not šagʷ† road, door
CHAPTER 3: WORDS UNRECOGNIZED TODAY

This section is a compilation of the vocabulary we did not know or recognize from George Gibbs’ original text. The words are left in alphabetical order as Gibbs wrote them followed by his English translation.

Commentary is included after Gibbs’ English translation in italic, bolded brackets /{ }/. Most of the commentary includes the possible phonemes (word sounds) that Gibbs may have been trying to transcribe. When one form of the word seems possible, the word is written. As noted in the Foreword, Gibbs did not differentiate between several of the non-English phonemes in his phonology. Therefore, when optional letters are possible, they are separated with a slash, ‘/’.

An example of an entry from this section is as follows:

A-kας’-kap, correct, true, the right {Possible phonemes are: ?a k/k/q/q as k/k/q/q a b/p}. 
1. A'chi, a sleeve (possibly: ači?i).
2. A-hed-la, hed-la, perhaps (implying disbelief) {Possible phonemes are: ?a h/x id t/x a/o}.
3. A-kos'-kap, correct, true, the right {Possible phonemes are: ?a k/k/q/q as k/k/q/q a b/p}.
4. Al-chad’, whither {Possible phonemes are: ?a a/o t/x č/d ad}.
5. Alt’h khw, unios, fresh-water mussels {Possible phonemes are: ?a a/o t/t/k k/k/q/q x/w/x/w}.
6. A-sash-e-b’ho-yo! denotes vexation, for shame! stop that! employed only by men {Possibly: ?asá ša ba?, húyxw'}.  
7. A-sash’-i-ma! (used only by women), denotes vexation, for shame! stop that! {Possibly: ?asá ši ma}.
8. As-baltsh, industrious {Possible phonemes are: ?esb a/o/u l̂o}.
9. As-chots, the menstrual (hidden) lodge {Possibly: ?osčádr}.  
11. As-cholt-hu, to hire, hired {Most likely, hired should be sired - male parent of a quadruped} {Possible phonemes are: ?as+ č/d u ltxw/txw/txw. Possibly: ?osčultxw}.
13. As-he'k-wub, timid, afraid {Possibly: ?osčikšob}.  
14. Ash-dals, friend (speaking to a man) {Possible phonemes are: ?asda l/t s. Possibly: ?á'Generation}.  
15. As hluk-luk, as-klakl-ka, spotted (of an animal) {Possible phonemes are: ?os t/t/x a/o t/x (a/o) k/k/q/q ad}.  
16. As'-hokw, a standing tree {Possible phonemes are: ?os h/x u k/w/k/q/q w}.  
17. As-ho'-yus, ikh-ho'-yus, stammering {Possible phonemes are: ?os h/x uyus}.  
18. As-hu-cha'-tus, hook-nosed {Possibly: ?osxwčátus}.  
19. As-hudsks', striped {Possibly: ?es(a)xed'qs}.  
20. As-hu-lat-lab, beams {Possible phonemes are: ?es h/xw/k u l/t a t/x a sb. Possibly: ?osxwlaš(a)b}.  
21. As-hutl-hal', buboes {Possible phonemes are: ?osxet h/x a/o l/t. Possibly ?osxetxet}.  
22. As-hwe'-kus, coughing {Possible phonemes are: ?os x/w/k/q i k/k/q/q o/u s. Possibly: ?osxw'iqwuš}. [220]  
23. As-hwul-le-uk, with the ears pierced {Possible phonemes are: ?os x/w/k/x o l/t i qs}.  
25. As-katsks, pug-nosed {Possible phonemes are: ?es k/k/q/q a/o c/q qs}.  
26. As-ke'-'a-kab, tangled (as a dress) {Possible phonemes are: ?es k/k/q/q i q/qab. Possibly: ?osqiqab}. [220]  
27. As-klak'kh'-ka, as-hlukl-kut, spotted (of an animal) {Possible phonemes are: ?os t/t/x a k/w/k/q/q w k/k/q/q a/o, ?os t/xl/žt a t/x k/k/q/q a t/d}.  
28. As-kle'-da-lekhw', lisping {Possibly ?osšidaliw k/tid tie (i.e., tongue tied) + -alikw}.  
29. As-ku-cha'- go-pats, with the hair parted behind {Possible phonemes are: ?os k/k/k/k/w/q/q w u č/d agwəpač. Possibly: ?oswyšušagwəpač}.  
30. Ask-hes', staring, to stare {Possible phonemes are: ?es k/k/q/xis}.  
31. Ask-hu-šhe'-a-gwus, “hatched-faced” sharp faced {Possible phonemes are: ?es k/k/q/q huš/iš g wos. Possibly: ?osšwad'g'wos}.  
32. As-kwad zis, vexed {Possible phonemes are: ?es k/w/q/xw a'dis}.  
33. As-nals', friend (speaking to a man) {Possible phonemes are: ?a a oš a/o l/t s. Possibly: ?aša d}.  
34. As-shots, bring (imp.) {Possible phonemes are: ?esša c/c.}.
35. As’-shi (meaning doubtful) {Possible phonemes are: ?əʃi}.
36. At-shus-ka’-lus, eyelids {Possible phonemes are: ʔ a/ə s/t/t šus k/k/q/q –alus. Possibly ʔacus-qS-alus}.
37. Ats-le-pal-dutl, lips {Possible phonemes are: ʔ a/ə c/č/s l/t i b/p/p a+do.t}.
38. As-t’blaɪ’-uts, syphilis (in a man) {Possible phonemes are: ʔəs t/t blayəc}.
39. As-tlukt’kl, spotted (of an animal) {Possible phonemes are: ʔəs ɬ/ɬ k/k/q/q t/t k/k/q/q ʃ/ʃ}.
40. As-to’a-buts, spotted {Possibly: ?əʃtuʔəbač}.
41. As-totl-kwa’-had, dinted or notched {Possibly: ?əʃəl(ə)kaχad}.
42. Cha’-ad, o-choaʔ, to die {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬə a (ʔ/ʔ) ad, ʔu ɬ/ɬ ad. Possibly: ɬ/ɬəadʔuɬ/ɬə(ʔ)a)d. Kuipers gives ʔaʔi dry out, wither (2002:43)}.
43. Chats’a-béd, the handle of a knife {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬə a c/č a/ə b id}.
44. Chxt-hus, a round head, not flattened {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬə a t/t h/ʃ us}.
45. Che-yəəd’, to cheat {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬə iyədə}.
46. Chid-chəh u (meaning not ascertained) {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬə əd ɬ/ɬ a h/u/x/w/x/w}.
47. Chi-kot-sid (meaning uncertain) {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬ i k/k/q/q ucid}.
48. Chilt-se’, a doe elk {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬ ə/ɨ 1 c/č i (ʔ/ʔ)}.
49. Chit-lel, the razor-clam {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬə t/ɬ/ɬ ʃ il}.
50. Chi-wəχk’h, the salmon trout {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬ ə w ɬ k/k/w/q/w/q/q}.
51. de’-bul-skud-dub, bastard {Possible phonemes are: dəβə l/t sqədəb. Possibly dibo’t sqódəb}.
52. Del, kel, kul (meaning not ascertained) {Possible phonemes are: do l/t, k/k/q/q o l/t}.
53. Du’h-yel, flood-tide {Possible phonemes are: dxʷ h/ʃ yəl or dxʷyəl}.
54. Dzal’-gwa, the large barnacle {Possibly: džałgʷəʔ}.
55. Dzo-kwush-tub, the tide {Possible phonemes are: ɬ/ɬə k/k/w/q/w/q/w əʃəb}.
56. E-bab’-zi-chu, a beach {Possible phonemes are: ʔ/ʔ əbəbə ɬ/ɬ/ɬ ʃu}.
57. E’ bib, e’-pip, e’-mim, to copulate {Possible phonemes are: ʔ/ʔ ibəbə}.
58. E-huwul-kəb, e-huwul-kwəb, a bay or harbor {Possible phonemes are: ʔ/ʔ i x/w/x/w a1 k/k/k/w/q/q/q/w q/w a b}.
59. E’-si-uk! just so, very well {Possible phonemes are: ?isə q/q}.
60. Es pək, a penis with retracted foreskin {Possible phonemes are: ʔ/ʔəs b/p/p a/ə k/k/q/q (AHK s-polq penis), -aq crotch, sexual organ ʔ/ʔ a/ə s (ʔ/ʔ) b/p/p aq. Poss. ʔəs(a)baq}.
61. Es! he’-si! expressive of satisfaction {Possibly: ?əsə! hisəl}.
62. E’-ya’! an exclamation in play, as when one pulls another’s ear {Possibly: ?iəyə}.
63. Gut-te’-ud, a singing in the fire {Possible phonemes are: g/gʷ a t/t i (ʔ/ʔ) ad}.
64. Gwa-le’-ukw, waves {Possible phonemes are: gʷəli q/q/q/q/w}.
65. Gwih-e-lus, bushy haired {Possibly: gʷəšišələs}.
66. Gwul-le’-chid (meaning not understood) {Possible phonemes are: gʷəli ɬ/ɬə ad}.
67. ha’-hat’-chitl, thistle, (to promote menstrual discharge) {Possible phonemes are: h/ʃ a h/ʃ a ɬ/ɬ a t/t ɬ/ɬə ʃ/ʃ}.
68. Hai-yel, broken (as a horse) {Possible phonemes are: h/ʃ a ʃ/ʃ ə/ʃ i l}.
69. Ha-latl-chitl, a species of thistle {Possible phonemes are: h/ʃ a l a/ə t/t ɬ/ɬə ə/ʃ t/t}.
70. Ha-le’-wuts “big-horn” (oris montana) (Skagit) {Possible phonemes are: X/h aliwəc}.
71. Hap-a-bəd, the scallop {Possible phonemes are: h/ʃ a/ə p/p a/ə b id}.
72. Həxəl-kə-chis; qu. good-natured {Possible phonemes are: h/ʃ a t/t k/k/q/q a ɬ/ɬə/ʃ s}.
73. Hatl-pa-lol-kwid, the under eyelid {Possibly: xʷxə(e)palulqʷid}.
74. Hat-shid, to correct {Possible phonemes are: h/ʃ a t/t əd}.

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75. Hət-sud-shid, a species of strawberry {Possible phonemes are: h/ə k/k a c/c ødšə}.  
76. Hat’-te-a-ke’-num {man’s name}{Possible phonemes are: h/ə a t/t i qinəm. See chapter 2, Head}.  
77. Hau-wi-lo’, the hermit-crab {Possible phonemes are: h/ə awiʃu}.  
78. H’da’-de-set, scraper for smoothing mats (Snoh.) {Possible phonemes are: x(o)da dəʃə d/t. Possibly: ʃ(o)dədusə}.  
79. Hed’-du-ya, never {Possible phonemes are: h/ə ʃdəuə}.  
80. Hed-la, a-hed-la, perhaps (implying disbelief) {Possible phonemes are: h/ə ədlə, ʔa h/əxədələ}.  
81. He-uk’-ul-la, o-kul’-la, to thank one {Possible phonemes are: h/ə ʃ/əj ə k/k/q/q ələ, ʔuk/k/k/q/q ηlə}.  
82. Hi-ye!’ expressive of amusement, derision, or disbelief {Possibly: hiyi}.  
83. Ho-hob-ti-kobo, the ventral fins of a fish {Possible phonemes are: h/əxu h/əxəbti k/k/q/q aba}.  
84. Hok-k’hap, the hip, on the hip {Possible phonemes are: h/ə a k/k/q/q k/k/q/q əp}.  
85. Ho-kwuts, frightened, afraid {Possible phonemes are: ʔu/hu/ʃu k/w/k/q/q ə c/c}.  
86. Ho-kw’-lish, smoke, fog {Possible phonemes are: ʔu k/w/k/q/q ələ li t/θ}.  
87. Hotsh, rough water {Possible phonemes are: h/ə w/w ə l/θ. Possibly ʃwələ}.  
88. Hu-che’-a-kud, the large sea-mussel {Possible phonemes are: hu/hu/ʃu t/t ñ/θ i q/q/w/q/w ad}.  
89. Hud-deld. Qu. for {Possible phonemes are: hə/kə/ʃw/ələ}.  
90. Hud-zad-mit, the human skin {Possible phonemes are: hə/kə/ʃw dədəmid. Possibly ʃədəʃ/əkə-ədəmid}.  
91. Huk-shə-dəl, a string or cord {Possible phonemes are: hə/kə/ʃw k/k/q/q ʃidid. Possibly ʃəqədələdəl}.  
92. Hu-kwul-lest’, the roe of crabs {Possible phonemes are: hə/kə/ʃw k/w/k/q/q əličə}.  
93. Hush-kos {Hush-ok}s, light blue cloth or flannel {Possible phonemes are: h/əkəʃ k/k/q/q us}.  
94. Hus-kwi-duk’-ke (meaning unknown) {Possible phonemes are: hə/kə/ʃw s k/w/k/q/q ədə k/k/q/q i}.  
95. Hut-li-de’, ground-grape (the tuber of a species of equisetum) (sky.) {Possible phonemes are: h/ə a ʃ/θ di?}.  
96. Hutsh-kla’-lus, the eyeballs {Possible phonemes are: hə/kə/ʃw ch/θ k/k/q/q i/q/l/θ/kələlus. Possibly: ʃəkələlus or xwɛtʃəli(ʔ)alus}.  
97. Hut-tut-ta’d’, a two-edged knife {Possible phonemes are: h/əx/w/k/w o t/t o d/t/t əp/θ. Possibly: xwɛkəc-ap/-ab}.  
98. Hwai’-yu, the knee pan {Possible phonemes are: xw/ʃw ayu (/?)}.  
99. Hwas, sa-hwas’, it {Possibly: xwəʔas or səxwəʔas}.  
100. Hwats’l-ha’, the inside of the thigh {Possible phonemes are: xw/kw a c/c 1/θ ha/kə/ʃw/k/w}.  
101. Hwaa-ta-dí[kh], placenta (Sky.) {Possible phonemes are: xw/kw a/θ c/t tədiʔ}. Possibly: xwɛkətədiʔ}.  
102. Hwe’-a-ke, saw-grass {Possible phonemes are: xw/kw i q/q i}.  
103. Hwe’-kw’e-uk, the cake-urchin, scutella ((sand dollar) Possible phonemes are: xw/kw i k/w/k/q/q ək/w/q/w i q/q/q}.  
104. Hwu’n-hwu-limit, ekhw, a baby-house {Possible phonemes are: xw/kw iw d xw/kw a/θ i lb ø/i k/w/k/q/q ək/w/q/w k/w}.
105. Hwut-hwulb, loose (as a dress) {Possible phonemes are: xʷə/xʷə/xʷ/xʷ t̓l xʷə l/t b}.
106. Hwut-səd-lid, take in (sail) {Possible phonemes are: xʷ/xə c/c id l/t sə}.
107. I-bash, to steal upon a woman at night {Possible phonemes are: ʔəb a/s š}.
108. Ik̓h-o̱-yus, as-ho̱-yus, to stammer, stammering {Possible phonemes are: ʔəi k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ uyus, ʔəs h/k̓ uyus}.
109. Is-sa', an interjection of impatience Possibly ʔəsa}.
110. Is-sa'! i-səkh! impatiently calling the attention of one not listening, or enforcing a command; as, is-səkh! ho-yukhw! stop that! Stab! what! {Possibly: ʔəsa isək}.  
111. Is'-shi, and, (qu. besides, together with) {Possible phonemes are: ḥə/i sə}.  
112. Is'-shi-de', very, a strong asseveration {Possibly ʔəčəda}.
113. Jokh, {Possible phonemes are: j̓u kʷ/kʷ/q̓ q̓ w}.
114. Kəb-təled, a fold {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ sə b t̓/k̓ id. Possibly qət̓əd}.  
115. Kai-ik', a foal {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ ayi/ay k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓}.  
116. Ka'-lus, the eye {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ a lə/sə}.  
117. Ka-mai-ya'-ken {Yakima Chief’s name} {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ amaya k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ on. See chapter 2, Head}.  
118. Ke-kai'-yoks, trolling-line for fishing {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ i k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ ayu k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ s}.  
119. Ke'-ko-wuts, the grasshopper {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ i k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ uwu c/c}.  
120. Ke-lo'-sumsh, or ke-lo'-sam-ish, giant hunters of the mountains {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ i l/t úsəbə. Possibly qilússəb}.  
121. Ke-potl, a stone mortar or metate {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ i p̓/p̓ u t̓/k̓}.  
122. Ket-he-chaib', ground-pine, creeping evergreen {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ i t̓ h̓ i c/c ayb}.  
123. Ke-ya', brittle {Possible phonemes are: k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ i ya}.  
124. Ki-lo'-sumsh, Ki-lo'-sa-mish, name of one of the demon races {Possible phonemes are k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ ilusəbə}.  
125. Kla-bat' sub, to cross one’s self, sign with the cross {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ abacab. Possibly qəlabacab q̓əl spin, curl, wind/tie around}.  
126. Kla'-kwu, by and by {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ a k̓ w̓ k̓ w̓ q̓ w̓ q̓ w̓}.  
127. Klal, klal-bas (meaning unknown) {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ a l̓, t̓t̓ a l/t bas}.  
128. Kla-lad-kli, presently, soon (dim.) {Possible phonemes are: ƛ̓ələʔ/ƛ̓əlad after a while, later on, t̓t̓ a l/t ad k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ li}.  
129. Kla'-lats'-a'-ta, wait (imp.) {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ a l/t a c/c a t̓ t̓ a}.  
130. Klal-gwus, united {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ a l̓gəwəs}.  
131. Klal'-lek-shub, to put out the tongue, an expression of desire {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ a li k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓ əb}.  
132. Kla-pok, afternoon {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ a p̓/p̓ u k̓/k̓/q̓ q̓}.  
133. Kle-e'b, a hermaphrodite {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ a d̓iʔib}.  
134. Kle-jit-chi, sharp-edged {Possible phonemes are: < t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ iʔaʔiʔi}.  
135. Klek (meaning unknown) {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ i k̓ w̓ k̓ w̓ q̓ w̓ q̓ w̓}.  
136. Klal'-gwid-gwul, a hook, hooks and eyes {Possible phonemes are: t̓t̓/k̓/kl̓/kl̓/q̓ l̓ ilɁədəgəl̓ə l/t}.  
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137. Kle'-'la-gwub, bring fire (imp.) {Possibly (?a)xalagwab < ?a(k) (root) come, bring + -al- (lexical affix for) at, in, by + -agwab (lexical suffix for) at the base of}
138. Kluts, to hand to, help {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/l/kl/q/l i c/e}.
139. Kle'-yut (meaning unknown) {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/l/kl/q/l i yu t/t}.
140. Kl hwut-suts, shrub of evergreen huckleberry {Possible phonemes are: < t/x/k/l/kl/q/l x/w/x/a c/e oc}.
141. Kl-i-kwa-lits, to snap (as a dead stick breaking) {Possible phonemes are: < x/k/kw + -al- + -oc}.
142. Kl-it-le'a-hil-luks, klo'-a-hil-luks, beads {Possible phonemes are: t/k/a/i t/k ia/leqlqs Possibly x/xa/leqlqs, x/leqlqs}.
143. Kl'o'-hi-ebl, meteors, falling stars {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/l/kl/q/l u h/x iab l/t}.
144. Kl'o'-hwul, enough {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/l/kl/q/l u x/w/x/a o l/t}.
145. Kl'o'-sut, a gun-charger, a load for a gun {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/k/k/q/a l/t us a d/t, probably: ã(ö)ulsad (note: a gun-charger or charge is what is loaded into a gun)}.
146. Klo-wil alp', to gallop {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/l/kl/q/l/ï l/ãwilalp}.
147. Klul-duk'w', enough {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/l/kl/q/l o l/t du k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w}.  
148. Klul-te-de'-wut (klut-te-de'-wut), seeds {Possible phonemes are: t/x/k/l/kl/q/l o x/tkl/ï idiwet}.
149. Ko-kal-e'-kwu, copulation {Possibly: ãwúq/wq(wu)c/k/likw}.  
150. Ko-latsh', to take small fish with a rake {Possible phonemes are: k/k/q/q u l/t açı}.
151. Ko'-pel-la, the codfish {Possible phonemes are: k/k/q/q u p/p ala}.
152. K'sok-tal-k'iset'-chi, nails of fingers and toes {Possible phonemes are: ã sa k/k/q/q t/t alqasâci' fingers}.
153. Ku'-da' (ho-lus ku-da') (meaning not known) {Possible phonemes are: k/k/q/q ò da (b/x u l/t us k/k/q/q uda)}.
154. Kal-la'-ka-bid, the shells of crustaceans {Possibly qalqkwbid < qalakw (root)}.
155. Ku-la'-hu, brass {Possible phonemes are: k/k/q/q u l/t a/ç x/w/k/w}.
156. Kwad-datsh, to take back (a present) {Possible phonemes are: k/waadaç/kwaadaš}.
157. Kwai'-hu, a landing-net for fish {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w ay x/w/k/w}.
158. Kwai'-i-bot-li, come ashore (imp.) {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w ay b u x/tl/l/i j}.
159. Kwai'-ikhl, to send one on an errand {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w ayit}.
160. Kwai'-tolsh, back-baskets or sacks {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w ayitšč}.  
161. Kwas'-ul-shid, the paunch {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w ašalsad}.
162. Kwau-se-uts, the lupin {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w aw siac}.
163. Kwe-a-kwai-ikhl, to send one as a pimp {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w i k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w ayit}.
164. Kwi-ekw, hwj-ukh' kwi-ekw, a sailor's "palm," a thimble {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w i k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w, x/w/k/w i k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w i k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w}.  
165. Kwish-kwishk, an awl {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w or/i s k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w or/i qaš}.  
166. Kwo-ot-did, killed {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w u u t/t d or/i d}.
167. Kwot'-le-chid, to quench, throw water on {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w u t/t/ï/t/t/ï x e/ç aç}.
168. Kwul-ot'-sid, saliva {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w or/u l/t ucid. Possibly ãwulücid}.
169. Kwul - lus'-ti-o, the oulakan, thaleckthys Orgona {Possible phonemes are: k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w a l/t or s t/t iu}.  
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170. Kwas-sat'd', the mane of a horse (Possible phonemes are: kʷ/ʔkʷ/ʔqʷ/ʔqʷ asa ʔ/k/ d).
171. La-hais'-la, la-hais-ta, Qu. to come or go with purpose (Possible phonemes are: l/t a/o h/k ays l/t/t/t a).
172. La-ka'-lot-sid, the knee-pan (Possible phonemes are: l/t a k/k/q/q a l/t ucid).
173. Lakh'-ke-nam {man's name} (Possible phonemes are: l/t aʔqínəm. See chapter 2, Head).
174. La-lud'-hu, wait (imp.) (Possible phonemes are: l/t a/o l/t ødxw).
175. Lék'h'-hu short (in dimension) (Possible phonemes are: l/t i k/k/q/q h/k u. Probably ləxīxqʷu?).
176. Le'-kud-ja, to fish with a rake (Possible phonemes are: ʔkʷəʔp p a/əxw).
177. Lešh-usht, the bows man of a canoe (Possible phonemes are: ləšəʔp/lɨtšəʔp. šəʔp bow).
178. Lo'-gwas, a cape or cloak (Possible phonemes are: l/t ʔgʷəs. Possibly lúʔgʷəs < lu? hole + -gʷəs pair).
179. Ma-pot, again (Possible phonemes are: ma p/ ḣ u t/t).}
180. Mət, glue made of fish-skins (Possible phonemes are: ma t/t).
181. Muk-kwe' gwa-do, a penumbra (Possible phonemes are: mə kʷ/ʔkʷ/ʔqʷ/ʔqʷ i gʷədú).
182. N'cha'-lak-hid, five fathoms, (i. e. a hand), (Possibly n(ə)čələxəd).
183. Nus-kop unidentified tribe (Possible phonemes are: nxw s k/k/q/q u p/ˈp).
184. No-so'-lupsh unidentified tribe (Possible phonemes are: nxw su l/t øbš).
185. No-so'-lupsh, unidentified tribe of people within Puget Sound (Possible phonemes are: nxw/nu sələbš).
186. N’sla'-lek, to take a wife (Possible phonemes are: ns l/t alikw).
187. O-be'-a-kwait'-sut, to saw (as in a lumber mill) (Possible phonemes are: ʔubi qʷ/ʔqʷ aycut).
188. O-chokw, to cut (Possible phonemes are: ʔu č/č u kʷ/ʔkʷ/ʔqʷ/ʔqʷ).
189. O-chug-hub, the gonorrhea (Possible phonemes are: ʔu č/č e ʔh/g/k/əb).
190. O-chuk'-wub, to sink in, be mired (Possible phonemes are: ʔu č/č e k/k/ʔkʷ/ʔqʷ/ʔqʷ əb).
191. O-chut-plu (meaning unknown) (Possible phonemes are: ʔu č/č u t/t p/ˈl u).
192. O-dab, to order, command (Possible phonemes are: ʔudəb).
193. Od-hu-kwałkw, to abort by violence (Possible phonemes are: ʔudxʷ kʷ/ʔkʷ/ʔqʷ/ʔqʷ a kʷ/ʔkʷ/ʔqʷ/ʔqʷ)
194. Od-za'-ha-gwil, to learn (Possible phonemes are: < ʔudəʔ h/k agwil).
195. Od-zəkhw, a performance akin to table-tipping (see “Blow”) (Possible phonemes are: ʔu dəʔ i kʷ/ʔkʷ/ʔqʷ/ʔqʷ _xʷ/kʷ. Possibly ʔudəkʷ something shook).
196. O-dzel'-hut, to seek, look for (Possible phonemes are: ʔudəʔ l/t h/k u d/t/t).
197. O-dze'-uk-ud, otse'-a-kud, to neigh (Possible phonemes are: ʔudəʔ q/q əd, ʔu č/č i q/q əd).
198. O-e'-bel, to copulate (Possible phonemes are: ʔuʔilbil).
199. O-eł'-gwut, to say (Possible phonemes are: ʔuʔilqʷə d/t).
200. O-he-etl, to ravish (Possible phonemes are: ʔu h/k i l/k).
201. O-he'but selsh, he is shaming me (Possible phonemes are: ʔu h/k i h/k ə č/č i l/l/t ə).  
202. O-ho'-but-sut, to fall, drop down, let drop, lose (Possible phonemes are: ʔu h/x/w/k/x/w əbəd).
203. O-hut-lush, to be jealous (Possible phonemes are: ʔu h/x/w/k/x/w t/l/t/k/ə).
204. O-hwet-sko-tul, o-hwet-sko-dub, to cut or scratch (Possibly ʔuʔxʷiʔ kʷə ... ʔuʔxʷiʔ kʷə ...).
205. O-hwuts-ku-tub, to pull to pieces {Possible phonemes are: ?u x/w/k/w/ž a c/č k/k/q/q a d/t ab}.
206. Oks, ak, uk, some {Possible phonemes are: ?u k/k/q/q s, a/š a k/k/q/q}.  
207. O-kub-bo’-sub, to shut the mouth {Possible phonemes are: ?u k/k/q/q əbůsəb. Possibly  
    ?uqəpůsəb}
208. O’-kul-la, he-uk’-ul-la, to thank {Possible phonemes are: ?u k/k/q/q əla, hiu k/k/q/q  
    əla}.
209. O-kul-ləb, to sprain {Possibly ?uqələb ‘something was bad’, ‘it was bad’, ‘she was  
    bad’, ‘he was bad’ < ?u- (stative) + qələb bad}
210. O-kwa’-bats, high tide {Possible phonemes are: ?u k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w abac};
211. O-kwetl, o-kw’tlkh, (meaning not ascertained) {Possible phonemes are: ?u k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w  
    ə t/_friends}.
212. O-kwus-chid. Qu. I want {Possible phonemes are: ?u k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w əs əd I, me}
213. O-lel-shid, to row {Possible phonemes are: ?u l/t i l/t əd}.  
214. O-she’-gwi-tub, to lose (at play) {Possible phonemes are: ?ušigw’itəb}.
215. Ot-du’-so-wel, to imitate {Possible phonemes are: ?u t/t dúsw’wil}.
216. Ot-te’-a-kus, surf {Possible phonemes are: ?u t/t i q/q əs /qs}.  
217. Ot-lo’-kwuts, to push {Possible phonemes are: ?u t/l/t/ʃ/t/ʃ/k/u k/w/k/w/q/w/q/w əc}.  
218. O-tlot-l’hob, to net wild fowl {Possibly: ?uʃ/tʃ/ə(t)ʃəb}.
219. Otl-tzəb, to drown {Possible phonemes are: ?u tʃ/t/ʃ/t/ʃ əb. Possibly ?uʃʃəb}.
220. O-tse’-a-kud, od-ze’-uk-ud, to neigh {Possible phonemes are: ?u c/č i q/q əd, ?uči q/q  
    əd}.
221. Ots-gu’-le, to be hot or warm (speaking of persons) {Possible phonemes are: ?u c/č  
    guli}.
222. O-yai-li-hub, to tell tales of one {Possible phonemes are: ?uʃyəy l/t i h/x əb}.  
223. Pat’-ke-nam {man’s name of a Snoqualmie leader} {Possibly: Ḳuʔq’nəm. See chapter 2,  
    Head}.
224. Pi-ekt, plumbago {Possible phonemes are: p/p i q/q t}.
225. Poi’-chu (idiom.), here, you; come here {Possibly huy čax/w ‘here you are’, ‘now it’s  
    you’}.
226. Pol-ke, Spanish moss {Possible phonemes are: p/p u l/t k/k/q/q i}.  
227. Po-lo’-kuk’s, Hog {Possibly from French porc. Possible phonemes are: p/p ulu k/k/q/q  
    u k/k/q/q s}.
228. Sa-əl-shid, the toes {Possible phonemes are: saʔaləd}.  
229. Sa-ba’-bish, Sa-ma’-mish people living by hunting {Possible phonemes are: s _/ʃ_  
    ababš, s _/ʃ_ amamš}
230. Sa’-ha-pul, the cockle {Possible phonemes are: sa h/x a p/p əl}.
231. Saikh, the prairie {Possible phonemes are: ´say k/k/q/q/x or saxlsx (Chinook Wawa)  
    ‘alpine meadow’, ‘way up high’}.
232. Sa’-le, vulnerable {Possible phonemes are: sali (_/ʃ_)}.
233. Sa-le-al’-ak-hid, ten fathoms, (sa’-le {sáli? two} two, i. e., two hands) {Possibly:  
    saliʔalaxšid or saliʔalaχšd}.
234. Sa-li’t-za, blankets {Possibly saliča? < s- (nominalizer) +aliča? cloth, blanket, clothes}.
235. Sa-ma’-mish, Sa-ba’-bish people living by hunting {Possible phonemes are: s _/ʃ_  
    amamš, s _/ʃ_ ababš}
236. Sa’-sus, bowl {Possible phonemes are: sasus}.
237. Sat-se-kub, merry {Possible phonemes are: sa c/č i k/k/q/q əb}.  

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238. Saus, Bowl {Possible phonemes are: saus}.
239. S’blan’-yu, a bone {Possibly < sblanyu}.
240. S’chil-los’, shoulders and for part of a fish {Possible phonemes are: s č/e ilus}.
241. S’cho-bəl̓əb, the dandelion {Possible phonemes are: s t/e ubalb}.
242. S’chulk̑, a first-born child {Possible phonemes are: s č/e a/u 1 k/q/kxw possibly s(da)ču/iʔat < s- (nominalizer) + (da)ču? one + -iʔt (lexical suffix for) baby, child}. 
243. S’do’-kwa’-lush Spanish moss (Sky.) {Possible phonemes are: sdu k/w/kxw/qxw aloʃ}.
244. Se’-gwtus, a living tree {Possibly sʔigʷəʔ (ʔigʷəʔ climb a tree - Skagit) sʔigʷəc < s- (nominalizer) + ?iG (root) + -əc/-əc tree, plant, to be rooted}. 
245. Se-wuts’, a bridge of logs {Possible phonemes are: si w/ʔ/ʔ/kxw əc or sʔi w/ʔ/ʔ/kxw əc < + -əc (lexical suffix for) plant, tree, shrub, bush.}
246. Se’-yup, an apron {Possible phonemes are: sʔiyəp/p’, Kinkade gives sap=ilqs skirt, apron (Ch) (1991:124)}. 
247. S’ha-hotl’-chitel, the common thistle {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə a h/kə a t/ʔə č/e iʔtʃi}.
248. S’hoks, the ribs of fish {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə a k/k/q/ʔ s}.
249. S’ha-lat-chit, the hand, the fingers {Possible phonemes are: šxálačiʔ ‘fingers’ < s- (nominalizer) + šxal (root) mark, write, decorate + -ačiʔ hand, lower arm}.
250. S’he-das’, the wood-fern {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə ida s/c (sšidac)}.
251. S’heks, the seed-stems of sage {sedge} {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə i (?) k/k/q/ʔ s (ššiqs)}.
252. Shin’t-λ, to amuse one’s self {Possible phonemes are: č/ʔ/ʔ o t/ʔ h/kə a h/kə ad. čət - make}. 
253. Shit’-lo-kwatl, the afternoon {Possible phonemes are: čə(t)tuqʷəʔt < čət- (lexical prefix for) make + tuqʷəʔ (root) sun}. 
254. Sh-kul’-chi-chil, narrow or acicular leaves of trees {Possible phonemes are: s š/qiščiščil evergreen tree needles < š/q- up, above, high + -ač- on, at, in + či (root) (reference to tree) + -il (suffix for) become}. 
255. S’ho-ho-lōp, a species of smilax {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə u h/kə ul a/a/u p}.
256. S’ho-pats, sedge-grass {Possible phonemes are: šxu p/p’ ac}. 
257. Shop, the siphon of a shell fish {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə ŋ/u p/p’. Very likely šxəp (from šxəpab/sxəpəp cockle)}.
258. Se-ai’-i-pid, fresh-water mullet {Possibly syayipəd <s- + yayipəd}. 
259. S’hu’-pu, the bladder {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə u p/p’ u}. 
260. Shu-pu, a bladder float for fishing {Possible phonemes are: s h/kə u/ə p/p’ u. Very likely šxəpu < s- (nominalizer + šəp (root) + -uʔ water}}.
261. S’hus-kwəd-ol’-kwəd, the upper eye-lid {Possibly: š(ə)kalulqʷəd}. 
262. S’hus-ets, a sweat-house, (Nisk.) {Possible phonemes are: s h/kx/ʔ u t/t i c/č}. 
263. Shut-sid, we, us {Possible phonemes are: č/ʔ o c/t əd}. 
264. S’hu-yam, a primeval race of supernatural beings {Possible phonemes are: s x/kw uyam}. 
265. Sin-uqh, salmo quinnat {Possible phonemes are: sənu x/kw}. 
266. Sit-i-gwud (Sky.), shawdow. {Possible phonemes are: si t/t i gwəd}.
267. Skai’-wa, skai-wa’-duts, the arbutus uva ursi berry and vine {Possible phonemes are: s k/k/q/ʔ ay w/kxw/kxw a (da)}. 
268. Skai’-kad-zu, a fishing line {Possible phonemes are: s k/k/q/ʔ ay k/k/q/ʔ adʔu’}. 
269. Skal-ol-kwod, the upper eye-lid {Possibly: š(ə)kalulqʷəd}. 

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303. Su-gwudst-hu, the roof of a house {Possible phonemes are: s (_/?) ugwaid/txw}.  
304. Sukh-ha’-kia, the cross-handle of the kamas-stick {Possible phonemes are: saxw x/h a k/k/q/q ya. Miller gives saxwuk=ad (2005. p.25)}.  
305. Sukh-sha’-de-bad, stirrups {Possible phonemes are: so xw/xw sadbad. Possibly saxwšadbad stick foot into it < saxw (prefix for) by means of + -sad foot, lower leg + -o reflexive} + -i- (infix) + -d (transitive).  
306. Stuk-ke’-wi-wu! oh! beaver, imploringly {Possibly: st(o)jixwixw}.  
307. Suk-wut-tut, spunk of rotten wood {Possible phonemes are: so k/kw/qw/qw o t/t o t/t}.  
308. Sus-hwa’-bed, the adipose fin of the salmon tribe {Possible phonemes are: s w/xw isbadac}.  
309. Swag-wil, hard or strong (not brittle) {Possible phonemes are: s w/xw agwil}.  
310. Swà-ka (meaning not ascertained) {Possible phonemes are: s wa k/k/q/q a}.  
311. Swes-bud-uts, the "Oregon grape" and bush, berberis {Possible phonemes are: s w/xw agwil}.  
312. Tat-le’-de-gwust, the rock-cod {Possible phonemes are: t/t a t/x idigwes t/t}.  
313. Tat-lewks, the “redfish.” {Possible phonemes are: t/t a t/l/t/x iwqs}.  
314. Ta-tsult’sukh, a rattle {Possible phonemes are: t/t a c/e o c/e u x/kw tot(a)sx}.  
   Possibly: tat(o)ulcix}.  
315. T’ch-wa’-wat, a load-basket {Possible phonemes are: d/xw/t/t c/e wawa d/t/t. Possibly (d/xw ha’awoc ha’aw i/o c rectangular burden basket (Waterman 1973:8).  
316. te’-de-hap, the full moon {Possible phonemes are: t/t idi h/x a b/p}.  
317. Te-gwa’ (meaning uncertain) {Possible phonemes are: t/t igwa(_/?)}.  
318. T’hu-ba’-bid, to turn one’s back {Possible phonemes are: d/xw h/x/kw/a/u babid}.  
319. T’hup-a-gwa’-sud, (kh hup’a-gwa, to fold anything {Possible phonemes are: t̜apag̓h̓a̓səd}. Kuipers gives t̜ap hang folded (2002:59), t̜it h/x/kw/a p/p agwa(_/?)}.  
320. T’kwa’-bats, s’t-kwa’-bats, high tide {Possible phonemes are: t/t (a/o) k’w/kw/qw/qw abac. s t/t (a/o) k’w/kw/qw/qw abac}.  
321. To-buts, the sorrel {Possible phonemes are: t/t ubac}.  
322. To-kwt-sud-tud dutsh, Rumble, to (as the belly with wind) {Possible phonemes are: txw/tu/tu k’w/kw/qw/qw u c/e o t/t oka′c} (Sky.).  
323. To-ta-la’-pud, needle {Possible phonemes are: d/xw/tu/txw/tu t/t a l/t apod}.  
324. Tsap-pen’-ni-a, the spider-crab {Possible phonemes are: c/e a p/p enniy a/o (_/?)}.  
325. Ts’bekhw, stub-bekhw, the throat of a salmon {Possible phonemes are: s/c/e obi k’w/kw/qw/qw/kw/xw}.  
326. Tse-a-kwuts, a pronged spear for birds {Possible phonemes are: c/e ia k’w/kw/qw/qw oc. Possibly c’iq̓woc}.  
327. Tse-ba’-led, the small sand equisetum {Possible phonemes are: c/e ibálad}.  
328. Tse’-hwat, the bearberry {Possible phonemes are: c/e w/xw a t/t}.  
329. Tsits-k’k-sub, to make faces by raising the nose {Possible phonemes are: c/e i c/e qəsəb}.  
330. Tsub-a-ta’-de, the bail of a kettle {Possible phonemes are: c/e əbə t/t adi (_/?t/).}  
331. Tsud (meaning unknown) {Possible phonemes are: tə d-}.  
332. Tsuk-w’sh, the elk or red deer, cervus canadensis {Possible phonemes are: c/e ə k’w/kw/qw/qw s}.  
333. Tsut-tolsh, to rumble in the belly with wind {Possible phonemes are: c/e ə t/t ulc}.  
334. Tu-di-gwe’-di-gwus, From one shoulder to tip of opposite fingers {Possibly dxwdegw=igwəs}.  

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335. Tukh'-sha'-bo, low tide {Possible phonemes are: \(\text{dx} \text{w} \text{š} \text{á} \text{bu} ^\text{x} \text{w} \text{‘a place that is still dry’}< \text{dx} \text{w}-\) (suffix for) place that + \(\text{š} \text{ab} \text{ dry + -u} ^\text{x} \text{w} \text{ (suffix for) still}.\}

336. Tuk-we'-lat {or tu-we'-lat}, a scoop (for bailing a canoe, &c.) {Possible phonemes are: \(\text{tu} ^\text{t} \text{ö} \text{k} \text{w} \text{/kw} / ^\text{q} \text{w} / ^\text{q} \text{w} \text{i 1/ť at. dx} \text{w/tu/tu wi 1/ť at}.\}

337. Tōl-ka-la’-had, half a fathom {Possibly *cółqaláxad}.

338. Tus-ko’-kwid, to count by fathoms {Possible phonemes are: \(\text{tu} / \text{us k/k/q/q} \text{ u k} \text{w/kw/q/q} \text{ ø/i d}.\}

339. Tutl-kap, a quarter full {Possible phonemes are: \(\text{tu} / \text{tu/tu/dx} \text{w t/Ă (/_ă) k/k/q/q} \text{ a b/p}.\}

340. Tz[l, tzin- [l, he, she {Possible phonemes are: d˘il, d˘ənil].

341. Ug-wus-se’-a-kat, the aurora borealis {Possible phonemes are: ? a/u g wəsia k/k/q/q a d/t/ă. Possibly ñugwusíyaxad < ñugwus (root) show, teach + -iy- + axad (lexical suffix for) at the side, edge, side appendage}.}

342. Uk, uks, uk-kuk, kuk-ka’, some. See “Ak,” “Oks.” {Possible phonemes are:}.

343. Ul-be-yukh, to leave a thing by mistake {Possible phonemes are: ? a/u 1/ť bixw].

344. Us-ge-kwakh’l, panting {Possible phonemes are: ?əsgi k/kw/qw/qw a/ə ṭ}.

345. Utl-ko’-shids, bring or hand me {Possible phonemes are: ?əktxkw/k/k/q/qušic}.

346. Utl-ts’tad’, to load (a gun) {Possible phonemes are: ? a/ xe c/č t/ĕ ad. Possibly ūt(i)sədəd}.

347. Ul-set’sis, to be asleep (as the foot, &c.) {Possible phonemes are: ?a/ə c/c/šc/šc/i c/č/ts/šs i c/č/šc/šs øs}.}

348. Ut-sut’-sa, fringe {Possible phonemes are: ?a/ə/u c/c/ə c/c/ə a/ə (/_ă). Possibly ?əčića?].

349. Wël, rotten {Possible phonemes are: wi 1/ť}.

350. Wo-ai’-ib, a dressed skin {Smith gives sweaíb qu tanned hide (1940:321)}.

351. Wotl-ha-le’-hu-bit, to taste {Possible phonemes are: ?uÁ/w(ă)Ă/xw(ă)Ă/xw(ă)Ă/xw(ă)Ă/xw(ă)Ă a 1/ť i h/Ă u b/p ø/i d. Possibly ūtlalapəd}.}

352. Yil-me’-hu, the salmon dance {yilmix a type of spirit power (Waterman[041])}. 
APPENDIX A - DICTIONARY OF THE NISKWALLI

This section is George Gibbs’ original text as it was published in 1877 within the Contributions to American Ethnology.
A DICTIONARY OF
THE NISKWALLI (NISQUALLY)
INDIAN LANGUAGE - WESTERN WASHINGTON

A TWO WAY DICTIONARY

by

George Gibbs

1877
A DICTIONARY OF
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EXTRACT FROM VOLUME 1 of
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VOLUME I.

{Original pages 285 through 361 of Volume 1}

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DICTIONARY OF THE NISKWALLI.

I.

NISKWALLI-INGLESH.

By George Gibbs, M. D. [*]

---

A.
A'-a-kwul, the lattices of a fish weir.
Ab-āk, carry(imp.).
Ab-balts-ts’t, give, make a present of (imp.).
A-bēl, a mēl, if.
Ab-shits, give a present of (imp.).
A'-chi, a sleeve.
Ad zāt-le-bid, ast zāt-lab, to be ignorant, not to know.
A-hēd-la, hēd-la, perhaps (implying disbelief).
A-hwus-tus-sub, winter, cold weather.
Ai'ai'-ash, ai'-yi-ash, grave, serious.
Ai'-gwus. exchange, barter.
Ais-chi-ba'-dob, intermittent, fever and ague.
Ai-ut'-la, hai-et'-la, come quick, hurry (imp.).
Ak, ak-ki, aks, some.
A-kōs'-kap, correct, true, the right.
A-kekw, loud (as talking).
Akh-hwōd'-zad, a seine, net.
A'-kwi ha'-kwi (dim.) in a little while.
Al,ul,at, to.
A'-lal, a house

Al'-a-shik, a tortoise.
Al-chōd', whither.
Alkh, at-lātl’h, hurry, come quick.
Alkh-had, down stream.
Alsh.(plur.) a’-lash, brother or cousin.
Alt'h khw, unios, fresh-water mussels.
Al-to'-di, (dim.) al-to'-di-di, there; v. de’a-de.
A-ok, present or existing, used as the verbs to be and to have.
A-said'-hu, to know, understand.
As-a'-wul, ast-so'-wul, hungry.
As-bais'-hub, the first menstrual period.
As-bal, mixed, confused.
As-baltsh, industrious.
As-bas, stationary.
As-bātl, as-metl, full, satisfied.
As-bet-lil, es-met-lin, soft.
As-bi-sōd', dark.
As-chōts, the menstrual (hidden) lodge.
As-che-hwōb', the hive (a disease).
As-che'-litsh, unwilling, lazy, idle.
As-che'-uk-wil, dirty.

[*] George Gibbs was not a medical doctor. He was educated as lawyer at Harvard. See "George Gibbs (1915-1873)."
As-chitsh, studded with brass nails.
As-chub'-ba, to bring wood and water. Qu. wait on.
As-cholt-hu, to hire, hired.
As-dekhw', as-dukhw', in, within.
Ash-dɔls, friend (speaking to a man).
As-he'-butsh, curly-haired.
As-he'd? how? how much?
As-he'-hi-he', for shame, jocosely.
As-he'-kwub, as-huts', timid, afraid.
As-he', striped.
As hlukl-kut, as-klɔkl-ka, spotted (of an animal).
A'-shid, a'-shud, a friend (speaking to a man).
As'-hokw, a standing tree.
As-ho'-yus, ikh ho'-yus, stammering.
As-hu, a seal.
As-hu'-cha'-tus, hook-nosed.
As'-shud-dikhl, the placenta.
As-hudsks', striped.
As-hukw, upside down.
As-hu-le'-a-kwɔtl-dutl, to pull the lip down.
As-huts', as-he'-a-kwub, timid afraid.
As-hwa'-kwil, tired.
As-wat'-sab, empty.
As-hwe'-hwi-luk, childish.
As-hwe'-kus, coughing.
As-hwokh-w’t, worn out.
As-hwetsb, scratched.
As-hwul-lukh'-hwu, strong (as a man).
As-hwul'-'ku, foolish, drunk, unchaste.
As-hwul-le-uk's, with the ears pierced.
As-hwul-lup, lame.
As-hwuls-hwut i-gwus (meaning unknown).
As-hwut', torn.
As-i'-la-kwut, lecherous.
As-is'-ta, so, as, like.
As-chub'-ba, to carry.
As-chulp, twisted.
As-dat, is-dat, midnight.
As-dekhw', as-dukhw, within.
As-dut'-cho, one.
As-dzæd'-za-he', pregnant.
As-dzed-gwa'-tub, crazy.
As-ɛd-i-gwut?, what is said?
As-e'-uk’h, forked (as a river or road).
As-e'-uk-sɛ-uk (plur.), with many forks (as the delta of a river).
As-guk, us-guk, open.
As-guk'-kel, sunshiny, bright.
As-gul'-lu-tud, marshy, miry.
As-gwa'-duk’w, horned, a buck.
As-gwi-ha'-had, fringed.
As-hɔl, embroidered, figured, written.
As-hat-sitch, covered (As with a blanket).
As-jodsh, the neck.
As-ji-uk, as-shekw, shallow.
As-kɔd'-as, open-mouthed.
As-katsks, pug-nosed.
As-kau'-itsh, hunchbacked.
As-ke'-a-kab, tangled (as a dress).
As-ke'-'lits, tight (as a dress).
As-ki'-up, ticklish.
As-kla'-'bot, to hear.
As-klɔkh'-'ka, as-hlukl-kut, spotted (of an animal).
As-klakhw, as-tlakhw, large, growing large.
As-kle’-da-lekhw’, lisping.
As-klakhw, klekhw, three.
As-kle’-uk, as-tlek'-uk, sticky, adhesive.
As-klo’-il, as-klokh-wil, lean, cold.
As-kluds'-hu-bos, dull (as a tool).
As-klulkh, spotted.
As-ko lob, Quaere gray.
As-kü-cha'-go-pats, with the hair parted behind.
Ask-hes’, staring, to stare.
Ask-hu-she'-a-gwus, “hatched-faced” sharp faced.
As kuk’h, lying on the back, right side up.
As-kulb (meaning uncertain).
As-ku-lo'-sum, steep.
as-kwád-zil, yellow or light green.
As-kwád zis, vexed.
As-kwái’i, wilted, withered.
As-kwál'-gwus, crosswise.
As-kwetsh, scratched.
As-kwe'-ukw, as-kwe'-yukh, corpulent, pregnant.
As-la'-gwit-sa, naked.
As-lukh, light.
As-lo, a hole.
As-lokh, split.
As-lo'chid, to hear.
As-lo'kwutch, bald.
As-lukw, slukw, wet.
As-luk-wa-dub (or dop), muddy.
As-llush’, full (as a kettle, &c.).
As-mal’-ko, menstruation.
As-nul's', friend (speaking to a woman).
As-pe'-a-kail', brittle.

As-pe' a-ken, a dead or old mossy tree.
As-pel', broad, thick.
As-pi-tlel'-sub, with the hand raised to the head.
As-pud, the roots of plants, a heap of earth.
As-pu'-kwub, above tide-water (of land).
As-puk-wus, round-headed.
As-pa'-lil, chaste.
As sit'-sum, clothed, dressed.
As-shap', dried (as fish &c.).
As-shats, bring (imp.).
As-shékw', As-shi'-ukw, shallow.
As'-shi (meaning doubtful).
As-ta'-bed, furry or hairy.
As-tókh'-ha-gwil, lying on the belly (of persons only).
As-tak-hul, chapped (as the hands).
As-ta'-ko, thirsty.
As-t’blai'-uts, syphilis (in a man).
As-ti-kwa'-de, deaf.
As-tikwa'-dit, ignorant, stupid.
As-kla'-kos, blind.
As-tla'-bot, to understand.
As-tlakhw, tlakhw, large; growing large.
As-tlel, tattooed.
As-tłukt’kl, spotted (of an animal).
As-tlek'-uk, as-kle'-uk, sticky, adhesive.
As-lug-wa'-di, an ear-viewport.
As-to'-a-but, spotted.
As-to'-ka-ba-dob, a cough, consumption.
As-sau'-e, syphilis (in a woman).
As-tse'-po-lil, with the eyes closed.
As-so'-wul, as-a'-wul, hungry.
As-tsuk-hot, a standing tree.
As-tsup, a puddle.
As-tutl-kwa'-had, dinted or notched.
Ast-zak, a fallen tree.
Ast-zat-lab, ignorant, uninformed.
As-yo'-bil, dead (of animals), still-born.
At-a-bud, dead (of persons only).
At-chi-da'-chi-du, an interjection of surprise.
At-hlan-ol-gwun'-hu, the west, the country on the sun's road to the west.
A-ti-la'-hi, te-la'-hi, presently (in the course of the day).
A-ti-slækh'-hel, to-day, to-night.
At'-la, ut'-la, to come, bring.
At-la'-hu, “times”; the number of times anything has been done.
At-tæl-gwitl, on this side.
At'-sa, ut-sa, I.
At-shus-ka'-lus, eyelids.
At-si-gwus, to barter, buy, sell.
At-sil-tel'-mu, people.
Ats-le-pal-dutl, lips.
At-suds, at-suts, present or existing (used as a verb), to be, to have.
Au-teks, calf of the leg.

Be'-a-kwait'-sut, to shake, tremble.
Bæb'-da, a doll.
Bæb-kod, to pick or gather nuts.
Bæb-kwo, all.
Beb-kwu-chad, everywhere.
Bel'-kwu, back, come back.
Besk'-hu, bes'-kwu, the edible crab.
Beskh-chad, lice.
Be'-yets, the flesh of animals and birds.
Bi-dotl, the white-fish, coregonus.
Bil-æl-hab, bil-a'-la-hab, to kneel.
Blal'-gwa, the navel.
Blops, a raccoon.
Bokwk, all.
Bokw-detl', all of them.
Bo'kw chad, everywhere.
Bo-kwi sa'-le, both.
budsh, a lie, it is a lie.
Bul-kut-shed, to return, come back.
But-lits, to pay.

**C**
Cha, a hole in the ground.
Cha'-ad, o-chad', to die.
Cha'-chug'-wus, cha'-chukw, off shore, keep off.
Cha'-chas, cha'-chesh, small, little, a boy.
Cha'-bid, to ridicule.
Chad, where.
Chads, chãts, acorns.
Cha'-dats, an oak.
Chad-zil, hide yourself (imp.).
Cha'-lekw, the wild tulip, lilium.
Cha'-lesh, the lower arm, wrist.
Cha'-lesh-uts, the brake fern.
Chal-ko, a well.
Chop, limber, soft.
Chats'-a-bed, the handle of a knife.  
Chot-hus, a round head, not flattened.
Chau ai, shells.
Cha'-wa-tub, cha'-hwut, to cut, to chop.
Che-bord, che-ba'-dats, the haw and hawthorn.
Che'-litsh, as-che'-litsh, idle, lazy.
Chelp'-lin, a gimlet.
Chest'-hu, s'chest'-hu, husband.
Chetch'-tla, stony.
Chet'-la, a rock or stone.
Chet-la holtsh, an iron pot.
Che-yodsh', to cheat.
Chi-cha'-chil-wi, the aralia.
Chi-ch[tch-tla, gravel.
Chid-chɔg hu (meaning not ascertained).
Chikh-kêk'h-tub, to kill by knocking the head.
Chi-kot'-sid (meaning uncertain).
Chi-kwup'-sub, kl-kwop-sub-tub, to choke in swallowing.
Chil ko'-ba, chil-ko'-bats, the raspberry and bush.
Chil-po'-ted, to make sail.
Chilt-se', a doe elk.
Chi mas', a sister-in-law (to a man).
Chish ai', a fishing pole.
Ch'tch, near, come near (imp.).
Chit-lak, es-chat, a bark mat.
Chit-læl, the razor-clam.
Ch'ts-chid-esh'-bud, a pin, a tooth-pick.
Chitsh-la'-hwats, the wild pea.
Chi-wokh', the salmon trout.
Cho' tid, to gnaw.

Chot-la, s'chot-la, leaves of the maple.
Chot-luts, cho-ot-luts, the maple.
Chotsh-ot-luts, a place where maples grow.
Cho'-tub, a flea.
Chub'-ush, brother or sister-in-law (to a woman).
Chub-o'-ba, broad leaves of trees.
Chag'-wush, a wife.
Chuk-chuk-wets, large beads.
Chukh-hud', to split.
Chul-lats, to lend or borrow.
Chul-put-tud, to bore (as with a gimlet).
Chu'-sad, a star.

D

Da'-da-to, to-marrow.
Da'-hu, dakhw, just now.
Dai, dai'ai', di-e', only, but, except.
Da-le'-te, another, other, different.
Daut'-si, the body.
De'-a-de', de'-di-de', there, close by.
Di-a-le'-chup, beyond.
De bad, mi-män, small, a child.
De-bord-da, de-be'-ba-da, an infant, son.
De-bëds, beyond.
Deukh, de-ukh, in, within.
Del, kel, kul (meaning not ascertained).
Del-gwa, they.
Di-a'-bats, beyond.
Di'-da-bokh, turnips.
Di-di, de-a-de', there, close by.
Di-e', only, but, except.
Di-æl, di-æl-gwitl, across, on the other side.
Do’-kwi-butl, No-kwi-matl, the Skagit name for a principal mythological character, familiar also to the Niskwalli.

Do-te’, you, you there (addressed to a man).

Do-tish’-i-ba, you there (to a man, with respect).

Dot-si, you, you there (addressed to a woman).

Dug-kus-sed, to hook or fasten (as a dress).

Dug-we, thou, you (sing.).

Du-h’yl, flood-tide.

Duk-e-k’k-sud, to wipe the nose.

Du-shokhw’, to string beads.

Dut-cho, as-dut-cho, one.

Dza-a’ chi, the right hand.

Dza’a-gwut, to rock (as a cradle).

Dza’-dis, the teeth.

Dza’-ha-le-gwut, to the right.

Dza’ ka-gwil, to lean.

Dzal’-gwa, the large barnacle.

Dzal’-kos, to turn over in bed.

Dza’-shid, (plur.) dza-sh’d-shid, the foot, the right foot, feet.

Dze’-hu, dzi’-hu, litl-dze’-hu, the right foot, foremost.

Dzo-kwush-tub, the tide.

Dzo’-lak, a disstaff.

Dzol-chu, waves, surf.

Dzud-duk-ted-ed, the cradle-stick or rocker.

Dzukh’-tzut, to move, make room.

Dzukh-hwalts, od-zukhw, to melt (as snow).

Dzuk-keł, to stoop.

Dzuk-kud, dzα kad, the sound of whetting on a stone.

E-bab’-zi-chu, a beach.

E’-bash, to walk.

E’-ba-bash, on foot.

E’-bats, e’-muts, grandchild.

E’ bib, e’-pip, e’-mim, to copulate.

E’-dād, a fish-weir, also one of the constellations so called.

E-e’, e-ekh’, yes.

E-hwul-kəb, e-hwul-kwəb, a bay or harbor.

Ek’-ke, ik’-ki (a particle of increase).

E’-kwia, e’-kwed, to wipe.

E’-la-chid, to pull the hair.

E’-la-had, border or edge of anything, the horizon.

E’-lak, the stern of a canoe.

E’-lot-sid, the outlet of a river.

E’-luks, e’-la-hus, the end or point of anything.

E’-səab, an expression of flattery; "yes, chief."

Es-kə’-hw, skə, the new moon.

Eskh-kos’tum, compress for flattening the head.

Es-met’-lin, as-bet’-lie, soft, pliable, limber.

Es pək, a penis with retracted foreskin.

Es-tukh’-a-hu, dark of the moon (gone out).

G

Getl, gutl, gwutl, of or belonging to.

Gukh-had, gukh-həd, unstrung (as a bow), untied, loose.

Guk-kot-sid-dub; (v. o-guk), to open.
Guk-shids, open (imp.).
Gul, gwul (meaning unknown).
Gutl, gwutl, of or belonging to.
Gut-te'-ud, a singing in the fire.
Gwa'-dukw, a horn.
Gwa-le'-ukw, waves.
Gwat, who.
Gwat-chu? gwat-ko? who are you?
Gwish-e-lus, bushy haired.
Gwis-tulb, se-gwis-tulb, earth, sand.
Gwitl (meaning unknown).
Gwitsh'-gwitsh, to move from place to place.
Gwud-behw', gwud-be'-hwuts, the dewberry and vine.
Gwud'-del, sit (imp.).
Gwul-alt', to kill, wound, strike.
Gwul-le'-chid (meaning not understood).
Gwus-sob, a species of grass, a coarse thread.
Gwutl, gutl, getl, of or belonging to.
Gwut'-chid, look for, seek (imp.).
Gwutl-shid, I miss (a mark).

H

Ha-ñkw', by and by.
Had-dub, s'had-dub, summer.
Hæds, ha'-huds, a species of clam, lutraria.
Hads-kus, long-nosed.
Had-zai'-yot-sid, a long chin.
Had-zub, the kamas-root, squilla esculenta.
Hai, enough, stop (when helped to food).
Hes-ko, thanks (used by woman to man).
Hets, raw.
Het-sil, for shame.
He'-wil, he'-wil-la, be gone (imp.), go on (as with a story).
He-uk'-ul-la, o-kul'-la, to thank one.
Hi-paikht', h'pai'-ats, Oregon cedar, thuja.
Hi-tot-sa, black, dark blue or green, dark-colored.
Hi-tot-sa-lit'-za, a dark blanket.
Ho-bai'-ut-sid, to pout.
Ho'-bed, throw out (imp.), bail out (as a canoe).
Ho'-bil, ho'-be-lo, stop talking.
Hobt, a paddle.
Hob-ti, the ash.
Ho-hob-ti-kobo, the ventral fins of a fish.
Hod, hot, fire.
Hod-de, Hun-ne, a mythological personage.
Ho'-di, s'ho'-di, the toad-fish, cottus, the Pleiades.
Ho-duk-sid, to light (as a candle).
Ho-elb, thread.
Ho'-i, good-bye.
Ho-kokw, white.
Ho-kok, dollar, silver.
Hok-ko-lit'-za, a white blanket.
Hok-k'hop, the hip, on the hip.
Ho-kwaikhw', light blue.
Ho-kwats, yellow or light green.
Ho-kwuts, frightened, afraid.
Ho-kwe'-lish, smoke, fog.
Hol, entire.
Ho'-la, ho-o'-la, ho'-lus, ho-lukht', if, perhaps.

Hot, hod, fire.
Hot-hot, speak (imp.).
Hotl, the larger dentalium shells.
Ho-tot'-so-hum, to shoot (with gun or bow).
Hotsh, rough water.
Ho'-yil, to become, to grow like.
Ho-yohk, ho-yakhw', stop, finish (imp.).
Ho-yut, do (imp.).
Hu, hwu, a suffix denoting locality.
Hub-da'-ad, the womb.
Ho-bo'-sid, o-pos'-sud, to throw, to cast.
Hu-chah'-hwo-pud, a whip.
Hu-che'-a-kud, the large sea-mussel.
Hu-chil-pe'-gwud, a gun-screw.
Hud-de-gweg'-sa-le, a "ditty-boy" {"boy" should be "box"}.
Hud-de'-hu, hud-dekhw', in, within.
Hud-deld. Qu. for.
Hud'-do, the humpbacked salmon, S. proteus.
Hud-shad'-bid, a snowshoe.
Hud-zad-mit, the human skin.
Hu-i-da'-litld, to cook.
Hukh-hud, to lash or lace with a cord.
Huk-ked, huk-ke'-ud, to pick up the tongs, &c.
Hu-ko-ked, the crown of the head.
Huk-kot-sid, covered, with the lid on.
Huk-she-ded', a string or cord.
Huk-kwas-so-lit-za, a green blanket.
Hu-kwas'-sud, a towel.
Hu-kwe'-a-kod, a cup.
Hu-kwul-letsh', the roe of crabs.
Hul-lai-yut-sid, large storage-baskets.
Hul-lat-sid, a species of fungus used for red paint.
Hul-lel-do-pèd, the floor of a house.
Hul-lo-a'-sed, hul-wa'-sed, a bed or bed-place in a lodge.
Hul-to-möls', hwul-ti-mölsh, a gun.
Hul-to-bo-lit-za, a white blanket.
Hun-ne', Hod-de', Hwun-ne', a mythological character.
Hup-hup, the ground grape, (tuber of equisetum).
Hush-kos, light blue cloth or flannel.
Hus-kwi-duk'-ke (meaning unknown).
Hutch, the will, wish, opinion, mind.
Hutl, like in appearance.
Hut-la'-lekw, to suck, to raise a blister by suction.
Hutld, bitten.
Hatl-pa-lol-kwid, the under eyelid.
Hut'-lu-gwul-le'-gwud-dub, a posthumous child.
Hut-se'-lup-id, a saddle.
Huts-go-sud, soap.
Hut-sha'-to-bid, shud-sha'-bed, foot-prints.
Hutsh-kla'-lus, the eyeballs.
Huts-huts-ats, the wild geranium.
Hut-tots, black, or any dark color.
Hut-tut-tap', a two-edged knife.
Hu'-ye-lo, to become, to be changed or transformed.
Hwai'-o, hai-o'-hwa, flies.

Hwai'-yu, the knee pan.
Hwal'-i-tut, to snore, to purr.
Hwös, sa-hwös', it.
Hwös't-l-ha', the inside of the thigh.
Hwatl, a pillow.
Hwe', no.
Hwe'-a-ke, saw-grass.
Hwe-a-kwis'-sub, to hang one's self.
Hwe'-chi-dop, to plough.
Hwe'-kit-su, to rub against anyone.
Hwe'-kwi-di, thunder; also the Thunder Bird, whose wings create the sound.
Hwe'-kwi-bukh'-hwa'-chi, the knuckles.
Hwe'-kwi-e'-uk, the cake-urchin, scutella.
Hw'l-hul-wild, thwarts of a canoe.
Hw'e'-lad-i, the cheeks.
Hwiokh'-kwi-ekw', kwi-ekw', a sailor's "palm," a thimble.
Hwiu-hwul-mekhw, a baby-house.
Hwot-skus, sharp-pointed.
Hwub-bud, throw, put (imp.).
Hwud-zus, hwudsks, sharp-pointed.
Hwul, to, with.
Hwul-hwul-kok-shid, to make a fool of one's self.
Hwuls, sharp edged.
Hwul-ti-mölsh, hul-to-mölsh, a gun.
Hwutsh, the sea.
Hwul-tum, a white man.
Hwun-ne'. See "Hunne'.'
Hwut-hwulb, loose (as a dress).
Hwutl, to break, to separate. See also "Come," "Eat," Part II.
Hwut-letsht, *to break* (as a stick).  
Hwutl ma-chin, *to castrate.*  
Hwut-səd-tid to pot-t’d, *take in sail* (imp.).  
Hwut-so-sat-chi, *the palm of the hand.*  
Hwut-sutch, *the posteriors.*

**I.**

I-bash, *to steal upon a woman at night.*  
Ikh-che-gwa'-sub, *to take a wife.*  
Ikh-hup'-'a-gwa', t'hap-a-gwa'-sud, *to fold up* (as a blanket).  
Ikh-o'-yus, as-ho'-yus, *to stammer,* stammering.  
Ikh-pe'-lus, *a flattened head.*  
Ik'-ki, ek-ke, *a particle of increase.*  
Il-chukh', *half* (in quantity).  
Il-hwatl, *a part of anything.*  
Il-lukh, *half* (in length).  
Is dat, as-dat, *midnight.*  
Ish'-i-ba, *an interjection denoting content.*  
Is-sa', *an interjection of impatience.*  
Is'-shi, and, (qu. *besides,* together with).  
Is-shi-de', *very,* *a strong asseveration.*  
Is-tot-ləkəh', *last night.*  
It-lug-wats, *the middle* (of length).  
It-sa'-li-tut-tub, *to tell one's dream.*

**J.**

Jesh-id, *claw of a crab,* *the thigh.*  
Jokh, *proud.*

Juz'-wa, Zug'-wa, *frights,* monsters.

**K.**

Ka, *many* (the plural sign).  
Ka'-bai, *a girl not yet arrived a puberty.*  
Kəb-td, *a fold.*  
Ka'-dai'-yu, *the hairy-tailed rat,* neotoma.  
Kəd'-hu, *the mouth.*  
Kad-zəkəh', kad-zukəh', *entrails.*  
Kə-gəl'hw, *flax.*  
Kə-hat-la-hu, *often,* *many times.*  
Kə-hol-gwun'-hu, k'kol-gwan-hu, *the east,* *the country on the sun's road in the east.*  
Kə-hos, ka ho' sin, *a club.*  
Kai-ik', *a foal.*  
Kaikhw, skaikh, *inland,* *the interior,* *upstream.*  
Kai-ukh-kwa, *the neck.*  
Kəkəh'-po, ka-po'-huts, *hazel-nuts,* *and bush.*  
Kə-kəm, *salt.*  
Kəkhw, kəkhw-hwuts, *crab-apple and tree.*  
Kə-let chi, *the left hand.*  
Kə-lob, ka'-lus, *the eye.*  
Kal-shid, *the left foot.*  
Kəls, *the sun-flower root.*  
Kə-ma'-ni, *the sea-snail.*  
Kə-se', *uncle on either side while the parent is living.*  
Kats-a'-gwəts, *spiraea.*  
Kau'-its, *a hunchback.*  
Kaukh, *tin,* *tin ware.*  
Kə-wob, *to howl as a wolf or dog.*  
Kə' a-kəkh, *herring-roe.*
Ke'-chai, ground-moss.
Ke-kai'-yoks, trolling-line for fishing.
Kèkh-hu, kaikhw, inland, up-stream.
Kek-li èlsk, a game similar to hockey or bandy.
Ke'-ko-wuts, the grasshopper.
Kel, kul, gul (meaning unknown).
Ke-læb, ke'-lo-bit, a canoe (generic).
Kelt, the skunk-cabbage.
Ke-potl, a stone mortar or metate.
Kès, the highest or four-point in dice.
Ket-he-chaib', ground-pine, creeping evergreen.
Kætsh, dear in price.
Ke-uk-ut-shid, to hobble or fetter (as a horse).
Ke-ya', brittle.
Ke'-ya, a grandmother or great-aunt.
Ke-yup-tub, o-ki-up, to tickle.
Kh'ab, heavy.
K'ho'-hu-belts, white pebbles.
Kèk-dzo'-hap, the yarrow.
Kla'-bads, eel-grass.
Kla'bat' sub, to cross one's self, sign with the cross.
Kla'-chub, bring fire-wood (imp.).
Kla'-dap, to feed, give to eat.
Kla'-de-el'-li, under leaves of bulbous plants.
Kla'-di, a fallen tree.
Kla'-gwits-øb, to strip one's self.
Kla-hai'-lal-lus, the evening star.
Klai, a shovel nose or burden canoe.
Kla'-kwu, by and by.
Klækh, dark, night.
Klækhw, us tlokhw, to grow large.
Kla'-kwa-lekw, to lick.
Klækw'-tid, a mat-needle.
Klål, klål-bas (meaning unknown).
Kla'lad, kla-lad-kli, presently, soon.
Kla'-lap, klål-lup, the tongue.
Kla'-lats-a'-ta, wait (imp.).
Klab-bi-yukh, weaned.
Kla'-lel, to land, come to land.
Klål-gwus, united.
Klål'-lek-shub, to put out the tongue.
Klap, to hide, cache anything.
Ka-pok, afternoon.
Klat'-sup-pud, a buckle, belt.
Klatch, the belly.
Klaut, klo-wut, new, fresh.
Kleb'-bud, tsub'-bed, a spoon.
Kle-bæds, on one side.
Kle'-ch'm, a weasel.
Kle-chil'-ke-dub, to cut the hair.
Kle-dab, fishing line.
Kle-dæp, halibut-hook.
Klede-eb, a hermaphrodite.
Kle'-did, tied.
Klæd'-gwild, klæd-ted, a rope.
Kle-jit-chi, sharp-edged.
Klèkh (meaning unknown).
Kle-kwol'-litsh, to catch on (as on a thorn).
Klèkhw, as-klekhw, three.
Kle-kwud, an iron fish-hook.
Klel'-gwid-gwul, a hook, hooks and eyes.
Klelkh, to turn aside.
Klel'-la-gwub, bring fire (imp.).
Klets, to hand to, help.
Klem-hwe'-la, hail.
Klep, klip, kle-pa'-buts, beneath, under.
Kletl-pikw, a woman's dress (modern).
Klet-ud, to prick (as with a pin).
Kli-uk' wud, a halibut-hook (of wood).
Kle'-yut (meaning unknown).
Kl-he'-litsh, stand, stand up (imp.).
Kl-hols, kl-hot-suts, cranberry and vine.
Kl hwut-suts, shrub of evergreen huckleberry.
Kl’-hwai’, the winter salmon, S. canis.
Kli-kwa'-lits, to snap (as a dead stick breaking).
Klip-pud, the eyelashes.
Klip, tlip. See "Klep."
Klit-le'-a-hil-uls, klo'-a-hil-uls, beads.
Kl’ka-lid, a kamas-stick, a stick for digging roots, &c.
Kl-kwap-sub-tub, chi-kwup-sub, to choke, strangle.
Klo, tlo, tlu, prefix denoting the future.
Klob, tlob, good, right, well.
Klob as-is'-ta, it is good, good so.
Klob o ta', that is right.
Klob-ob-klob, good-natured.
Klob kót-si-labt, look out, take care.
Klo-hob, to hunt.
Klo'-hi-ebl, meteors, falling stars.
Klo'-hwul, enough.
Klokh-klokh, oysters.
Klo-kwátl, the sun.
Klo kwéls-bid, the skin of a bulb or tuber.
Klop, sunrise.
Klo'-sut, a gun-charger, a load for a gun.
Klots-a-lekw', to tie.
Klo-wil alp', to gallop.
Kl’-pot', the figures on baskets.
Klu, tlu. See "Klo."
Kluk-hw, klukw-ko, hard or strong, not brittle.
Kluk-shid, lame, an odd shoe or stocking.
Klul-dukw', enough.
Klus, klul'-set, klults, stop (doing or going) (imp.).
Klup, a hill.
Klutl-te-de'-wut, seeds.
Ko, water, q. v. in Part II.
Ko'-bai, sko'-bai, a dog.
Ko-bab-shid, ko-bo'h-shid, the ankle.
Ko-bat'-it, an axe.
Ko-bat' shid, ko-mat-shin, a rainbow.
Kob-whul la'-had, ko-bukw-wat-shid, the elbow.
Ko-hwa'-chi, ko-hwai'-chi, the nails.
Ko-kal-e'-kwu, copulation.
Ko-las'-tan, the service-berry.
Ko-latsh', to take small fish with a rake.
Kolt-chuts, arbutus menzesii.
Ko-matl'-kéd, a dog's-hair blanket.
Ko-o'-Ḍak. (Qu.) to give a feast.
Ko'-pel-la, the codfish.
Kot, a mat of flat rushes.
Kots-a-dits, to kiss.
K’po'-sud, to flatten the head.
K’s-si'-o, a porpoise.
K’sok-tal-k’set'-chi, nails of fingers and toes.
Ku-da' (ho-lus ku-da') (meaning not known).
Kuk’h, elder brother (by a man).
Kul, kel, gul (meaning unknown).
Ku-la-lat’-hu, brass.
Kulkh, salmon roe.
Kal-la'-ka-bid, the shells of crustaceaus.
Kul-la'-li-gwut, to the left.
Kul-lub’, bad, wicked, vicious.
Kul-sid, to cook with hot stones.
Kults-e’-hu, get up (imp.).
Kup-lush, a slung-shot, a loaded stick.
Kwad, a mosquito.
Kwad-datsh, to take back (a present).
Kwa-de'-a-kwats, cottonwood, populus.
Kwad’ho, a message.
Kwads-a-lat’ hu, brass kettle.
Kwa-gwitch, a buck elk; also the constellation Ursa Major.
Kwai’-hu, a landing-net for fish.
Kwai-i-bot-li, come ashore (imp.).
Kwai’-ikhl, to send one on an errand.
Kwai’-toltsh, back-baskets or sacks.
Kwak-wa-stai-miukh, a fabulous race of pigmies.
Kwal, crooked.
Kwal, tame.
Kwa’-litl’hu, pitch, gum.
Kwa’-li-us, kwal’-yus, an adze.
Kwalts, boil (imp.).
Kwas’-do lit’ za, a goat’s-wool blanket.
Kwash-it, to count.
Kwas’-ul-shid, the paunch.
Kwatld, to throw down, throw away.
Kwa’tun, skwa’tud, a mouse.
Kwau-se-uts, the lupin.
Kwe’-ad, to shout, call to anyone.
Kwe’a-kwe’, beads.
Kwe’-chid, to split open, to burst.
Kwed, how many?
Kwed, kwedt, the beard.
Kwed-i-gwus, to wrestle.
Kwe-kwa-de’a-kwats, the aspen.
Kwe’-kwats, the tule rush.
Kwe’-kwie, the skate (fish).
Kwe’-kwua, few.
Kwe’-kwul-li, grass, herbs.
Kwe-lo’-litsh, a basket.
Kwelp, roots of trees.
Kwe tukht’-li, come ashore.
Kwid-do-bai’-o-ched, kwud-dub-ba’-lob, the handle of anything.
Kwid-dats-shuds, shake hands (imp.).
Kwi-ekw, hwi-ukh’ kwie-ekw’, a sailor’s "palm," a thimble.
Kwil-la’-di, the ear.
Kwish-kwishks, an awl.
Kwi-yukh’, kwi-yo’k, the belly.
Kwo-ot-did, killed.
Kwo-tait-sit, the sturgeon.
Kwot’-le-chid, to quench, throw water on.
Kwu-da-be’duts, the dogwood, coruus.
Kwud-dub-ba’-lob, kwid-do-bai’-o-ched, the handle of anything.
Kwud-zab, licheus, mosses, &c.
Kwul, cooked, done.
Kwul-la’-chi, the star-fish.
Kwul-ot’-sid, saliva.
Kwul - lus'-ti-o, the oulakan, thaleickthys Orgona.
Kwul'-luts, evergreen huckleberry.
Kwas-is'-tus, is this way, thus.
Kwas-satld', the mane of a horse.

L.

Labt, la-bid'-tli, he-læb, see! see ye (imp.).
Lab ho-had, a vest, or waistcoat.
La-hais'-læ. Qu. to come or go with purpose.
La-hal, sla-hal, the game of hand, game of disks.
La-hod, to stab.
Lak, back, behind (for compounds see Part II.).
La-ka'-lot-sid, the knee-pan.
Lakh, light.
La-le', lul-le, another, other.
La-le'-kwus, another, different.
La-le'-it-ub, la-le'-il-ukhw, to alter or change.
La-læl, la lil (see lel), far.
La le'-o-sil, to alter in appearance.
La-lu'd-hu, wait (imp.).
Lap-peld', to drive animals.
Le-hæd'-chu, as hæd'-chu, what is the matter with you?
Le-he'-lel-lus, the morning star.
Lækh'-hu, uk-ho, short (in dimension).
Le'-kud-ja, to fish with a rake.
Lil, lil, la-lel, la-lil, far.
Le-le'-ye-was, the constellation Orion.
Lel-shudst, the bows man of a canoe.
Lel'-tsut, lil'-tsut, move farther, be off (imp.).
Let-us-bukhw', the autumn.
Lil, lel, la-lil, la-læl, far.
Lil-tsut, lel-tsut, be off (imp.).
Lil-kwi, a wooden dish or plate.
Litl, a particle denoting direction.
Litl-dzi'-hu, before, go before.
Litl-lak, litl-e'-lak, back, go behind.
Lit’lel-gwitl, a little way off.
Litl-o-dug'witsh, round the middle.
Lo'-gwas, a cape or cloak.
Lo'-løtl, old (of persons).
Lot-lil, to grow large.
Lud-hu chad-hu, where now?
Lug-wub, a youth, young man.
Lukw, the ribs.
Lukh'-shid, a torch or candle.
Luk-wai, a dish or stone or crockery.
Luk-kwat-lad, to drive animals.
Luk-wud, take food (imp.).
Lul-le', la-le', different, other, another.
Lul-wa'-sed, hul-lo-a'-sed, a bed, bed-place in a lodge.

M.

Ma'-chin, ba'-chid, the testicles.
Mai-ets, a buck elk.
ma-kwom, ba-kwob, a prairie, meadow.
Ma'-ko, ba'-ko, snow.
Møn, bød, father (used by both sexes).
Ma-pot, again.
Møt, glue made of fish-skins.
M’dab, to give birth, bring forth.
Me'-ta-la, sme'-ta-li, a game of dice.
Me-man, de-bød, small, a child.
Mish, bish, suffix meaning “people,” added to local name.
Mit-chi-lo' la, the ant.
Miu, suffix denoting locality.
Muk’hw, fat (of a person).
Muk-kwot-hu, large round, stout.
Muk-kwe’gwa-do, a penumbra.
Muk-kwét-sa, to carry on the shoulder.
Muk-s’n, the nose.
Mut-sets' da-letl, a variety of smilax.
Mukw, bokw, all.

N.

Na'-gwa-bet, an echo.
Na'-hatl, a sea-otter.
Nat-la'-bin, sunset.
N’cha'-hukh, once, one time.
N’do-hu-da'b, to warm the posterior.
Net' chu, the dentalium, "wampum."
N’gwut-chid, to chase.
No-kwèd, an iron arrow-head.
No-kwi-mokhl, do kwi-butl, the Skagit name for the principal supernatural being.
N’sla'-lekw, to take a wife.

O.

O-ød-za-kad, to turn anything round or over.
O-aid'-hu, o-ød hu, to find.
O-akh-ho, to dig clams, to clam.
O-at-a-bud, o-a-ta-bud, to die (used of persons only).
O-atld, o-utld, to eat.

O-bais'-hub, o-bais-ho-bil, to menstruate the first time.
O-bal-bal, to mix, to mistake one for another.
O-be'-a-kwait'-sot, to saw (as in a lumber mill).
O-be-dab, to give birth.
O-bet-lil, to soften as grease, melt.
O-bet-la-lekw’, to grind (as in a mill).
Obs-chug-wush, to take a wife.
O-bud-chub, to lie.
O-but-shus, to put down, lay down.
O-cha’-a-chatl, to play, amuse one's self.
O-cháb, u-cháb, to die.
O-chád, to hide.
O-chad-dub, to tremble.
O-cha' hwud-sid, to whip.
O-cha’-pab, sour, it is sour.
O cho'-ba, as-chu-ba, to carry.
O chokw, to cut.
O-chug-hub, the gonorrhea.
O-chuk'-wub, to sink in, be mired.
O-chut-plu (meaning unknown).
O-da'-at-sid, to give a name.
O-dab, to order, command.
Od-hu-kwokw, to abort by violence.
Od-hul-ku-datsh, to eat excrement.
Od-hut'-zo-sub, to pluck out the hair.
O-dhwe'-chus, to scratch the face.
O-dod-kub, it is bad weather.
O-dug-wa'-bats, the middle of length, halfway.
O-dug-witsh, o-da'-gwitsh, the middle of width.
O-dug-wus, to put into (as into a bowl).
O-duk-cha'-la-ak, to follow or pursue.
Od-za'-ha-gwil, to learn.
Od-zakhw', to blow down.
Od-zakhw, to melt.
Od-za'-kwut, to quiver, rock, "teeter."
Od-zat-lab, to lose the way, blunder in speech, make a mistake.
Od-zed-zi, to conceive.
O-dzel'-hut, to seek, look for.
Od-ze'-uk-ud, otse'-a-kud, to neigh.
Od-zo'-bed, od zo'-but, to kick.
O dzo'-hwut, to vomit.
Od-zuk'-kud, to whet (as a knife on a stone).
O-e'-a-kwud-dop, to clean up, sweep.
O-e'-bash, to walk.
O-e'-bel, to copulate.
O-ed'-hu, o-aid'-hu, to find.
O-e'-hil, o-e'-hul, to smell something.
O-ed-i-gwut, as-ed'-i gwut, What is it? What is said?
O-e'-ku, it is clearing up (of the weather).
O-el'-gwut, to say.
O-el-i-kwut, to copulate.
O-e'-tut, to sleep.
O-ghat, to unstring, untie.
O-guk, o-guk-kub, to open (as a door), to clear up.
O-gu'-sid, to tell, relate.
O-gwal', to upset.
O-gwal', to explain, teach, show how.
O-gwa'-lab, to gape or yawn.
O-gwe'-gwi, to assemble.

O-gwe'-lid, to uncover.
O-gwo'-hub, to bark (as a dog).
O-gwud'-del, to sit, sit up.
O-gwul-lalt', to strike, wound, kill.
O-hab, to surprise, attack unawares.
O-hab, o-ha'-hab, to weep to cry as an animal.
O-ha-dakh', to warm.
O-had-dud, to push.
O-hadz'-ut-lud, to prize as with a lever.
O-hai-ub, to laugh.
O-ha'-kut-tub, to wind.
O-hal, o-ha'-lad, to embroider, write, &c.
O-ha'-sub, o-hwa-sub, to sneeze.
O-hatl, to love, like, wish, want.
O-hed, wo-hed, why, what is the matter?
O-hed'-ha-het-sil, to pretend to be angry.
O-he'-hud-dub, the spring.
O-het-sil, to be angry, to be ashamed.
O-het-sil-us, to sulk, to blush.
O-he-etl, to ravish.
O-hob, o-hwob, to go.
O-ho'-but-sut, to fall, drop down, let drop, lose.
O-hod, o-kwash, to burn.
O-hot-hot, to speak, talk.
O-ho'-kot, o-ho'-kwut, to prick as with a pin.
O-ho'-yub, ohwo'-yub, to barter.
O-ho'-yukh, to finish.
O-ho'-yut, to do.
O-hud a ukhw', to become warm.
O-hud-dekhw', to come inside.
O-hutls, to bite.
O-hut-lush, to be jealous.
O'-hwa, o-hwako'hw, go (imp.).
O-hwa'-datsh, to ebb (as the tide).
O-hwa'-sub, o-ha'-sub, to sneeze.
O-hwe'-a-kwits-hut, to blaze (as the fire).
O-hwe'-chos, to cut or scratch the face.
O-hwe'-hwi, s'hwe'-wi, to get.
O-hwe'-hwud, to whistle, sing as birds.
O-hwet-lil (of meteors; qu. to fall or shoot).
O-hwet-s'ha chi, to cut or scratch the hands.
O-hwet-sko-tul, o-hwet-sko-dub, to cut or scratch.
O-hwil-lal, to lose.
O-hwob, o-hob, to go.
O-hwo'-yub, o-ho-yub, to barter, sell, buy, trade.
O-hwub-bud, to throw down, throw away.
O-hwutl, to break.
O-hwut-la'-had, to break the arm.
O-hwutl-hwutl, checkered.
O-hwutl-shud, to break the leg.
O-hwuts, to clean.
O-hwut-sid, to take off (as a hat).
O-hwuts-ku-tub, to pull to pieces.
O-hwut-tub, to tear.
O-jats, to overflow.
O-ju il, to be glad, pleased, proud.
O-ka'-dab, o-ka'-dub, to steal.
O-kad-dub, o-kud-dub, wo-kad-dub-ukh, to court, make love to lie with a woman.
O-ka'-gwat, o-ka'-gwut-tub, ok-he-gwud, to ridicule, sneer at.
O-ka'-had, to open the mouth.

O-ka'-kab, o-tla'-tlab, to taste of salt.
O-ka'-ka-lad, to hoax or humbug.
O-kalb, to rain (it rains).
O-kap-o, to gather nuts.
O-kat', o-kukhl, to awaken.
O-ka'-wa-lekw, to chew.
O-ke'-a-kait, to hold.
O-ke'-la-gwil, to get on or into (as a horse or canoe).
O-ke'-ta-lat-hu, to go round (as round a house).
O-két, sket, (of the new moon, qu.).
O-ke'-uk-ut-shid, to hobble a horse.
O-khe'-gwud, o-ka'-gwat, to sneer at deride.
O-kh-hot, o'-hot, okht-shid, go (imp.).
O-kh-tu-shid, carry (imp.).
O-khus, the chiton.
O-ki'-up, ke-yup-tub, to tickle.
O-kla'-kwul-lukuw, to lick.
O-klatch, to extinguish, put out (as a candle).
O-kle'-chid, o-klets, to cut.
O-kle'-tud, to poke (as the fire), to prick.
O-klug-wul, ot-hlug-wutl, to leave a person or thing intentionally.
O-kluk-wod, o-tluw, to chop, or chip off.
O-ko'-kwa, to drink.
Oks, ak, uk, some.
Ok-ša'-gwil, to slide (as on ice).
O-kub'-o, to suck, to suckle.
O-kud-dub, o-kad-dub, to court, make love to.
O-kukhl, o-kat', to awaken.
O'-kul-la, he-uk'-ul-la, to thank.
O-kul-ləb, to sprain.
O-kul-ki-lal'i-tul, to dream.
O-kwa'd-datsh, to take back a gift.
O-kwə'gwab, sweet, good to eat.
O-kwai'-i, to fade or wilt (as flowers).
O-kwəlb, o-kwulb, to roast on a stick.
O-kwəlt', o-kwul, to roast on a stick.
O-kwəlt, o-kwutl, to throw, empty, pour, spill.
O-kwa'sid-chud, to send on a message.
O-kwe'ba-gwil, to get down.
O-kwe-chid, to skin an animal.
O-kwel', o-kwil, to pick, as berries.
O-kwetl, o-kwətlkh, (meaning not ascertained).
O-kwi-dat-chi, o-kwid-dat-shud, to take the hand, shake hands.
O-kwud-de'hud, to thank one.
O-kwud-dud, to take, to catch, to gather.
O-kwulb, o-kwəlb, to roast on a stick.
O-kwul-kwul, to sweat.
O-kwutl, to throw away, empty, pour, spill.
O-kwutl, to miss a mark.
O-kwut'-sub, to slide, as on ice.
O-kwus-chid. Qu. I want.
O-la'-bit, to see, to show.
O-la'-həd-hu, to recollect.
O-la'-hel, o-la'-hil-lukh, to dawn.
O-la-hal', o-la hal-lub, to gamble.
O-lal, the cat-tail rush.

O-le'-a-wil, to be calm, or smooth (of the water).
O-le'l-shid, to row.
O-lakh-hwod, to strike with a weapon, stab.
O-lutl, to go in a canoe.
O-mi-ka'-lekw, to swallow.
O-okh, to go.
O-o'-pil, the lap.
O-o'-sil, to dive.
O-ot-hus, a canoe (Makah pattern).
O-pai'-ak, a carpenter, worker in wood.
O-pa'-lil, to revive, come to life again.
O-patl-tid, to feel.
O-ped-stad, to sew.
O-pe'-lap, to rise, as the tide.
O-pi-klo'-sub, to comb.
O-po'-a-lekw, to blow (as the wind).
O-po'-od, to blow (with breath).
O-po'-sud, hu-bo'-sid, to throw (as a stick, stone, riata).
O-pu, to break wind.
O-pud-dud, to bury.
O-pukw, to drift with the stream.
O-pukh-hwub, to steam.
O-pul-hu'-tsut, to boil.
O-sa'-had-shid, to scrape (as with a knife).
O-sa'-hwa, to urinate (if a man).
O-sok'-hu, o-so'k'-hwu, to fly.
O-se'-di-kud, to whisper.
O-sha'-bad, to dry.
O-sha'-bits, a form of supplication, “please.”
O-shed-zul, to go out.
O-she'-gwi-tub, to lose (at play).
O-she'-wa, to urinate (if a woman).
O-shob, to be tardy, late.
O-shukhw', to well, as a bruise.
O-shuk-ud, to lift up.
O-shut-lukh, to leave dry (as by ebbing of the tide).
O-so'-bod, o'-e-hul, to smell.
O-sukh-hutl-kwed, to shave.
O-sulp-tsut, to whirl (as water).
O-tag'-ta-gwil, to get on to anything (as a log).
O-ta'-gwil, ho-ta'-gwil, to get down, descend.
O-ta'-hwot, to haul.
O-tolkh', to fall, drop down.
O-tolkh'-ha-gwil, to creep, crawl.
Ota'-sud, to return, to pay back, give a return present.
O-tat-sud, to taste bad.
O-du'-so-wel, to imitate.
O-te'-a-kus, surf.
O-te'-chib, wo-te'-chib, to swim.
O-te'-te-tub, to bathe.
O-te'-lib, to sing (speaking of people).
Otl-hlug-wutl, o-klug-wutl, to leave a person or thing intentionally.
O-tlu'-de-kwih, to order, command.
Ot-hu-pud'-kwid, to become muddy.
O-tlab'-kwub, to be pungent, spicy.
O-tla'-hwud-dab, to drum, to pound with sticks.
O-tlalsh', o-tluls', to put away, to put on (as a hat).
O-tla'-tlab, o-ka'-kab, to taste of salt.
O-tla'-wil, to run.
O-lo'-kwuts, to push.
O-tlot-l'hob, to net wild fowl.
Otl-tab, to drown.

O-tlakw, o-kluk'-wod, to chop or chip off.
O-tlut'-chil, o-klat'-chil, to arrive.
O-to'-kob, o-to-wut, to spit.
O-tot-sil, o-tot-sod, to shoot with gun or bow, to hit a mark.
O-tso-khw', to fade (as colors).
O-tsalt-hu, to hammer, to pound.
O-tsal-tub, o-tlul-tub, to gamble, bet.
O-tse'-a-kud, od-ze'-uk-ud, to neigh.
Ot-se'-po-lil, to wink.
O-tse'-uk'h, to squeeze (as berries in the hand).
Ots-gu'-le, to be hot or warm (speaking of persons).
O-tsi-ke'-kwid, to pinch.
O-tsa'-lekw, to win at play.
O-tso-khw', to go out, become extinguished (as a light or fire), to put out, extinguish.
O-tsal-tub, o-tsal'-tub, to gamble.
Otsus'-sud, to drive nails.
Otsut-hu, to trickle (as water from the rocks).
Ot-tlats, a knot, a tangle.
Ot-tlats-ot, to tie, to knot.
O-tub-sid, to braid.
O-tu'-du-gworts, to load a gun.
O-tud'-zel, to lid down.
O-tuk-kub, to net wild fowl.
O-tus'-sid, o-tut-so-shed, to strike.
O-tus'-sib, to be cold.
O-tu'-sha-shukw, to embroider with beads.
O-tut'-so-shed, o-tus-sid, to strike.
O-tut-chid, to roll (as a ball).
Ot-zukhw', dzukh-hworts, to melt (as snow).
O-utld', o-abld', to eat.
O-yai'-us, to make, work, to be busy.
O-yet'-sum, wi-yèt'-sum, to tell, narrate.
O-yo'-bil, to die (confined to animals).

P.

Pad-a-héd, pa-tób, put-héd, when, ever.
Pad-sted, pots'-ded, a needle.
Pad'-to-lus, autumn.
Pókw, pa'-kwuts, a pipe, a large pipe.
Pólt-latl, for nothing, without purpose, gratuitously, worthless.
Pólt-sub-uts, a shirt of dressed skins.
Pe-chub', the wild cat.
Pékt, coals of fire.
Pé'-lukw, a spring of water.
Pé-lol-kwéd, ligneous fungi growing on trees.
Pép'-a-chi, a bat.
Pé't-lo-ki, the spring.
Pí-da'-likw, to plant or sow
Pí-ekt, plumbago.
Pí-kats, puk-ats, rotten wood for smoking skins.
Pí-o-pips'-pish, a litter of kittens.
Pip-kot-zôtl, a salamander.
Pîsh-pîsh (English), a cat.
Pó-ai', a flounder.
Poi'-chu (idiom.), here, you; come here.
Pôk, po'-kwuts, red flowering currant and bush.
Pol-ke, Spanish moss.

Pop-sa-ba'-hat, floats of a net or seine.
Po'-tud, a sail.
Pots-ded, pod-sted, a needle.
Pûd's, to cook underground.
Pûp’p-ke-yets, the dogwood, cornus.
Put-héd, pad-a-héd, when, ever.

S.

Sa-ôl-shid, the toes.
Sad'-dub, summer.
Sad'-zup, tall, long.
Sa'-ha-pul, sup-hub, the cockle.
Saîkh, the prairie.
Sókh'-ho, clams, mussels, &c.
Sôk-ha, sôk'-wo, to fly.
Sa'-ko, my mother (spoken by both sexes).
Sakh-hum, a dance.
Sakh-hum-alt-hu, a place of dancing.
Sa'-lap, the thigh.
Sa'-le, vulnerable.
Sa'-le, as-sa'-le, two.
Sa-le'-ukw, a double-barreled gun.
Sa-lit'za, blankets.
Sap-pus, aunt.
Sa'-puts, s’t-sa'-pats, the willow.
Sôtld, sutld, sçtld, food.
Sôt-le-gwus, the waist.
Sat-se-kub, merry.
Sat-sum, sat-sup, a species of salmon.
Sats-kobl, the belly of a salmon.
Sôt-zus, the face.
Saus, sa'-sús, a wooden bowl.
Sb’da', roe of small fish.
S'bo-kwôûts, fine or small shot.
S’bolb, the prairie-thistle.
S’blan'-yu, a bone.
S’cha'-de, a wooden fish-hook.
S’chásd zub, a woman’s fringed petticoat.
S’chast, the limbs of a tree.
S’cha'-lob, the liver.
S’chat-klub, a grizzly bear.
S’che'-a-kwil, a marsh, swamp.
S’che-be'-duts, the yellow fir, abies Douglassi.
S’cheb’-it, s’chub-ed, bark of trees generally, inner bark of fir.
S’che-dád-hu, salmon (generic for the finer kinds).
S’chest-hu, chest-hu, husband.
S’chet-wot, a black bear.
S’chil-los’, shoulders and for part of a fish.
S’chit-sád, the tail portion of a fish.
S’chit-s’sád, the tail of a fish.
S’chúts, the blue mussel.
S’chúts-she-do’, a small bulbous root, bulbs.
S’cho-ból, the dandelion.
S’choth, the halibut.
S’chot-la, the leaves of the maple.
S’chub-bed, s’chëb’-it, the bark of trees (generic).
S’chu latls, to lend, barrow.
s’chulkh, a first-born child.
S’chum-sha’-yu-chid, the jaw-bone.
S’da’, s’dás, da, dás, a name.
Se-ai’-i-pid, fresh-water mullet.
Se-cha’-chas, a young girl.
Se-gwes'-tulb, skwes'-tulb, earth, soil, sand, dust, &c.
Se’-gwuts, a living tree.

Se-kai’-sim, a flower; also a proper name for girls.
Se’-kwid, to tear.
Se-ke’-ya, my grandmother.
Se’-la-huds, the edge of a knife.
Se-la'-had, side-fins of halibut, &c.
Se-léd-gwus, the breast or chest.
Se-lelt, sil-els, the forehead.
Selks, skub-o-al’-li, the nipples.
Se’-luks, e’-luks, the end or point of anything.
Ses-kwud, the snowberry.
Setld, sótld, sutld, food.
Set-sat-shid, to trot.
Sets-ko, right, correct, true.
Se’-tud, to sniffle.
Se-wuts’, a bridge of logs.
Se’-yup, an apron.
S’guk-kil, daylight.
Sgwis-tulb, se-gwes'-tulb, q. v.; earth.
Sha’-ba, my father (spoken by both sexes).
S’had-dub, had-dub, summer, warm weather.
S’had’-zub, s’had’-zum, kamas-roots when cooked.
Sha’-gak, the wild carrot.
S’ha-hótl’-chitl, the common thistle.
S’hai’-hat, the gills of fish.
S’hai-yos, the head.
S’hoks, the ribs of fish.
S’hol, embroidery, needle-work, writing, anything figured.
S’ha’-lat-chi, the hand, the fingers.
S’hal-tans, s’hal-ted-úl, a cradle.
Shal-bekhw’, shal-be’-ukh, out of doors, out, without.
Shau-utsh, the skull.
Shauks, a bone arrow-head.
Sheb-ıldığı, the fish with a seine.
S’hе-das’, the wood-fern.
Shezd肚子, the smelt.
Shехk, the seed-stems of sage.
Shехk, to rise, as from diving; to come up.
Shel-la, the penis.
Shel-shel-a-wap, a lizard.
S’hen-ha-hum, с’hi-na, а conjuring performance.
She-shа'-bud, a small seine or net.
Shitl-bа'-dab, а step-father.
Shi-a’li, to grow up (as grass).
Shi-da’-dab, shо-na’-num, "medicine" or conjuring.
Shi-its-ке’-dub, to wash the hair.
Shekhl-tа’-dob, а step-mother.
ski-ka’-bats, on top of, on, upon.
S’hi’-na, s’hen-ha-hum, а species of conjuring.
Shi-pot-а’-li, the mast of а canoe or boat.
Shi-shuk’h, above, over.
Shi’sh-chuck-sit’-chi, а finger-ring.
Shi’s’-ko-bai, like а dog (in the form of one).
Shitl-hа’-had, to amuse one’s self.
Shits-ted’, а file.
Shits-o’-kwa, а younger brother or sister (by one of either sex).
Shitl’-lo-kwаtl, the afternoon.
Shitl-hа’t-chub, to make up one’s mind.
Sh-kаi-yut-sid, the upper lip.
Sh-kul’-chi-chil, narrow or acicular leaves of trees.
Sh-kwok-wus, а bluff or steep bank.
Shlа’-hel, sla’-hel, day.
S’ho’-da-le, а fire-place.

S’ho’-di, the toad-fish; also the Pleiades.
Shо’d-за, the maggot of the blow-fly.
S’ho’-ho-lop, а species of smilax.
Shо-nа’m, shо-dаb, а “medicine”-man, а conjurer.
S’ho-pats, sedge-grass.
Shop, а siphon of а shell fish.
Showtl, а aplodontia leporina.
Shub-эd, a seine or net.
S’hu-chаb’-ku, t’chаb-kоkh, cloudy.
S’hudsh, s’t-sudsh, nettles.
Shudst, the bow of а canoe.
S’hud sha’-bid, hat-sha’-to-bid, а foot-print.
Shugw’tl, а road, doorway.
Shuk’h, the sky, above, over.
Shuk’-hos, uphill.
Shukh-hum, wind.
Shuk’-shid, the instep.
Shukh-shu-bats, the trillium.
Shuk-ud, lift up (imp.).
Shuk-us-se’, my uncle (by marriage).
Shuk’-shukh-bud, she’-sha-bad, а seine or net.
S’hul-shо-t-sid, to understand.
S’hu-lаs’, а plank or board.
S’hu-lаl’-bus, а looking-glass.
S’hu-le’-uk-wus, to paint the face.
Shu-lud, to pierce.
Shu’-put (English), а shirt.
S’hu’-pu, the bladder.
Shup-o, а bladder float for fishing.
S’hu-skwаl-ol’-kwаd, the upper eye-lid.
Skai'-ki-kai, sk̓əd’h, a thief.
Sk'a'-ka-lak'-ho, the full moon.
Sk'a'-ka-gwutl, people of the better class.
Sk’a-kəd, always.
Skək'-hu-əb, short (in dimension).
Skəkw, ska'-ko, ice, icicles.
Skə'-lək-sud, the shoulder-blade.
Skal-ol-kwəd, the upper eye-lid.
Skəp-sub, the throat.
Skəp-ats, rose-bushes.
Skətl, the land-otter.
Sk'a' um, the small or prairie wolf, coyote.
Ske’ gwuts, a deer.
Ske’-ha, a variety of the dag, sheared for its fleece.
Skəls, a snow peak.
Ske-ləl-i-təd, magic, a power or gift, fortune.
Skət, o-kt, the new moon.
Skəts-k’se’-chi, a finger-ring.
Ski la jut, a niece after death of her mother.
Skłək-ho-dop, plants or herbs (generic).
Skłək-hel, slakh-hel, night.
Skla’-ka-dish, dirty.
Skla’-ne, sla’-de, a woman, the female of any animal.
Skle-bot, skul-le’-bot, an aged person of either sex.
Sklel-litsh, tattooing.
Skle-pai’-yot sid, the under lip and chin.
Sklug-wə’-di, slet-lo-a’-di, earrings.
Sklul-holtsh, the cranberry.
Sklu-əlk, the licorice-fern.
Sko, an expression denoting or bespeaking good will, friend; it seems also to denote connection.
Sko-al-ko, a point in the forks of a river.
Sko'-bai, ko'-bai, ko-mai, a dog.
Sko-bètsh, the dorsal of fish.
Skod, a water-bucket.
Skod-za-lêkw, sodomy.
Sko'-hwuts, a species of salmon.
Sko'-i, mother (spoken by both sexes).
Sko'-kwa, a drink or draught of anything.
Sko'-kwi-gwut, kokh-he-gwud, to turn the face a way.
Sko-tam', the small-pox; also the demon of small-pox and pestilence.
Skom, fresh-water sucker.
Sko'-puts, the hemlock-spruce.
Sko-sub, sea-foam.
Skos, sko'-os, always.
Skub-o, the breast of a woman, milk.
Skub-o-al'-li, selks, the nipples.
Skub'-bi-yu, the skunk.
Skub-ut-ud-ul-li, an axe-handle.
Sku-dikhw', skud-de', a muskrat.
Skuds, lover, sweetheart, mistress.
Skud-za-læbt-hu, an opprobrious term, Fr. bougre.
Skuk'-e-d ön, stuk-ti-köb, forest, wooded country.
Skuk-ke-itl, a cradle.
Skuk-uk', elder brother (spoken to by a woman).
Skul, it rains.
Skul-lutsh, cuttle-fish.
Skwa'-kwe-lush, water fowl (generic).
Skwä'l'-lup, ashes.
Sla-kats, slat-lukh, *capberry and bush.*
Sləkw, as-lukh, us-lukw-dop, *wet.*
Sla'-ne, skla'-de, *a woman, the female of any animal.*
Slat-la'-he, *evening.*
Sle-dal'-shid, st-kwəl-shid, *the head-band for carrying loads.*
Slet-lo-a'-di, sklug-wa'-di, *ear-pendants.*
Sl’t-s’l-dəb, *to breathe.*
Slo-kwalm, *the morn {moon}; a principal mythological being so called.*
Slo-tlalk-shid, slut-lalk-shid, *the big toe.*
Sluk-a-but-shid, *the heel.*
Sma'-del, *a hill.*
Sma-lot-sid, *relative of a deceased wife.*
Sma'-nash, *tobacco.*
Smo-kwul, *a girl who does not menstruate.*
Sme'-la-li, me'-ta-la, *a game played with beavers’ teeth for dice.*
Smub-be', *the game of rings and arrows.*
Smuk-ka, *the belly, the body of a shell-fish.*
Smut-ti-sup, *the tail of an animal.*
Snəd-ka’-tus, *the wink.*
Snokw, *iron, a knife.*
So-di gwa’-bats, *the middle section of a fish.*
So hot-hot, *speech, a language.*
Sohw-tud, *the fat of animals.*
So-kwət’-chi, *a bracelet.*
So’-kwub, *the outside bark of the thuja.*
So’-lus, *a calf, young of the elk.*
So-ob-de, *a hunter.*
Sop-sop, *to pant.*
So-lək, so-lukh, *the smaller sizes of dentalium shells.*
So-wikhl, s’t-so’ witl, *pudenda.*
Spək-hus, *a round head, not compressed.*
Spe-o-kots, *root of sagittaria, potatoes.*
Spish, *fish-scales.*
Spimpt, *a calico shirt.*
Spo’-kwəb, *a hill.*
Spops, spop-sil, *the whelk.*
Spok’h, *boils.*
Spul-kwus, *a bowl made of horn.*
Spu-saltch, *the bladder.*
Sputs, *excrement.*
Stab, *what.*
Sta-bewks, stab-dop, *property, goods, things.*
Stəb-o-ta’, stəb-ta’, *what is that?*
Sta’-chi-gwut, *the body.*
Sta’-gwud, stug-wud, sta’-gwa-duts, *the salmon-berry and vine.*
Sta’-gw’sh, *a bargain, purchase.*
Stək, tək, *inland, the interior.*
Sta’-latl, *nephew or niece, cousin of either sex.*
S’t-ch’t-hwa’-lup, *forest, wooded country.*
Ste’-a-k’tl, *the swamp huckleberry.*
Ste’-a-kwush, *smoke, fog.*
Ste-di-gwut, *a twig-ropé, a withe.*
Ste-ka’-yu, *the large wolf.*
Ste-ka’-ləkw, *a fish-weir.*
Ste-kot-sid, *the lid or cover of anything.*
Ste’-lib, te’-lib, *a song.*
Ste’-lim, *the magic of success with women.*
Ste-kwa’-mus, *a mark {mask} used at dances.*
Stel-kwub, a fish gig.
Ste-so-haik'-sat-chi, the little finger.
Ste'-uk-wil, smoke or fog.
Ste'-wawl, a canoe (northern pattern).
S’t-ha'-hutch, the sole (fish).
Sti-a-ke'-yu, a horse.
Sti-chi', sti'-ta-chi, an island, a small island.
Sti-kukhw, sti-ka'-ho, a beaver.
Stikh-hweb, stikh-hwe'-bats, bush-cranberry and shrub, viburnum.
Sti-kop, stuk-op, wood or sticks.
Stit-ke'-yu, a foal.
St’k-ta'-bats (meaning not known).
S’t-klit-la-al'-kum, stl-t-lal-kum, beetles, bugs, &c.
S’t-kol-shid, the hoofs of a quadruped.
St-kwa'-bats, t’ka'-bats, high tide.
St-kwan', the kamas-root when raw.
St-kwol'-shid, sle-dat-shid, the head-band for carrying loads.
Stle-kol-kub, small "tree" birds (generic).
St'lup, deep.
Sto'-be-lo, the north or down-stream wind.
Stobsh, sto'-bush, a man (vir.).
Stob-shal-li, the stems of bulbous plants, &c.
Sto'-duk, a slave.
Stol, herring.
Stol-chahkw, the sea breeze.
Stol-li-gwut, to-li-gwut, blood.
Sto'-lukw, a river.
Stol-takt, the land breeze.
Slot-ho'-dup, the yerba Buena vine.
Sto'-to-mish, a man-child.
S’ts-a'-la-gub, dark, night.
S’t-sa'-sus, ts'as-tsuts, a bow.
S’t-sa'-le, s’t-salitch, the heart.
S’t-sa'-pats, sa'-puts, the willow.
S’t-so'-witl, so-wikhl, the pudenda.
Stub-shid-de', tob-she-dud, braided.
Stub-tlbl, a grizzly bear.
Stud-gw’los, the eyes (plur.).
Stug-wakw', the south or up stream wind.
Stuk-wub, a stick, a yard-measure, wood.
Stukh-o-gwith, a portage.
Stuk-te-kob, forest country.
Stuk-hum, trees (generic).
S’tu-ku-la'-chi, the palm of the hand.
Stul-a-bed', the tail of a beaver or muskrat.
Stul-els, maize, Indian corn.
Stul-ji-ukh, medicine, physic.
Stul-ledj, the back.
Stuts-ults, gravel.
Sud-di-be'-ba-da, daughter.
Su-gu-gw’lt-hu, a broom.
Su-gwudst-hu, the roof of a house.
Sukh, a prefix denoting the use of purpose of anything, or the instrument with which it is done.
Sukh-ha'-kia, the cross-handle of the kamas-stick.
Sukh'-a-gwud-de, a seat, a chair.
Sukh-hol, pen or pencil, writing materials.
Sukh-he'-a-lat-chi, the fingers collectively.
Sukh'htl-kwed, a razor.
Sukh'-hw'la, urine.
Sukh-ko’-kwa, a cup.
Sukh-letsh, a saw.
Sukh-pats, thread.
Sukh-sha’-de-ba’ed, stirrups.
Sukh-sud-dub, the yellow wasp.
Suk’-hw, smooth, flat, level.
Suk-hw’-dop, level country.
Sukh-w’-ts’halt’-hu, a hammer.
Suk-kol-chid, a spur.
Suk-wut-tut, spunk of rotten wood.
Suld, sult, yarn.
Sul-kwa’-gwa-putsh, back of the head.
Sul-la-gwup, the stump of a tree.
Sul-le’, the soul.
Sup, stiff.
Sup-hub, sa’-ha-pul, the cockle.
Sus-el-tud, a stone adze.
Sus-hwa’-ad, a bag, the scrotum.
Sus-hwa’-bed, the adipose fin of the salmon tribe.
Sutld, sâtdl, food.
Suts ha’-ha, mother-in-law (called by both sexes, or, the mother being dead, an aunt by marriage).
Swâ-g-wil, hard or strong (not brittle).
Swai’-a-li, a urine basket.
Swâ-ka (meaning not ascertained).
Swa-tekhw-tin, the earth, or world, the ground, a place.
Swau-wa, the cougar.
Swe’-a-kwun, the marmot.
Swe’, swe’-hats, swâs-bud-uts, the "Oregon grape" and bush, berberis.
Swêt-le, the mountain-goat, aploceras.
Swêt-le-il-kèd, a blanket of goat’s wool.
Sw’hukt, old, worn out (of things).
Swop, a bracelet of brass wire.
Swo’-yub, price, a bargain.
Swuk-ke’-uk, a frog.
Swus, grease, gravy.
Swus-ke’-lus, a swing.
Swus-huk-kos, the compress for the child’s head in the cradle.

T.

Ta’-bets, ta’-bid, hair, fur.
Ta-bêtld’, rope.
Ta-bot-sa, the yellow-dock.
Ta’-gwut, ta’-kwut, ta’-ta-gwut, noon.
Ta’-has, slowly.
Ta’-hats, tokh’-hats, low (not loud).
Ta’-ka, tâ-kads, sallal-berry and bush, gaultheria.
Ta-kob, the name of Mount Rainier.
Tôk, stôk, the interior, inland.
Ta-kudt, tu-tök, towards the shore.
Ta’-lakw, the shoulder.
Talts, the flesh of fish.
Tas-sub, tus-sub, winter, cold weather.
Tatk, a pointed spear-head.
Tat-le’-de-gwust, the rock-cod.
Tat-léwks’, the “redfish.”
Ta-tsult’-sukh, a rattle.
Ta-tuk’-tus, make for the sore, keep in (imp.).
Tault’-si, a doe.
Tau’il, tau-itl, to’-witl, a mare, a bitch, the female of any animal.
Taz’-bil, to pay.
T’chabh-kukh, s’huchabh-ku, cloudy.
T’chwa’-wat, a load-basket.
Te (meaning unknown).
Te’d-e-gwud-dolish, a twig-basket.
et$d-e-hap, the full moon.
Te-gwa’ (meaning uncertain).
et’-hats, a shrub used for tea, tea.
et’-hetsh. Qu. to ask for.
et’-lakw, a species of strawberry.
‘Te-lakh-hi, a-tilakh-hi, presently, during the day.
Tel-a’-wil, tla’-wil, to run.
et’-he, tel-hetsh, tel-hye, presently.
et’-lib, ste’-lib, ste’-lim, a song.
et’-sid, te’-sud, te’-sum, the sting of an insect, an arrow, a bullet.
et-slahk-hi, to-day.
et-tai-up, a species of cotts.
et-tets, the veins.
et-tla’-hud-dub, to stretch one’s self.
etsh, tidsh, the sinews of an animal.
T’hu-ba’-bid, to turn one’s back.
T’hud-duk-shid, to bend (as a bow).
T’hup-a-gwa’-sud, kh hup-a-gwa, to fold anything.
T’hut-se’-uk-ud, a ramrod.
Ti, ti-el (meaning unknown).
Tidsh, tetsh, the sinews of an animal.
Tik-e-wab, on horseback.
Til, qu. that.
Ti-tetsh, thin (in dimension).
Ti-yutl-ma, the spirit who presides over good fortune.
T’k-hud-de, the hemlock-spruce.
T’ko-boltsh, a wooden spoon.
T’kot’-sid-dub, tuk-kod’, to shut (a door, &c.).
T’kwa’-bats, s’t-kwa’-bats, high tide.
T’kwa’-bitsh, sparks.
T’lawb-shid, leather shoes or boots.
T’kwe’-kwus-sub, to wipe.
T’kwul-le’-gwut, a warrior.
Tla-balts’, to guess, to wonder.
Tle-ukw-ta-gwul, to elope.
Tlip, klip, under, beneath.
Tl’kaukh’, to lap (as dogs do water).
Tlul-elts, cooking with hot stones.
To (meaning unknown).
Tob-sha-dad’, an incantation to procure fair weather.
Tob-bet-sid (meaning unknown).
Tob-sha-dud, stub-shi-de’, twisted or braided, knotted hair.
Tob-utl, us.
To-buts, the sorrel.
To-datl-dat, yesterday.
To-de’a’-bats (meaning unknown).
To’-di, there.
To-li-gwut, sto’-li-gwut, blood.
To’-pel, the spider.
To’-pi, the spunk of rotten wood.
To’-pud, the pound in a mortar.
To-tlhak’, last night.
To-wotl-had’, downstream.
To’-witl, tau’-ilt, a mare, bitch, female animal.
Tsa, the wane of the moon.
Tsabt, tsab-tats, red elderberry and bush; sambucus.
Tsa-gwitsh, the tiger-lily.
Tsa-gwut, tsakw-tsakw, to wash clothes.
Tsa'-ha, father-in-law (by both sexes).
Tsa'-ha-bed, ts’hub-będ’, the yew.
Tsa'-hwe, red fir or spruce.
Tsaik, an incantation for success at play, &c.
Tsa'-kab, ts’a'-ka'-bats, red elderberry and bush, sambucus.
Tsa'-kad, to spear, pierce, stab.
Tsakw-tsakw, tsa'-gwut, to wash clothes.
Tsəl, toad stools, fungi.
Tsa'-lal, tsa'-lul, a lake.
Tsa'-bid, a shadow.
Tsa'-pa, grandfather or great uncle.
Tsəp'h, twigs or roots of basket-work.
Tsə-pen'-ni-a, the spider-crab.
Tsə'-tsu'ts, st-sa'-sus, a bow.
Ts’bekhw, stub-bekhw, the throat of a salmon.
Tse’-akw, to pound in a mortar.
Tse-a-kwuts, a pronged spear for birds.
Tse-ba’-led, the small sand equisetum.
Tsəds'-ku, tsəts'-ku, real, actual, right.
Tse'-hwat, the bearberry.
Tse'-ak-ad, to shout.
Ts’hub-będ, tsa'-ha-będ, the yew.
Tsə-at'-ko, a race of spirits who haunt fishing-places.
Tsəl-ka'-de, the pectoral fins of a fish.
Tsits-k’k-sub, to make faces by raising the nose.
Tsits-latsks’, a five-shooter pistol.
Tsme’a-ko-dop, to scratch with the nails, claw.
T’smul-kən, the mink.
Tso-bed, the larger bones of fish.
Tsob-tsob, the barnacle.
Tso'-bud, the eye-brow.
Tsub-a-ta'-de, the bail of a kettle.
Tsub-będ, kleb-bud, a spoon.
Tsud (meaning unknown).
Tsudsh, the nettle.
Tsukhw, et-sukhw, extinguished (as a candle).
Tsuk-hwul, trees (generic).
Tsuk-kəds, tsuk-ho, true, it is true.
Tsukh-wud, the blue elderberry, sambucus canadensis.
Tsuk’hw, tsuk’-wi-dub, flat.
Tsukw, the anus.
Tsuk-w’sh, the elk or red deer, cervus canadensis.
Tsu-litch, the back.
Tsum-tsum-mus, the columbine.
Tsus-tud, a nail (for boards).
Tsut-tolsh, to rumble in the belly with wind.
Tsutl-dutl, to fain, swoon.
Tswəd, tswa'-dats, the wild cherry and tree.
Tu (meaning unknown).
Tu-chul-pud, to twist, bore as with a gimlet.
Tud (meaning unknown).
Tud’-de’, roots of the brake fern.
Tu-du-gwəlt, tukh-dug-wash, to load a gun.
Tud-ze-kukhw, lie down (imp.).
Tukh-hod, haul (imp.).
Tukh-hukh-ba'-bats, to step over (as over a log).
Tukh'-sha'-bo, low tide.
Tukh'-hwitsh, shu-tukh-hwitsh, a bow string.
Tuk'-ke-te-kuts, the vine maple, *acer cercinnatum*.
Tuk-kod, t'kot-sid-dub, to shut (as a door, &c.).
Tuk-kub, to net wild fowl.
Tuk-we'-lat, a scoop (for bailing a canoe, &c.).
Tu-kwet'-los, red-faced.
Tu'l, from.
Tu-lak, back, behind.
Tu'l-ka'-pad, to slap.
Tu'l'-a, a fawn.
Tu-push-k'shid, straightened (as a bow).
Tu's, cold.
Tu's-a'go, to-sak, old (of things), of old.
Tu's-be'-budsh, one who tells fibs, little lies.
Tu's-budsh, a liar.
Tu-sha'-gweb, to string beads.
Tu's-ka'-'da, a thief.
Tu's-ko'-kwid, to count by fathoms.
Tu's-kud-dub, a strumpet.
Tu-ste'-a-kul'-la-kwid, a horseman.
Tu's-te'-o-bil, tu-tewk-o-bil, muddy, to muddy.
To-takt, ta-kudt, towards the shore (if on the water), to the interior (if on land).
Tu-tel-hi, tel-h'ye, presently.
Tu-tlu-kut-sid-hwus, half full.
Tu-tlu-wetsht, strung (as a bow).
Tu-tlu-kot-sid-dub, Qu. to shut.
Tu-tlu, tut'hl, tut'lo, it is true, it is the truth, certainly.
Tu-tlu'-la'-hel, an eclipse.
Tu-tlu-kap, a quarter full.
Tuts-ka'-gwo-litsh, to wash dishes.
Tut-sa'-gwus-sub, to wash the face.
Tuts-tsâb, stâb-dop, property, goods, things.
Tut-u-su-we'-chib, to lie down and warm one's back.
Twâlsh'-tub, to pick feathers.
Twe'-koltsh, to clean.
Twul, to.
Twul-kot-sids, to kiss.
Twul'-te, hither, to this place.
Twul-to'-di, thither, that way.
Tzûl, tzin-ûl, he, she.
Tzub-ket, the brain.

**U.**

U-châb, O-châb, to die.
Ug-wus-se'-a-kat, the aurora borealis.
Uk, uks, uk-kuk, kuk-ka', some.
See “Ak,” “Oks.”
Uk-ho, lekh-hu, short (in dimension).
Uk-so'-bus, small baskets.
Ul, al, at, to.
Ul-be-yukh, to leave a thing by mistake.
Us-de'-ukh, in.
Us-ge-kwakhl', panting.
Us-guk, open, clear.
Us-hlot'-lil, to grow large.
Us-kulkh, awake.
Us-tlaxkw, as-tlakhw, to grow large.
Ut-la, at-la, to come.
Ut-lat-li, come (imp.).
Ut-ko'-shids, hand to, bring (imp.).
Ut-likhl'-kwu, to fish with a hook.
Utl-ts'tâd', to load (a gun).
Utl-satsk', to spear or pierce.
Ut'-sa, at'-sa, I.
Ut-set'-sis, to be asleep (as the foot, &c.).
Uts-tukh'-hwob, to strike with a stick.
Ut-sut'-sa, fringe.

W.
Wa-ket-a-hub, exact meaning uncertain; it relates to the new moon.
Wækh-posh, a rattlesnake.
Wel, rotten.
We'-us-so, a crowd of children.
Wi-at-la-lekw, to fish with a dip-net.
Wi-yet'-sum, o-yet'-sum, to tell, relate.
Wo-ai'-ib, a dressed skin.
Wo-ha'-hab, to weep, to cry as an animal.
Wo-kɔp', wuk-kub', a box, chest, trunk.
Wok'-sum, lightning.
Wo-kud-dub-ukh, o-kad-dub, to court, make love to, lie with a woman.
Wu'-che-ha-let'-kwu, to fry.
wuk-kub', wo-kɔp', a box, chest, trunk.
Wul-lot-lil, a youth, young man.
Wut-cho'-kot-sid, to cut.
Wut-ta'-gwush-id, to barter.
Wut-le-chal'-e-kwu, to cut with scissors.
Wu-sɔkh'-hum, to dance.
Wo-te'-chib, o-te'-chib, to swim.
Wotl-ha-le'-hu-bit, to taste.

Y.
Yai'-em, a tale or story.
Yai'-li-hub, to slander.
Yai'-do-uts, the huneysuckle.
Yakh'-hwud, a gun-flint.
Yal'-shid, yel'-shid, a pair of moccasins, shoes, or stockings.
Yati'-shids, hand to bring (imp.).
Ye'-do, a swing.
Ye'-læb, ye-læm, uncle or aunt after death of the parent.
Ye-la'-bit-shid, yel-ɔm'-tsen, pantaloons of skin or cloth. See “Yal-shid.”
Ye-latsks, a six-shooter pistol.
Yes-sa'-wi, the alder.
Y'il-me'-hu, the salmon dance.
Yokw, the salmon when exhausted by spawning.
Y'okh, yukh'-ba, and.
Yukh-hwud, a stone arrow-head, a gun-flint.

Z.
Zug-wa, I-ug-wa, frights, monsters.
Above, shuk’h, shi-shuk; on the top of, shi-ka’-bats. DERIVATIVES; q. v., shuk-si-αβ, (literally the “Above Chief”), the adopted name of God; shuk’h, the sky, heaven; Shukh-hum, wind; shuk-ud (imp.), lift up; shuk-hos, ascending, uphill; o-shukhw, to swell (as a bruise or boil); shukh-shu-bats, a name of the trillium; shuk-shid, the instep.

Abuse, deride, ridicule, call names to, o-ka’-gwat, o-ka’-gwut-tub, ok-he’-gwud.
Across (as a stream), di-el, di-el-gwitl.
Adze (of iron), kw’-li-us, kw’-li-yus; (of stone), sus’-el-tud.
Afraid, as-huts’, as-he’-kwub.
Afternoon, kla-p’k’, shit-lo-kw’tl.
Again, ma-p’t.
Aged (of persons), lo-lutl, skle’-bot, skul-le’-bot; an old man or woman, skul-le’-bot stobsh or skl’a’-ne.
Alike, like, as-s’a’-ta.
Alive, ha-le’, ha-lihk’.
All, every, q. v., bo-kwi, bokw, bēb-kwu; all of them, bokw detl.
Almost (literally not far), hwe-la-lil; almost dead, hwe’1 la-lil2 gul3 at-a-bud4 (literally not1 far2 to3 dead4); almost out (of a fire or light), hwe’ la-lil Gwul et-sukhw’.
Along, along with, together, klal-bas.
Always, skow, ska-ked; always so, ska-ked as-is-ta. I’ always2 knew3 [to4] you5, skosh1 chid2 a-said chu3 twul4 dug-we5. You always go, ska’-ked ok-la.
Amuse one’s self. See “Play.”
And, also, yuhk, yuhk’-ba, is’-shi. I1 and2 you2, at-sa1 yuhk2-ti dug-we3. And I also, yuhk1-ba at-sa2 klal3 as-is’-ta4 (i. e., and1 I2 too3 so4).
Angry, to be, o-het-sil. [Are] you1 angry2 with3 me4? o-het-sil2-chu hu1 twul3 at-sa4. I1 am angry2 with3 you4, o-het-sil2-chid1 hwul3 dug’-we4 (from o-ked, why, what is the matter, and si-los, the forehead). DERIVATIVES, od-het-sil-us, to suck, to blush, q. v.
Another, other, la-le', da-le'-te. To go to another place, okh-hot hwul-kul la-le' swa-tekhw-t'n. Another [such] language, lul-le'kwus so-hot-hot. See “Different,” “Far.”

Anus (the), tsukw.

Arm (strictly the lower arm), cha'-lesh.

Arrive, to. See “Come.”

Arrow, shaft of an arrow, a bullet, te'-sud, te'-sun (from te'-sid, the sting of an insect).

A bone arrow-head, shauks; iron arrow-head, no-kwëd' (from snokw, iron); stone arrow-head, yuhk-hwud; the feathering, shot-sits-a-lub.

As. See “So.”

Ascend, to, o-kwa'-tatsh. I ascend, o-kwa' tatsh-chid. From skwa'-tatsh, a mountain.

Ashamed, to be, o-hat-sil. I am ashamed of myself (in merriment), o-he-ha-hat-shid (see diminutives). See “Shame.” It is distinguished from o-hat-sel, to be angry, q. v., only by intonation.

Ashes, skwol-lup.

Ask for, to, te'-letsh.

Asleep, sleepy, as-e-tutsh. See “Sleep.” Asleep (as one's foot), ut-set-sis.

Assemble, to (to bring together a crowd), o-gwe'-gwi; (to do so for the purpose of a feast), ko-o-dok'.

Aster. See “Back.”


Awake, as-kulkh. To awaken, o-katl, o-kukhl. Wake or get up, it is daylight, kults-e'-hu, o-lakh-hil-luk.

Awl, kwish-kwishks.


B.


Back (the), se'-li-chid, tsul-litsh; back-side, hwut-sutch.

Bad, wicked, kul-lub'. *That [is a] bad horse, kul-lub ti-el sti-a-ke'-yu. To be bad weather, o-dod-kub. It is bad weather to-day, o-dod-kub a-ti-slakh'-hel. To have a bad taste, o-tal-sub.

Bag, swa'-hwad. (See "Scrotum").

Bait (for fishing), bal'-bul-le.

Bald, as-lo'-kwutch.

Bandage (compress for the head), swus'-huk-kos.

Banded (with broad stripes), as-hulkh-hulk.

Bank or bluff, a, bu-k'kos.

Bargain. See "Barter."

Bark of trees (generic), s'chub-béd, s'che'-bit; outside bark of thuja, so'-kwub; inside bark of thuja, sla-gwuts, s'chub-béd, which also means, and more particularly, the inner bark of fir; it is by them likened to tsub-bakhir, the throat of the salmon, esteemed the choicest part, from their similar color.

Bark, to (as a dog), o-gwo'-hub.

Barter, buy, sell, trade, exchange, to, o-hwo'-yub, o-ho'-yub, at'-si-gwus, ai-gwus, wut-ta'-gwush-id. *I trade, o-hwo'-yub-chid; he trades, o-ho'-yubt-hu. I come to by, I will or wish to by, la-ho'-yubt-chid. Where did you by [it]? chad1 kwí2 tats3 sta'-gw'sh4? (i. e., where that2 you3 bargain4)? How much you ask for that? (how much that you trade?) as-hed' kwí tats sta'-gw'sh. That is not dear, hwe la heks lwo'-yub. A trade, swo'-yub, sta'-gwash. For sale, sikh-hwo'-gum. There is no distinction between buying and selling, the idea being an exchange.

Basket, kwe-lo'-litsh; load-basket, tch' wa'-wot; cedar-bark basket or sack, kwai-toltsh; twig-basket, te'-de-gwud-doltsh; basket-kettle, si-olt; urine-basket, swai'-a-li (fr. o-sa'-hwa, to urinate); large baskets for storing, hul-lai'-yut-sid; small baskets for odds and ends, uk-so'-bus. The figures on a basket, kl-pat'. Twigs or roots for basket-work, tsap'h.

Bathe, to, o-te'-te-tub. See "Wash."

Bay, harbor, e-hwluk-káb.

Be, to. The place of the verb to be is supplied by the adjectives a-ok and at-suts meaning present, which are conjugated to a certain extent as verbs, or it is understood from the connection, e. g., Is Ste'-hai here? a-o'-kwí Ste-hai. He is in the house, at-suts al, shi a'-lal. Is there anything? a-o-kwi sa-hwás'? Is he here? at-set-so? He is here, at'-suts or at-sud-sha'. Formerly1 my2 hair3 was4 [long], to-hat-suds4 ti2 skud'-zo3 ash-to-ha'-go1. In this phrase, to-hat-suds is the adjective preceded by the sign of the past tense, "to."

Beach, e-bób'-zi-chu.

Beads, kwe'-a-kwe' (an adopted word), klo-a'-hil-luks klit-le'-a-hul-luks. The larger kinds, chuk-chuk-wels. To string beads, to-sha'-gwëb, du-shókhw'.

Bear. See "Mammals."
Beard, kwéd, kwédt. A razor, sukh-hutl-kwéd. To shave, o-sukh-hutl-kwéd. From sukh, a particle signifying use or purpose, o-hutl or o-hwutl, to separate, and kwéd.

Beat. See “Strike.”

Beaver. See “mammals.”

Because (by paraphrase only). I do so because I choose, o-ho'-yu¹-chid² kits-its³ gwad hutch⁴ (F² do¹ what³ my⁴ heart⁵ or will).

Become, to (in the sense of to be changed or transformed), hu'-ye-lo. He became a deer, hu'-ye-lo ske'gwuts. [You have] almost¹ [to²] become³ an Indian⁴, hwe'la-lil⁵ gwul ho-yil³ ats-il-tel-mu⁴.

Bed, couch, the bed-place in a lodge, lul-wa'-sed, hul-lo-a'-sed. Pillow, hwatl. The under mat or a sheet, sla'-gwid (fr. sla'-gwuts, the inner bark of the cedar-thuja).

Before, dze'-hu, dzi'-hu, litl-dze'-hu. Behind, lak, tu-lak, litl-lak.

Belly, klatch, smak'-ha, kwi-yukh; corpulent, pregnant, as-kwe-yukh, as-kwe-ukw.

Belonging to. See “of.”

Below, under, beneath, sunken, klep, klip, tlip, tlip, s'tlup, kle-pa'-bats; a cache, klap; a hill, klup.

Belt, buckle, klat-sup-pud.

Bend, to (as a bow), t'hud-duk-shid.

Beneath. See “Below.”

Berries, fruit (generic), skwo-lat-lad.

Bet, to (also either to win or lose, to gamble), o-tsal'-tub, o-tsal'-tub (from the same root as o-sulp-tul, to whirl, from the rotary motion of the gambling disks), o-tsla'-lekw (from the name of the game of “hand,” la-höl‘),sla-höl. I bet, otsul-chid. I have won a bet of you, o-tsal-tub wo-tlet²-shid¹ gwu-la'-po⁴.

Beyond, de'-a-le'-chup, de-beds.

Birds (water-fowl, generic), skwà-kwe-lush; (“tree birds”), stle-kel'-kub; eggs, o-os’; feathers, stokw; wings, tse'-tsal, tsits'al; the mallard, hat-hut; pigeon, hum-o’; screech-owl, s’kló-t-lekw, slat-lækw; crow, ka'-ka; raven, skwauk; golden eagle, s’hu'-be-chol; blue jay, skai-kai; wren, s’che'-chul; red-headed woodpecker, kut-katsch; sandpiper, witl-wílk; tattler, ke-o'-ya.

Bite, to, o-hutls; bitten, hutld. Did he bite [you]? o-hutl-sid? to suck, to raise a blister by suction, qu. hut-la-lekw.

Black, hi-tot-sa.

Blankets, sa-lit-za; white blanket, hok-ko-lit'-za (ho-kok’h, white); hul-to-bo-lit'-za (qu. from hwul-tum, a white man); red blanket, hi-kwät-so-lit'-za (he-kwät, red); blue blanket, hai-tot-sa-lit'-sa (hi-tot'-sa, black or dark blue); green blanket, huk-kwats-so-lit'-za (ho-kwats, green); native blankets of dogs’ hair, ko-matl-kad (ko-mai, a dog); of mountain-goats’ wool, swét-le-il-ked (swé-le, a goat).

Blaze, to (as a fire), o-hwe'-a-kwits-hut.

Blind, ast-kla'-kos, as-ta'-kos.

Blister (to raise a blister by suction), hut-la-lekw. See “Medicine.”

Blood, to'-li-gwut, sto’-li-gwud.

Blow, to (with the breath), o-po'-od; (as the wind), o-po'-a-lekw'; to break wind, o-pu'; to drift, o-pukw; to blow down (as a tree), od-zakhw. See “Lean.”

Blue (pale), ho-kwaikhw; (dark), hi-tot-sa.

Body (human), sta-chi-gwut, dant-si; a dead body, skai-yu. Parts of the body: - Head, s’hai-yus; forehead, se-lelts, si-lels; crown, hu-ko-ked; back of the head, sul-kwa'-gwa-putsh; skull, shau'-utsch; brain, tszub-ket; hair, skad-zo; face, sot-zos; eyebrows, tso'-bud; eye, ka'-lus, ka-lob; eyebrows, hutsh-kla-lus; upper lid, s’hus-kwäl-ol-kwad, skal-ol-kwud; under lid, hutl-pa-lol'-kwud; eyelashes, klip-pud; nose, muk-s’n; nostrils, as-lo'-lo; ears, kwil-la'-di; cheeks, shu-tu-ba'-di, hwe'-lad-i; mouth, kad-hu; lips, ats-le-pol-dutl; upper lip, sh’kai'-yut-sid; under lip, skle-pai'-yut-sid; tongue, kla'-lap, klal-lua; teeth, dsza'-dis; chin (same as under lip); jaw-bone, s’chum-sha'-yu-chid; beard, kwstt, kwÖd; throat, skop'-sub; neck, kai-ukh'-kwa, as-jadsh'; chest, se-led'-gwus; breast of woman, skub-o'; nipple, skub-o'-al'-li, selks; shoulder, ta'-lakw, si-la'-lo-bid; shoulder-blade, ska'-lak-sud; back, se'-la-chid, tsul-litch, stul-lad'; posteriors, hwut-sutch; anus, tsukw; belly, klatch, kwi-yo’k, kwi-yukh’, smuk’-ka; bladder, s’hu-pu; entrails, kad-zakh'; navel, blal'-gwa; lap, o-o'-pil; pudenda, so-wikhl', 392
Boil, to, o-kwalts, o-pul-hu-tsut (qu. from o-po-a-li'kw, to blow). **Boil** some\(^2\) potatoes\(^1\), kwalts\(^1\) uks\(^2\) pe-o-kots\(^3\).

**Bones**, s'blau'-yu; **fish-bones**, s'ha'khs.

**Border**, edge of anything, e'-la-haad, litl-e'-la-haad. See “**Edge.**”

**Bore**, to, chul-p’-t’-d, tu-chul-pud (chelp'-lin, a gimlet). See “**Twist.**”


**Born.** See “**Bring forth.**”

**Bosom** (of a woman), milk, skub-o; **the nipple**, skub-o-al'-li; to suck, suckle, q. v., o-kub'-o.

**Both**, bo-wi sa'-le (all two).

**Bow**, ts'a-tsuts, s’t-sa-sus; **bow-string**, tukh'-hwitsh, shu-tukh'-hwitsh; **strung**, tu-twtsh; straightened (as a bow that has been bent), tu-push-k’shíd; to bend a bow, t'hud-shud-shid.

**Bow of a canoe**, shudst; **the bows man**, lel-shudst.

**Bowl** (wooden), saus, sa-sus; **(of horn of ovis montan or “big-horn”),** spu-kwus.

**Box**, chest, trunk, wuk-kub', wo-kap'; **lid of box**, te-kot-sits, ste-kot-sid; **ditty-box for triftles**, hud-de-gweg'-sa-le.

**Boy**, cha'-chas, cha'-chesh (literally small, a small one).

**Braid**, to (as the hair), o-tub-sid; braided, stub-shid-de', tob-she-dud. **I braid**, o-tub-she-dud.

**Bracelet** (of brass wire), swop; **(of beads)**, so-kwa'-chi.

**Branches of a tree**, s'chast. See “**Tree.**”

**Brass**, ku-la-lat'-hu; brass-nailed, covered with nails (as a trunk or gun-stock), as-chitsh (see “**Buttons**”) brass kettle, kwads-a-lat-hu.

**Bread**, sa-po-lil (a borrowed word fr. Ts'inuk, ts'a'-po-lil).
Break, to (as a stick), also to separate, divide, o-hwutl; broken, hwut-letsh; to break the leg, o-hwutl-shud; checkered, o-hwutl-hwutl; a part of anything, il-hwutl; loose, hwut-hwulb; to break wind, o-pu; broken (as a horse), hai'-yil.

Breathe, to, sl’t-s’l-dəb. See “To bring forth.”

Bridge of logs, se-wuts'.

Bring, to, atl'-tu (a transitive form of the verb at-la, ut-la, to come; for similar instances see under “Go” and “Carry,” “See” and “Show”). I bring, la-atl-tot-shid. Bring or hand me, atl-tu'-shids, utl-ko'-shids, yatl-shids (see “Give”). Go and bring, klob¹-chu-hu² o-okht³-chu² atld-hu⁴ (literally good¹ you² go³ you², bring⁴). Bring fire-wood, ot-la chop, kla'-chub (stuk-wub, wood), Bring a light, ləkhs lukh-shud. Bring a little fire (a brand), kəl-la-gwub. Go¹ fetch² [my] things³, okht-shids¹ as-shots² (atl-tu'-shids) stəb-dop³ (see under “Give”). As-chub-ba, to bring wood and water (? to wait on).

Bring forth, to, o-be-dab, m-dəb. DERIVATIVES, de-bəd-da, de-bud-da, an infant, a son; su-di-be-ba-da, a daughter; shed-di-bud-da, my child; mi-mad, be-bad, a little one; ba'-ba-ad, offspring; bəb'-da, a doll; bəb'-o-kwed, to dandle; as also man, bəd, father; de-bəd, your father. See to breathe, sl’t-o’l-dəb. Still-born (i. e., dead), as-a'-ta-bud, las-yo'-bil (the word used for animals). To produce abortion (by rolling over a log), od-hu-kwəkw.

Brittle, as-pe'-a-kail, ke'-ya'.

Broad, as-pəl'.

Broom, su-ku-kwəlt'-hu, su-gu-gwat'-hu.

Brother. See “Relationships.”

Bucket, skod, skwe'-a-kwod (from sukh, use or purpose, hwe'-wi, to get, ko, water).

Buffalo. See “Mammals.”

Bullet, arrow, te'-sud.

Burn, to, o-hod (hot, hod, fire). I shall burn, klo-ho'-'chid (see “Fire”), o-kwash.

Bury, to, o-pud-dud. See under “cook,” puds.

Busy, to be (to be at work), o-yai-us. See “Work.”

But. See “Only.”

Buttons, s’chits-she-do' (a small bulbous root, from a fancied resemblance to which the name was taken, and from which also as-chitsh, covered with brass nails).

Buy, to. See “Barter.”

By and by. See under “Presently.”

C.

Cache, a, klap; from kləp, under, beneath, sunken.

Calm, smooth, to be, o-le'-a-wil.

Canoe (generic), ke'-lo-bit; T’sinuk or Makah pattern, o-ot'-hus; northern canoe, ste'-wətl; shovel-nosed or burden canoe, kləi. To go in a canoe, o'-lətl. To get into
a canoe, o-ke'-la-gwil. See “Get on.” The bow of a canoe, shudst, shidst; stern, e'-lak (the behind); thwarts, hw’l-hul-wild; mast, shi-pot-al-li; sail, po-tad; paddle, hobt.

Cape, cloak (worn like a poncho), lo'-gwus.

Carpenter, worker in wood, o-pai'-ak.

Carry, to, okh-tu (transitive form of verb, o-okh, to go). Carry (imp.), okh'-tu-shid. Take and carry, kwud-dud okh-tu, o-cho'-ba, as-chub-ba. I carry, les-chi-ba'-chid. I carry on the shoulder, muk-kwet'-sa chid. Carry your letter, ab'-ak kəls ’həl.

Castrated, hwutl-ma'-chin; from o-hwutl, to separate.

Cat (adopted from English), pish-pish; litter of kittens, pi'-o-pips-pish.

Catch, take, to, o-kwud'-dud. Catch on (as a hook or thorn), kle-kwəl'-litsh; catch sea-fowl in a net, o-tuk-kub, o-tlot-l’hob (from o-tlots, a knot, knotted, and o-hob, to go). See “Fish.”

Certainly, truly, tətl, tutl, tut'-lo. See “True.”

Chair, seat, sukh-a-gwud-de (from sukh, use, and gwud-del, to sit, q. v.).

Change, alter, to, la-le'-it-ub (from la-le', different, q. v.). You have altered in appearance, tu-la-le'-o-sil chu (from sil-els, forehead). You have changed your mind, la-le'-il-ukhw₁ τad² hutch³ te₄ dug'-we₅ (literally, changed₁ your² heart³ this₄ you⁵). To be changed or transformed, hu-ye-lo. See “To become.”

Chase, seek, look for, q. v., n’gwut-chid.

Chaste, as-pa'-lil; unchaste, as-hwul-ku. See “Foolish.”

Cheat, to, che-yadsh.

Checkered, o-hwutl-hwutl; from o-hwutl, to break or separate.

Cheeks, hwe'-ləd-i, shu-to-ba'-di. See “Ear.”

Chest, box. See “Box.” The breast, se-ləd-gwus.

Chew, to, o-ka'-wa-lkw.

Chief, si-əb, si-əm; (Plur.), si-i-əb. The Deity, shuk-si-əb (the Above Chief). To scold, to lord it, si-əb-o-ku.

Child, mi-man, bi-bad; (little one), de-bud'-da; a man-child, sto'-to-mish (dim. of stobsh, man); a first-born child, s’chulkh; a crowd or gathering of children, we'-us-so. Childish, as-hwe'-hwí-luk (see “Foolish”); a baby-house, hwin-hwil-mekhw.

Chin, skle-pai-yut-sid. Long-chinned, had-zai-üt-sid (hats, long).

Choke, to (in swallowing), chi-kwup-sub, kl-kwəps-ab-tub.

Chop, chip off, to, o-kloks'-wod, o-tluet, cha'-hut. See “To cut.”

Clean, to, o-hwuts, t’we'-koltsh. To clean up, carry away dirt, sweep, o-e'-a-kwud-dop.

Clear out, be off, off with you, lil-tsvut, lel-stot (imp. adv., from lil, lel, far).

Clear up, to (as the weather), o-guk-kub (from o-guk, to open, q. v.), o-e'-ku. It is clearing up overhead, o-ek-hu ti shuk’h.
Conjuring, see “Ascend.”
Cloth, flannel, red, he’-kwetl; black, dark-blue or green, dark-colored, hut-tots; light-blue, hush-oks.
Clothed, dressed, as-set'-sum.
Clouds, skwush-ub, skwush-um. Cloudy, s’h-chāb-ku; t’chāb-kukh (Niskw.); s’kat-lub (Snoh.).
Club, ka-ho’-sin; a loaded stick or slug-shot, kup-lush.
Coals of fire, pekht.
Cold, tus. To be cold, o-tus-sib. Cold (adj.), asklokh-hwil. My back is cold, as-klokh’-wil ki se-la-chid. Cold victuals, as-klokh-wil sutld; lean, as-klo-il.
Comb, to, o-pik-klo’-sub. I” comb² myself³, te at-sa³ op-klo’-sub²-chid¹.
Colors, the: - white, ho-kokw; black, dark-blue, dark-green, and dark colors generally, hi-tot-sa; light-blue, ho-kwaikhw; light-green and yellow, ho-kwats; red, he-kw’tl. In this, as probably in most of the Indian tongues, there is very little precision in the distinction of colors beyond white, black or dark, and red.
Command, order, to, ot-hu-de’-kwid; to give an order for anything, to give one anything to do, o-doáb.
Come ashore. See “Shore.” To come up, rise in the water (as after diving), sh’kh (from shuk’h, above). Come back, bel-kwu (imp. adv.). I came for nothing, po-t-latl-chid la-haista (an idiomatic phrase, po-t-latl meaning “for nothing,” q. v., la-hais-ta, to come or go without purpose). Come here, where are you? poi-chu; gwu-le’-chid ta-gwes-ta? (also idiomatic, but not explained).
Conceive, become pregnant, to, od-zed’-zi; pregnant, as-zed’-za-he. To produce abortion, od-hu-kwołkw.
Conjuring, she-na’-nam, sho-da’-dab. A conjurer, or “medicine-man,” sho-nəm’, sho-da’b. The familiar of the conjurer, ske-lal-i-tud, skwo-lal-i-tud. This word is also applied to any particular gift, power, or acquirement possessed by an individual, and is equivalent to the ta-ma-no-us of the Jargon, the i’-ta-ma’-na’-was of the T’sinuk. From o-e’-tut, to sleep, o-kul-kil-lal-i-tut, to dream, q. v., as it is in a dream or trance that the spirit reveals itself.
There are various kinds of conjuring according to the object to be attained. Among them are, s’hi’-na; s’hin-hin, or s’hen’-ha-nim (the duk-wotli of the Makahs), known on the Sound as the black ta-ma’-no-us, a species of Masonry; od-z\khw, a performance akin to table-tipping (see “Blow”); ste’-lim (from te’-lib, a song), that of success with women; tsai\k, luck at the game of “hand,” which also brings kwak’h, fair wind; tob-she-dad, the making of fair weather; yil-me’-hu, the salmon dance. See “Mythology.”

Continue, go on (as with a story), he’-wil, he’-wil-la. I will go on, klo-he’-wil-to-chid. It is rarely used except as the imp. adv. away, away with you. See “Go.”

Cook, to, hu-i-da’-liltld; to boil, o-kwults’, o-pul-hu’-tsut (qu. from o-po-a-l|kw, to blow); baked underground, puds (o-pud-dud, to bury); to roast on a stick, o-kwa\lb, o-kwulb, o-kwulm; on hot stones and covered with mats, kul-sid; to fry, wo-che’-ha-l\|kwu; cooked, done, kwul.

Copulate, to, o-e’-bel, e’-bib, e’-pep, e’-mim, o-\el-i-kwut. To steal upon a woman at night, i-bash; to ravish, o-hi-etl. See “Court.”

Copulation, ko-kal-e’-kwu (from o-e’-li-kwut).

Corpse, skai-yu. The word also signifies a grave or any place of deposit for the dead.

Corpulent, pregnant, as-kwe’-uks, as-kwe-yukh (from kwi-yukh, the belly).

Cough, as-hwe’-kus, as-to’-bed-dub.

Count, kwash-it, hat-shid; I count, hat-sid-shid. See “How many” and “Numerals.”

Court, make love to, lie with, o-kad-dab, o-kud-dub, wo-kud-ub-ukh (from skuds, a sweet-heart); I court; At-skud-chid. See “To steal” and “The mouth.”

Cover (of a box or kettle), ste-kot’-sid; covered, with the lid on, kuk-kot-sid; covered (as with a blanket), as hat-sitch. I cover myself, as-hat-sid-chid.

Cradle, s’hal’-tans, s’ho\l’-ted-\t\l, skuk-ke’-\t\l. The cradle-stick, to which it is hung, dzud duk-ted-\tl (Nisk.); dz\kw’-ted’-\tl (Snoh.), literally rocker, from dza’a-gwut, to rock. The compress for flattening the child’s head, eskh-kos-tum.

Crazy, as-dze-gwa’-tub.

Creep, crawl, to, o-totk’-ha’-gwil.

Crooked, kwal.

Cross (sign of the), kla-bat-sub.

Cross-wise, as-kwul-gwus (from, kwol, crooked).

Cry, weep, also to cry as an animal, o-hob, o-ha’-hab, wo-ha’-hab. Why do you cry? o-hed1 tat-sa2 wo-ha-hab3? (why1 your2 cry3). To cry out with pain, tse’-uk-ad.

To howl (as a wolf or dog), ka-wob. See “Wail.” Why do you cry, chief? o-hed-chukh si-\cb o-tat-sa wo-ha’-hab?

Dandle, to, bēb-o-kwād. See “Child.”
Dance, sōkh'-hum; to dance, wu-sōkh-ham; a place used for dancing, sakh-hum-alt-hu. To frisk as a dog, sakh-hwub. A mask used at dances, stet-kwa'-mus. The salmon dance (on its first arrival), yil-me'-hu.
Dark, the, klōkh', sklōkh; dark, as-bi-sōd, st's-a'-la-gob; dark colors, hi-tot-sa (black). See “Night.”
Dawn, to, o-la'-hel, o-lokh'-hil-lukh. See “Light.”
Day, sla'-hel, shla-hel (from lōkh, light, q. v.); morning, klop; noon, ta'-gwut; afternoon, kla-pok, shit-lo-kwatl; evening, slut-la'-he; sunset, nat-la-hin; night, klakh, sklōkh, sklōkh-hel; midnight, is-dot, as-dot. See under “Future sign,” “to-day,” “Presently.”
Dead. See “To die.”
Deaf, as-ti-kwa'-de (from kwil-la'-di, the ear). To be deaf, not to understand, as-ti-kwa'-dit. Don’t you understand? as-ti-kwa'-dit-chu? I don’t understand, as-ti-kwa'-dit-chid.
Dear (in price), kl'tsh, hekws'ho'-yub (large bargain). See “Barter.”
Demon. See “Mythology.”
Deep, sunken, st'lup, klip, tlip, &c. See “Under,” “Below.”
Depart, to. See “To go.”
Descend, to (as from a hill, a horse, &c.), o-ta'-gwil, hu-ta'-gwil; I descend, o-hu-ta'-gwil-chid; to get down, o-kwe'-ba-gwil.
Die, to (in speaking of people), o-a'-ta-bud, o-at-a-bud; (of animals), o-yo'-bil; stillborn, o-yo'-bil.
Different, la-le', lul-le', da-le'-te. Like a crow, with this difference, hutl’h te ka'-ka', gwul te'al-le' (speaking of a blackbird). See “Another,” “Far.” To alter, la-le'-it-ub; lul-le'-kwus, in a different way, (see “Thus”).
Dig, to, u-chāb, chā-ad (from cha, a hole); to dig clams, o-ōkh'-ho (from sōkh-ho, shell-fish); ah! Many women are digging (roots), at-chi-da'-chi-du! ka'-kwi sla-de u-chāb; dig out (as a canoe), si-sil-tin.
Diminutives: - man, stobsh, sto'-to-mish; father, de-bād; child, de-bād'-da; liar, tus-bush; one who tells little lies, tos-be'-budsh; horse, sti-a-ke'-yu; foal, stit-ke'-yu; salmon row, kulkh; herring roe, ke'-a-kulkh; summer, had-dub; spring, o-he-hud-dub; the poplar, kwa-de'-a-kwuts; the aspen, kwe-kwa-de-a-kwats; a stone, chet'-la; gravel, chi-chitsh'-tla; an island, sti'-chi; an islet, sti-ta-chi; a prairie, ba'-kwob; a small one, bō-b-a-kom; a river, sto'-luk; stream, ste'-to-luk, sto-ti-lukw; to be ashamed, o-het-sil; to pretend to be so, in jest, o-he-ha-het-sil; also the interjection in merriment, as-he'-hi-he'; foolish, as-hwul-uk; childish, as-hwē'-hwī-luk; there, al-to-di; a little way off, al-to-di-di; at hand, di-di, de'-ade; by and by, ha'-akw; presently, a-kwi-ha-kwi; presently, kla'-lad (dim., kla-lad-kli). See also under “Dog” and “Cat,” “Hog,” for plural diminutives.
Dinted, notched, as-tutl-kwa'-had.
Dirty, skla'-ka-dish, as-che'-uk-wil.
Diseases: - small-pox (also the female demon who represents it), sco-tum'; syphilis (in a man), us-t’ha’i-uts; (in a woman), ast-san’e; buboes, as-hutl-hal'; gonorrhea, o-chug’-hub; consumption, as-to’-kwi-bud’-dub; hives, as-che-hwɔáb'; a faint, tsatl’-datl; vertigo, su-sulp’-tub (see “To whirl’’); boils, spuk’h; fever and ague, ais-chid-ba’-dob; cough, es-hwe’-kus, as-to’-ka-ba’-dob; to have the headache, o-hut-lutsh; to break the arm, o-hwut-la’-had; be break the leg, o-hwutl-shud (see “Break’’); cut or scratched, q. v., as-hw’l’t; to scratch the face, o-hwe’-chus; to scratch the hands, o-hwet’-sât-chi (see “Hand’’); chapped hands, as-tak-hul; warts, as-e-ok.

Most of the above words have the adjective prefix as, and probably signify having such a disease. See “Sick.”

Dish, plate (of stone), luk-wai; (of wood), lil-kwi; a large dish, hɛkh-pai-yultsh (hɛkw, large). 
Dive, to, o-o’-sil. See “Forehead.”
Divide, to. See “Break.”
Dog (the common kind), ko’-bai, ko’-mai, sko’-bai (plur. sko-ko-bai); the kind sheared for its fleece, ske’-ha (Nisk.), ska’-ha (Skagit); bitch, to’-witl; a litter of pups, skwe-o-kwe’-o-ko-bai; dog-like, shis’-do-bai.
Doll, beb-da. See “Child.”
Double, to. See “Fold.”
Down-stream, alkh-had, to-wɔtl-had’.
Dream, to, o-kul-ki-lal-i-tut; to tell one’s dreams, it-sa’-li-tut-tub-shed, from o-e’-tut, to sleep, q. v. See “Conjuring.”

Dress, articles of (see “Cloth,” “Blankets”): - hat, cap, shwais above; shirt, shu-put, pat-s’ib-uts, spimpt, pantaloons of skin or cloth, yel-la’-bit-shid, yel-am-tnsen; skin leggings, hats-a-bi-dæk; a pair of leggings, shoes, or stockings, yel-shid; one leg or foot of same, kluk-shid; moccasins, yɛl-shid; leather shoes, t’kwɔb-shid; a vest, ləb-ho-had; a cape or blanket worn over the head like a poncho, lo-gwus; the cedar-bark cape made by the Makahs, kɛlɛm’-ma; a woman’s petticoat of fringe, s’chəd-zub; a sleeve, a’-chi; apron, se’-yup; modern dress, kletl-pikw; belt or buckle, klat-sup-pud; fringe, us-sut’-sa; stitching or embroidery, s’hal; needle, pot-s’-ded, pɔd’-sted; mat needle, klaxkw-tid; thread, suk-h-pats; yarn, sult, suld; spool-thread, hɛkh-ka’-bats sukh-pats; pins, chits-chid-ɛsh-bud; hooks and eyes, kletl’-kwid-gwul; buttons, s’chits-sh’-do’; button-hole, as-lo’; thimble, hwe’ hw-kwi-ɛks; bracelets, swop, so-kwɔt-chi; finger-rings, s’kɛts-k’se’-chi, shis-chuk-sit-chi; ear-rings or pendants, sklug-wa’de, slet-lo-a’-de, ast-luk-wa’-di; necklace, jod-shib; looking-glass, s’hu-lel-bus; beads, q. v., kwe-a-kwe, klit-le’-a-hul-luks, chuk-chuk-ɛls. See the above respectively.
Drift, to (as with the wind only), o-pukw (see “To blow”); also with the tide or steam, to float down.

Drink (any liquid or juice), sko'-kwa; to drink (as men and horses), o-ko'-kwa; (as dogs and other animals that lap), tl-kaukh. I drink some water, o-ko'-kwad-chid ak-ki a ko'. He don't drink, hwe-kwi sko'-kwa. We are thirsty, ko-kwai-litl-shid. See ko, water, and derivatives.

Drive, to (as a nail), ot-sus-sud (from tsus-tud, a nail); to drive animals, luk-kwât-lad, lap-peld.

Drop, let drop, lose, to, o-ho'-but-sut. I have lost [something], to-ho'-but-shid.

Drown, to, otl-tâb.

Drum, to (as at dances, and in conjuring, gambling, &c.), si-u'-tid-soltsh.

Drunken, as-hwl-ku. See “Foolish.”

Dry, to, o-sha'-bad; dried (as fish), as-shâp; to leave dry (as by ebbing of the tide), o-shuat'-lukh; a puddle or pool that dries up, as-tsup.

Dull (as an ax), as-kluds'-hu-bos.

E.

Ear, kwîl-la'-de; cheeks, hwe'-la-de; as-klâ'-bot, to hear; as-ti-kwa-de, deaf, q. v.; as-lo-hul-de', the ear-holes for rings, &c. (from as'-lo, a hole); slit-lo-a'-di, ast-lug-wa'-di, sklug-wa'-di, ear-rings; so-lukh-ti slug-wa'-di, pendânts of dentalium shells (so-lukh, dentalium); a mule, hek-wgil-de'.

Earth, the, swa-têkhw'-ten (see “Place”); earth or soil, s’gwis-tulb, se-gwes'-talb, skwes-talb (see “Sand”).

East, the, ka-hol-gwun'-hu, k’kôl-gwun'-hu. It is the country on the sun’s road in the east. See “Wind.”

Eat, to, o-atld, o-utld, se'-tld. I eat, o-utld'-chid, atl-do'-chud. You (sing.) eat, atl-do'-chu. Did you1 (plur.) eat2 last night3? o-utld1 ʾshel'-a-pu2 to-tlakh3? I will eat, klo-ut-lut-chid. Presently1 [we] will eat2 some3 crabs4, tel-hetsh1 klet-la'-had2 ʾa-ke3 bes'-kwu4. Come, eat, at-la’hwâtl. Full, satisfied, as-bôt. Food, sutld. I have done, as-bôt-chid. There is a close verbal affinity between this word and at-la, ut-la, to come, though it is difficult to conceive of a connection of ideas between them. To eat with a spoon, klo-bod (kleb-bud, a spoon); to eat excrement (as the raven), od-hul-ku-datsh.

Ebb, to, o-hwa'-datsh.

Echo, na'-gwa-bet.

Eclipse, an, tot-la'-he (tu, the past sign, sla'-hel, day).

Edge, border of anything, the horizon as the border of the earth, e'-la-had; the edge of a knife, se'-la-huds. The root is obviously the same with e'-luks, e'-la-hus, the end. Si-la'-had, the side-fins of flat fish.

Elbow, ko-bukh'-wut-shid. kob-hwul-la-had.
Elope, to, tle-ukw-ta-gwul.
Embroider, to, with thread, quills, &c., whence to write, o-hål, o-ha'-lud; I write, o-hål-chid; have you been writing? have you written? to-ha-lad-o-chu-hu?
Embroidered, stitched, figured, as-hål-s; a book or letter-writing, s’hål-s, s’hål; writing materials, suhk-hål-s (sukh, particle denoting use or instrument). To embroider with beads, o-tu’-sha-shukw.
Empty, as-hwát-sab; to empty (see “Pour”).
Enclosed, within, as-dukw.
End or point (as of a stick or knife), e’-luks, se’-luks, e’-la-hus. See edge. Qu. selks, the nipples.
Enough, klul-dukhw (see “Stop”), klo-hwul. You have enough, klo-hwul’-ko-chokh. When helped to food, hai (stop).
Entirely, hol; entirely white, hol-ho-kwokw.
Entrails, kót-zakh.
Evening, slat-la’-he; the evening star, kla-hai’-lal-lus.
Every, bo-kwi (all); everywhere, bo’-kwi-chød, bèb-kwu-chød, bo-kwi lél-chød (every far where). See “Where.”
Eye, ka-lób’, ka-lus; (plur.) tuts-éds-gwa’-lus, stud-gwa’-lus. Eye balls, huts-kla’-lus (mind or heart of the eye); eye-lids, q. v., at-shus-ka’-lus; squint-eyed, as-kutch-a’-lus, as-huk-chá’-lus; one-eyed, tu’l-ka’-lus; sunken-eyed, aikhwl-ka’-lus; with protuberant eyes, tush-kwa’-lus, as-hu-shu-kwa’-lus; the trillium ta ka-lób a swa-tékhw-t’u (the earth’s eye); to wink, q. v., shéd-ka’-lus. The word for eye is often used for the whole face, as English visage.
Eye-lashes, klip-pud.
Eye-lids, at-shus-ka’-lus; the upper lid, skal-ol-kwud, hush-kwal-ol-kwád; under lid, hul-ol-kwud; ot-se’-pa-lil, to shut the eyes, to wink; o-tse’-pul-shid, I shut my eyes; as-tse’-po-lil, as-tse’-pul, with closed eyes. Not a derivative, as-hat se’-kus, with half-closed or languishing eyes.
Exchange, to, ai’-gwus, at-si-gwus, wut-ta’-gwush-id. See “Barter.”
Excrement, sputs.
Explain, teach, show how to do anything, o-gwal.
Extinguish, put out, to (as a candle), o-klatch; to become extinguished, to go out, to fade (as colors), o-tsukhw, o-tsukhw. Es-tukh-a-hu, the dark of the moon (i.e., gone out). It is almost out, hwe’la-lil gwul et-sukhw.

F.

Face, the, sat-zos. To make faces (by pulling the lip down), as-hu-le’a-kwatl-dutl; (by raising the nose), tsits-k’k-sub. “Hatched-faced,” ask-hu-she’a-gwus.
Spotted-faced (as a piebald horse), tu-kwok-wus, (from ho-kok’h, white). Red-faced, tu-kwet-lus (from he’-kwetl, red). With the face painted, s’hu-le’-uk-
“Half-faced,” the, tu-t’hluk-a-wai-yuw, the name of a fabulous being, half
dog, half woman.
Fade, to (as colors). See “Extinguish.”
Fade, wilt, as (as flowers), o-kwai’-i; faded, askwai’-i.
Faint, swoon, tsutl-dutl.
Fall, to (as the tide), shwl’h.
Fall, drop down, o-ho’-but-sut, o-ta’kh; o-ta’kh-ha-gwil, to creep; o-ta’-gwil, to get
down; o-ta’g-ta-gwil, to get on to (probably to crawl on).
adv.), la-le’, other, different; hwe’ la-lslsh, soon, q. v., lit-lsl-gwitl (exact
meaning unknown). See the particles la, le.
Fast, quick, alkh (imp. adv.).
Fat (of animals), sohw-tud. A fat man, muk’hw.
Father. See “Relationships.”
Fathom, a (used in measuring strings of wampum or beads), t’hu-dad-chu (dut-cho,
one); five fathoms, n’cha’lak-hid (i. e. a hand); ten fathoms, sa-le-al’-ak-hid
(sa’-le, two, i. e., two hands), tns-pe’-pa-dats (pa’-duts, ten); half a fathom, tul-
ka-la’-had. From one shoulder to tip of opposite fingers, tu-di-gwe’-di-gwus
(se-led-gwus, the chest). In practice, it is the measure from tip to tip of the
fingers, the arms being extended.
Feed, give to eat, kla’-dap.
Feel, to, o-patl-tid. I feel, o-patl-tid-shid.
Female (of animals), tau-itl, sla-ne.
Feminine prefix and sexual words; - s prefixed or interpolated is occasionally found
clearly as a feminine sign; but so large a portion of the words in the language
commence with this letter that there is some difficulty in determining its
occurrence in that sense. The following may, however, be cited as examples of
its use: I love my wife, hatl-lu-chid, tsi-itl chug-wush, where tsi-itl is the
possessive pronoun, feminine, in place of te-itl. She is well disposed toward
you, k’sits twul dug-we. Where is your wife? chad ki sad chug-wush? It is
also recognizable in some of the words denoting relationship, &c.: d’be’-ba-da,
son; sud-de-be’-ba-da, daughter; ts’ha, father-in-law; suts-ha-ha, mother-in-
law. So in speaking to male relations, the possessive pronoun is shed; to
females, sed. See “My.” Other instances are, cha’-chas, a small boy; si-cha’-
chas, a small girl. hékw, large; si-hékw, a large woman; o-lotl, old; sul-lo-totl,
an old woman. There are also some words in which a distinction is made
between the sexes, e. g., “friend.” In speaking to a man, the word used is ash-
dåls’; to a woman, as-nål. Thanks to a man is expressed he’-a-shuds; to a
woman, hes-ko. The call of “you there” is, to a man, do-te’; to a woman, dot-
si. To urinate by a man is o-sa’-häwa; by a woman, o-she’-wa. Syphilis in a man
is as-tlai-uks; in a woman, ast-sau-e. The stems of some plants are deemed
male and called stob-shal-li; the under leaves female, kla-di-el-li, respectively from stobsh and skla-de. Interjections are most commonly used by women, and in one case an absolutely different one is employed, according to the sex of the speaker: as-sash-i-ma! for shame! by woman; a-sash-i-b’ho-yo’! by men.

Few, seldom, kwe-kwud.

Figure, spotted. See “Embroider.”

File, a, shřts-ted.

Find, to, o- öd'"-hu, o-aid'"-hu. I find, o- öd-hu-chid. I can’t find it, hwe'-kits-aid-hu.

What did you find? stob k’a-is-et-hwe’? Where did you find the man? Chad kōts-ait'-hwu ki stobsh? Look and presently you will find, gwut-chid dai-chu klo- öd-hwu. This verb and o-as-aid’-hu, to know, appear to have some common root not now intelligible.

fingers, s’ha-lat-chi. See “Hand.”

Finish, to, o-ho’-yukh. I have done eating, o-ho’-yo tits-utld. Have you done

washing? ho'-yukh o'-kōts-tsakhw-tsakw? Stop you, hu-yukh klekh. Stop, quit that, ho-yukhw, (very imperatively) is-sa' ho-yukhw (is-sa’, an interjection).

See “To do,” o-ho-yot.

Fire, hod, hot; o-hod, to burn; klo-ho’-chid, I shall burn; s’ho-da-le, a fire-place; tlad-dub, summer; o-he’-hud-dub (a little warm), spring. To become warm, o-hud-de’-ukhw. See “Warm.”

First, foremost. See “Before.”

Fish (there is no generic name): - cod, ko’-pel-la; rock-cod, (sebastosomus), tat-le'-degwust; red-fish, tat-lewks; flounder, po-ai’; sole, st-ha’-hutsh; halibut, s’chet’h; large cottus, te-tai’-up; toad-fish (borichthys), ho’-di, s’ho’-di; viviparous perch (an embryotocoid), skwakhw; sturgeon, kwo-tait’-sit; dog-fish, skwach; skate, kwe’-kwi-il; calorrhynchus, sko’-ma; smelt, shëd-zos; “oulakan” (thaleichthys), (Chinook) kwul-lus-ti-o; white-fish (coregonus), bidot; herring, stol; sucker (fresh-water), skom; mullet (fresh-water), se-ai-i-pid; salmon, sche-dad-hu (generic for the finer species), sat’-sum (the t’kwun’-nat of the Columbia River, salmo quinnat), sko’-hwuts (sin-okh, salmo quinnat), to-wat-lin, skwau (shu-sha’-ins); kl-hwai, le-kaï (dog, salmo canis), hud-do (hump-backed salmon, salmo proteus); the exhausted or “spent” salmon, yokw, except the skwau, which is called stze-kops; salmon-trout, chi-waakh; brook-trout, skwus-p’tl.

Parts of fish: - the flesh, tœlt; back of the head, st’-sh’-shëp; snout, skub-kup; muscle under preoperculum, shu-tu-ma’-de (cheeks); gills, s’hai-ai; scales, spish; spots, as-klul’‘h; the shoulders and for part, s’chil-lós’; middle section, so-di-gwa’-bats; tail section, s’chit-saød; bones (ribs), s’hakhs; larger bones, tso’-bed; salmon roe, kulkh; herring roe, ke’-a-kulkh (dim.); roe of small fish, sb’da’; throat, t’s-békhw tsuh-békhw’ (see “Bark”); belly, sats-kotl; pectoral fins, tsil-ka’-de; ventral and side fins, ho-hob-ti-kotl (from hobt, a paddle); adipose fin, sus hwa’-bed; dorsal, sko-betsh; tail, skwukhlnt, s’chit-s’saød; side
fins of flounder or halibut, si-la'-had (from se'-la-huds, the edge of a knife); the lateral line, kud-zil-le'-uks.

Shell-fish: - shells (generic), chau-ai; clams, mussels, &c., skwuk-ko; the large clam (lutearia), hàds, ba'-huds; round clam, kohk'-ho-di, qua-hog; venus Sp?, skwut (Nisk.), st's'hob (Sky.); scallop, hàp'-a-bed; cockle, sup-hub sa'-hapul; razor-clam, chit-led; mussel, s'chits; large sea-mussel, hu-che'a-kud (Nisk.), s'hu-chelks (Sky.); oyster, klokh-klokh; unios (fresh-water mussels), alt’h-khw; chiton, okh-kus; sea-snail, ka'-ma'-ni; land-snail (helix; also a demon of that name), shwoi-ukw; whelk, spúp-sil, spops; barnacle, tsob-tsoh; a large species, dzal-gwa; siphon of a shell-fish, shop; belly, smuk-ha.

Crustaceans: - edible crab, b's'-kwu, b'sk' hu; stone-crab, ha-w't'-sa; hermit-crab, hau-wi-lo'; spider-crab, tsà-pn'-ni-a; prawn, saikh, bo'-luts; shell of crab, kul-la'-ka-bid; claws, j'sh'-id (thigh); abdominal cover, se'-yup (apron); roe of crab, hu-kwol-lctsh'.

Echinoderms: - echinus (see-egg), skwe'-kwitsh; scutella (cake-urchin), hwe-kwi-e'-uk; star-fish, kwul-la'-chi (fingers).

Fish, catch fish, to (with a seine), sheb-éd'b'; (with a dip-net), wi-at-la-lkw; (with a spear), tsà'-ka-de (see “Spear”); (with a hook), ut-likhl-kwu; (with a rake), le'-kud-ja, ko-latsh'.

Fishing-seine, seines, nets, shub-éd', shuhk'-shuhk-bud, she'-sha-bud (from shuk'h, up); oikh-hwàd-zad; a landing-net, kwai'-hu; floats to a net, pop-sa-ba'-hat; fishing-line, kle-dàb, skai-kad-zu; trolling-line, ke-kai-yoks; bladder-float to a line, shup'-o' (from s'hu-pu, a bladder); fish-hook (wooden), s'cha'-de (Nisk.), hai-ukh' (Snoh.), iron fish-hook, kle-kwud; halibut-hook, kle-uk-wud, kla-dap; fishing-pole, chish'-ai; fish-gig, stet-kwub; fish-spear, skwet lub; fish-weir, ste-ka'-lkw, e-dàd; the lattices, a'-a'kwul; fish-club, ka-bos; bait, bòl-bul-le'.

Flat, tsuk'hw, tsuk'-wi-dub.

Flatten the head, to, k'po-sud; the compress, škhu-kos'-tum.

Flower, se-kai-sim. This is sometimes given as a name to girls.

Fly, to, o-sák'-hu, o-sok'-wu.

Fog, skwush-um, ste'-uk-wil

Fold, plait, plaied, as-hup': to fold, kab-tled, t'hup-a-gwa'-sud; to double a blanket, ikh-hup-a-gwa' sa-lit'-za.

Follow, pursue, to, o-duk-cha-la-ak.

Food, sàld, sull. See “Eat.”

Fool, shuwul-luk; foolish, drunk, unchaste, as-huwul'-ku. Those common people make fools of themselves], hwul-hwul-kok-shid' kwì si'-la-had'. I know that you talk like a fool, as-is-ta' shuwul-luk' hot-hot' chu' a-said-tu' chid' (as' fool speak you know I was drunk, hwe' a-kwets' as-ai'-alt-hu' kts' as-huwul'-ku' (not' I knew' I was drunk).
Foot, dza’-shid; plur. dza’-sh’d-shid; dza’-shid, the right foot; kol’-shid, left foot; kob’-shid, ko-bab-shid, ankle; shuk’-shid, instep (shuk’h, above); st-kol’-shid, sole; sluk-a-but’-shid, heel; sa-al’-shid, toes; slo-talk’-shid, slt-lalk-shid, big toe; kluk’-shid, one foot of a shoe or stocking, lame or one foot; t’kwab’-shid, leather shoes or boots (from stuk-wub, wood); yal’-shid, yel’-shid, a pair of moccasins, leggings, shoes, or stockings; yel-la’-bit-shid, pantaloons of skin or cloth; o-hwutl-shud, to break the leg; sti-da’-lu-shid, with the feet asleep; ke-uk-ut-shid, to hobble or fetter a horse; s’k-kol-shid, hoofs; on foot, e’-ba-shab (from e’-bash, to walk).

Foot-print, hót-sha’-to-bid, s’hud-sha’-bid.

For (intended for), hud-dêld, twul; for my wife, twul sed chug-wush.

Forehead, sil-êls, se-lêlt. DERIVATIVES, o-hêt-sil, to be angry, to be ashamed; od-hêt-sil-us, to sulk, to blush; het-sil, for shame; la-le’-o-sil, to alter in appearance; and perhaps also o-o’-sil, to dive (go head foremost).

Forest, wooded country, stuk-e-kom, st’ch’-t-hwa’-lup, stuk-ti-kop (from stuk-hum, a tree; stuk-wub, sti-kop, wood).

Forget, to, ma’-li, o-ba’-li. I forget, o-ba-li-chid.

Forked, branched (as a river or road), as-e’-ak’h; with many channels or forks (as the delta of a river), as-e-uk-se’-uk.

Formerly, once, a’-go, ha’-gwo, ash’-to-ha’-go, \(\varsigma\)-tu-ha’-go, \(\varsigma\)h’-ea’-go. Formerly\(^1\) my (this)\(^2\) hair\(^3\) was\(^4\) [long], to-hat-suds\(^1\) ti\(^2\) skud-zo\(^3\) ash-tu-ha-go\(^4\). Once\(^1\) I went\(^2\), estu-a-go\(^1\) stûts-o-os\(^2\). A while ago\(^1\) I came\(^2\), es’-tu-a’-go\(^1\) stût-klut-chil\(^2\). I once heard, ash-to a’-go tûts-as-kla’-bot. Very long ago, is-shi-de’ ha’-go (indeed long ago). Very late at night, ha’-gwo tût-la-hel. See “Just now,” “Old.”

In these examples, the particle t’, to, tu, signifying past time, is found with its various euphonic modifications, and in tûts, stût, and stûts, it is combined with atsa, I. See “Past.” The analogy between a’-go, ha’-go, and ha-akw’ will be noticed under “Presently,” q. v. As regards the confusion in the use of times past and future, see “Yesterday” and “To-morrow,” also “Day.”

Fortune, luck. Ti-yotl-ma is the genius of fortune. See “Mythology.”

Frequently, many times, often, ka-hat-la-hu (from ka, the plural sign, many, and tla’-hu, or at-la’-hu signifying repetition). See “Numeral adverbs.”

Fresh (not smoked or dried), klaut (same as new).

Freshet or flood of a river. See “To rise.”

Friend (speaking of him), a’-shid, a’-shud; my friend (addressing him), shi-da’-shid; also speaking to a man, ash-dzls; to a woman, as-nzls. A-shud and ash-dzls cannot be used to women without insult. The placenta, a’-shud-dikhl (the child’s friend).

Frightened, afraid, ho’-kwuts.

Fringe, us-sut’-sa; fringed, as-gwi-ha’-had.

Frisk, to (as a dog), sakh-hwub. See “Dance.”
Frog, swuk-ke'-uk (Nisk.); wàk-wàk’h (Sky.); by onomatopoeia, tsol-swa'-ya (Snoh.); also the name of the moon’s wife (the spots on the moon).

From, tòl. From where, whence? tòl-chàd? From that way, thence, tòl es-tà'. From Olympia, tòl al chis STE'-CHAS (from at the Olympia). I came from Port Townsend, tòl ad KA'-TAI stits-latl. From where did you [get it]? tòl chàd-chu?

Fruit. See “Berries.”

Fry, to, wu-che'-ha-tel-kwu. See “Cook.”

Full, satisfied, as-bàtl. I am done eating, as-bàtl-chid, as-mtl-chid. See “Soft.”

Full (as a kettle, &c.), as-lutsh; half full, tòl-hlu-kwús; quarter full, tòl-kap.

Fungus (a species used for red paint), hut-lat' sid (Nisk. and Snoh.), duk-do'kw (Sky.).

Furred, hairy, as-ta-b\d.

Future sign, the, kl, kla, klo, and the convertibles tl, tla, tlo.

This particle, as the prefix to a verb, indicates the future tense, and, like the past sign t, to, tu, is variously modified in combination with the verb and pronoun; for example, o-hot-hot, to speak; klo-ho'-hot, I will speak; o-yai-us, to work; klai-ai-yus-chid, kòt-lai-ai'-yus, he will work; o-ta'-sud, to return; tlo-ta'-sud-chid, I will return; o-okh, to go. Da'-da-to\tchids\t tlo\t-okh\ty, or da'-da-to\t ke- t\t\ts\t\t 3 okh-ho\ty, tomorrow\t I will\t go\t4.

The letters k and t before l are not only convertible, but often transposed and sometimes dropped, while the vowels have no positive value. The letter l, therefore, remains as the ultimate root of the particle. In combination, it seems to signify also recurrence and periodicity. The obvious derivatives from this particle are numerous, and there are other somewhat conjectural, but still probable ones. The most noticeable is the verb at'-la or ut'-la; in its intransitive sense meaning to come; in the transitive, to bring; and the modified form, o-thut-chil, to arrive, to reach. These are but conjugations of the future sign. From at-la is derived klo'-kwatl, the sun, the coming or returning, evidently a combination of that verb with the original prefix, and from that name shil-lo-kwatl, afternoon, and no-kwutl-da-to, to-morrow. Again, from the same verb comes at'-la-ha, signifying times or repetition, e. g., ka-hat-la-hu, many times, kle'-hwat'-la-hu, three times, and other numeral adverbs; and what to us would appear singular, to-dàtl-dat, yesterday; to-di-atl-dat, the day before yesterday; tu-sle'-hwát'-dat, three days; bos-atl-dat, four days; tsl\t\ts-atl-dat, five days, since or hence; all the words in the series referring alike to the past and future. The subject of this confusion of time will be noticed hereafter. See “Yesterday,” “To-morrow,” “Formerly,” “Presently.”

Returning to the future sign, perhaps, through the verb, from it springs lókh, light, and its opposite, klókh, darkness; o-la'-hel or o-la'-hil-lukh, to dawn, to become light; sla-hel or shla-hel, day, and sklókh-hel, night, with their
derivatives. Among other words are kla'-lad, presently; kla-kwu, by and by; kla-lats-a'-ta, wait, after a little; ka-lob' or ka-lus', the eye; and the verbs o-la'-bit, to see, and o-la'-had-hu, to recollect. Not the least remarkable would seem to be the Skagit name of the mythological personage, Do'-kwe-böl or No'-kwe-mortl. The meaning of the whole word is not ascertained, but the last syllable points with sufficient clearness to his character. He was expected; the one who was to come; his mission being the destruction of the primeval demons who persecuted man at his first appearance on earth.

G.

Gallop, to, klo-wil-alps'.

Games; - the game of "hand” and that played with disks both, la-hal', sla-hal; to play, o-la-hal', o-la-ha'-lub; of dice made of beavers' teeth, me'-ta-la, s'me'-ta-li; the highest or four-point of the dice, kes; the game of rings and arrow, smub-be': of bandy or hockey, kék-li-elsk. See “To bet.”

Gape, yawn, to, o-gwa-lab.

Gather, pick, to (as berries), o-kwil', o-kwel; to gather nuts, bëb-kod, o-kap'-o (kaph-po, hazelnuts). Quick, let us go and pick berries, hai-uk'-lo, o-kwel'-shid.

Geographical names: - the earth, country, &c., swa-tekhw-t’n (see “Place”); a mountain, skwa'-tutsh; snow-peak, skëls; hill, klup, spo'-kwäh, sma'del; slide of rocks from a mountain, shwukhw; point of land, skwòtskw; point between the forks of a river, sko-al-ko'; island, sti-chi'; forest country, skuk-e-kom, stuk-te-kob; level country, suk-hw'-dop; prairie, meadow, ba'-kwob, ma'-kwom; land above freshet, as-pu-kwub; tide-lands, o-shut-lukh; marsh, s’che'-a-kwil; sandy ground, se-gwus-tulb; beach, e-bab-zi-chu; the sea, hwultch; tide, dzo-kwush-dub; bay or harbor, e-hwul-kwob; lake, tsa'-lal, tsa'-lultl; river, sto-lukw; mouth of a river, e'-lot-sid; waves, gwa-le'-ukw; surf, dzol-чу, o-te'-a-kus; the east, ka-hol-gwun-hu; the west, atl'-had-ol-gwun-hu; the horizon, e'-la-had; the interior, inland, tokt, tu-takt, kaikhw, skaikhw. See the above respectively.

Get, to, o-hwe'-we, s’hwe'-wi. Where did you get [it]? chéd käs hwe-wi? tul chéd-chu? literally, from where you? (hwe'-we being understood). Come and get, utls ki te' (idiomatic phrase, ut-la, come, ki te, this here).

Get down, to, o-kwe'-ba-gwil.

Get on or into (as a horse or a canoe), o-ke'-la-gwil; to get up on anything (as a table or fallen tree, but not on a high place), o-tag-ta-gwil.

Get up, sit up, to (when lying down), o-gwud-del.

Gimlet, ch'lt-p-lín. See “To bore,” “To twist.”

Girl (a young child), cha'-chas sla'-ne; (little woman), si-chas (si, fem. prefix); a girl too young to know a man, ka'-bai; one just arrived at puberty, o-bais'-hub, o-bais'-ho-bil; one who does not menstruate (perhaps who has failed at the usual age), smo-kwul.
Give, to (absolutely, as a present), ab'-shits, ab-bolts'-t’st. Give me some powder, ab-shits uks skwe'-litsh. In the sense of hand or help to, kelt. Hand me some potatoes, kels uks spe’-o-kots. In the sense of bring, at-la, ut-la. Give me, please, some water, atl-tu'-shids sko ak'-a ko. (Sko, an expression used in seeking the good will of person.) Give me some water (a woman speaking to a woman), yatl-shids swâ-ka ko. Idem (addressed to a man), yatl-shids do-te' ak'-a ko. Idem (a man to a woman), yatl-shids dot'-si ak'-a ko. (Do-te' and dot-si, equivalent to “You there,” must be addressed, the first a man, the latter to a woman only.) to give to eat, to feed, kla'-dap; to give a feast, ko’-o-dak; to give back, see “Return.”

Glad, pleased, to be, o-jo-il, hâtl. I am glad you have come (glad^1 my^2 heart^3 you have come^4), o-ju-il tid^2 hust^3 at-a-tat-sla’-chil^4.

Glue (made of fish-skins), mat.

Gnaw, to (as a rat or a beaver), cho’-tid.


Perhaps I will go, ho-lukht klo-okh, ho'--o-la'--chid klo-okh. To-morrow we will go, no-kwutl-da'--da-lo ki tluts okh--ho. In a little while I will go, da'--chid klo-okh ha-âkw. Presently I will go, kla-lad da-chid klo-okh, te-lakh-hi-- (in the course of the day) --chit lo-okh. When will you go? (sing.), put-tzêb-chu l'okh? put-tab^1 okh^2-chu^3 klo-okh^4? (when^1 go^2 you^3 will go^4? duplication of verb). Go^1 [to^2] out^3, o-hot^1 tu^2 shal-bekhw^3. Go presently, dai-chu klo-okh tel-h’ye. Go there (a little way only), o-hot hwul to-dî--di. Let us go presently (to-day), te'-lâkh-hi kit’lus--to'--ku--chitl. Let them go before, tu'--o-okh shi-îtl dzekh--hu. In the last example, tu is the preposition to; lo-okh, the future imperative; shi-îtl, the pronoun; dzekh--hu, the adverb. The adverbs in some of the previous examples are compound and separated, as in go presently; dai is an adverbial particle; chu, the copulative pronoun, you (sing.) transferred to it from the following verb; klo, the sign of the future tense; okh, the verb; tel-h’ye, a contraction of the adverb a-ti-lakh-he, to-day, used in the sense of presently, in the course of the day.

Go (imp. of o-hob), o'--hwa, o-hwokhw. I go, o-hwo'--but shid. I want to go, tus-o-hwâb-chid, tik-e-wâb, to go on horseback, ride. To go in a canoe, o'--lutl. Three [they] go in a canoe, la'--olutl. To go up hill, ascend, o-kwa'-tutsh (skwa'-lîsh, a hill or mountain). To go round (as round a house), o-ke'--ta-lat-hu. To
go toward the water, o-kwetl. To go inland, o-cho'-ba. Go away with you, go on (with a story), he'-wil, he'-wil-la. See “Continue.” Go out, he'-wil-tu shal-bakhw. To go out, o-shed-zul. I go out, o-shed-zul-chid.

Go out. See “Extinguish.”

Good, klob, tlob, hatl (pleasing, from o-hatl, to like, to love). Do you not like it? (is it not? good to you?) hwe² la¹ tlob³ twul⁴ dug-we⁵? It is good as it is (good so), klob as-is-ta. Good-natured, klob-ob-klob. My husband is good-natured, klob-ob-klob shul-ta-dad s'chest-hu. Used sometimes imperatively, as klob kat-si labt, look out (good you see); klob-chid o-e'-tot, let me sleep.

Good-bye, ho-i (probably from okh-ho, to go, and used in sense of are you going?). To a single person, if a man, ho-i a-shid (a-shid, friend). To several persons, hoi kle-yut la-hest, apparently you go without cause.

Grass, kwe'-kwul-li, hwe'-kwi, ka-gwulhw; a coarse grass used for mat-thread, gwus-sob.

Grateful. See “Thanks.”

Grave, place of deposit for the dead, skai-yu.

Grave, serious, ai-ai-ash, ai-yi-yash (used also as a nickname).

Grease, gravy, swus; tallow, sokhw-tud.

Green (pale or light), ho-kwats, as-kwad-zil. It is the same as yellow. Dark-green, blue, or black, hi-tot-sa.

Grind, to (as in a mill), o-bet-la-l'kw.

Grow up, to (as grass), shi-a'-li. To grow large, klakhw us-tlakhw, lot-lil, us-tlot-lil. Not to grow large, hwe-lad us-tlakhw (the d probably interposed for euphony).

Guess, to, tla-balts; also to wonder.

Gun, hul-to-mals, hwul-ti-ma'lts (qu. from hwul-tum, a white man); a double-barreled gun, sa'-le-uxs (sa'-le, two) a five-shooter pistol, tsits-latsks; six-shooter, ye-latsks (from ts'a'-lats, five; dza'-la-chi, six); gunpowder, skwe'-litsh (Nisk.), kwat'l-chub (Snoh.); a bullet, te'-sud (arrow); shot, s'o-kwals; gun-flint, yakh-hwud (arrow-head); gun-screw, hu-chil-pe'-gwud (see “Twist”); gun-charger, also a charge or load, klo'-sut; ramrod, t'hut-se'-uk-ud. Loaded, tu-du-gwalts, tukh-dug-wush (from o-dug-wus, to put into). Have you loaded? o-tu-do-gwolts-chu? utl-ts-tod hwul-ti-ma'litsh (literally, “Has your gun eaten?” from o-utl, to eat). To shoot with a gun or bow, q. v., o-tot-sil.

H.

Hail, kl'm-hwe'-la.

Hair, skad-zo, skud-zo. Hair of pubis, skwud-de; beard, kwed. Od-hut'-zo-sub, to pluck out the hair. Twisted or braided hair, tob-shi-dud. See “To braid.” Bushy-haired, gwish-e'-lus. Red-haired, h'k-kwet-lutch (he'-kw\tl-ud). Curly-haired, as-he'-butsh. With the hair parted behind, as-ku-cha'-go-pats. With the
Have, to, Haul, to, Hat, cap, Hard, strong
Harangue, to,
Handle of anything, the, Hand, the, game of
Hand, the,
Hammer, sukhwt-s'halt'-hu. To hammer, ot-s'salt-hu, ot-sus-sud (from tsus-ted, a nail).
Hand, the, s'ha'-lat-chi. This is more proper the name for the fingers, there being no special one for the whole hand. Cha'-lesh, signifying the lower arm or the wrist, is also used. DERIVATIVES and COMPOUNDS: dzā-at-chi, the right hand; ka'-let-chi, the left hand; hwōt-so'-sat-chi, stu-ku'-lat-chi, the palm; slo-klal-tla'-chi, slot-lalt'-sat-chi, the thumb; kwe-bukh-hwōt-chi, the knuckles; ste-so-halats-chi, the little finger; sukh-he'-a-lat-chi, the fingers collectively; ko-hwa'-chi, ko-kwai-chi, k’sok-tal k’set'-chi, the nails; a-chi, the sleeve of a dress; o-kwidot-chi, to take the hand; kwul-la'-chi, the star-fish; tsits-latsks, a five-shooter; ye-latsks, a six-shooter, from dze-lat-chi, six; shis-chuk-sit-chi, s’kets-k’set-chi, a finger-ring; so-kwōt-chi, a bracelet of beads. See also numerals and numeral adverbs, dze-lat-chi, six; t’kat-chi, eight; sa-lat-chi, twenty (sa-le s’ha'-lat-chi, two hands); and so on to sum-kwōt-chi, a hundred.
Hand, the game of (played with small wooden disks which are rolled on a mat), la-hal, sla-hal. See “Games,” “To bet.”
Handle of anything, the, kwud-dub-ba'-lob (from o-kwud'-dud, to take), kwid-do-bai-o-ched; handle of a knife, chōts'-a-bed; an axe-handle, skub-ut-ud-ul-li.
Hang one’s self, to, hwe'-a-kwus'-sub.
Harangue, to, od-zo'-hwub.
Hard, strong (not brittle), swag-wil, kluk'-hu.
Hat, cap, shwais (Nisk.), she'-ukw (from shuk’h, above, Sky.); a woman’s hat, yul-le'-a-kwud.
Haul, to, o-ta'-hwot; haul (imp.), tukh-hod; haul back, tukh-hod to lōk'.
Have, to, like the verb to be, is wanting. Its place as a possessive verb is supplied by the same adjectives, a-ok and at-suts, words denoting presence or existence, or by the connection. Have you any salmon? a'-ok kwī sche-dad-hu₁₂ ul₁⁴ deg-wei⁴? (literally, present salmon with you). I have some, at-suts. See, I have some (this) bread, he-loāb, at-suts til sap'-o-lil (sap-o-lil, a borrowed word). In other phrases the words seem to be understood. I have a gun, ya'-shed hwul-ti-molsh.
He, she, absolute, tzil, tzin-il. These are never used as nominatives to a verb, and in fact seldom in any mode except in the possessive; as, his horse, gwul tzi sti-ake'-yu. For the most part, the verb in the third person, both singular and plural, stands alone, and as elsewhere shown, this person in the present tense is the simplest form in which it occurs. Sud-dtl is, however, sometimes employed as a nominative; as, he hears, sud-dtl as-kla'-bot; he sees, sud-dtl o-la'-bit. Del-
shid represents a person who is absent; e. g., del-shid, delshid s’hal-shot-sid (he understands), the pronoun being here duplicated for greater certainty. There seems to be no copulative in the third person, unless it be shi, which occurs in the following cases: at the (it) house, ul-shi a’-lal; that man there (he) upsets, o-gwål-shi al-te, te-itl stobsh; I hide it, o-chad-shis chid, where it is interpolated. This, however, may be a demonstrative pronoun. Sha, shal appear generally to follow the verb, though not as copulatives; e. g., do you know (him) that man? a-said-hu-chu shal- te-il stobsh? I know him, a-said’-hu-chid sha’. he is here, at-sud-sha’. In the same manner, it (q. v.) is expressed by sas and sa-hwas. My husband is good-natured, klob-ob-klob shul-ta-ded s’chest-hu. Here shu-ta-did is compounded of shal, he; ta, a particle, signifying that the one spoken of is present, and de’-a-de, just there, as across the room. With these last appear to come hal and hal-gwa; e. g., that horse is not bad (a bad one), hal sti-a-ke’-yu hwe’ la pät’-latl; she likes you, hætl to-bet’-sid hal-gwa’. The plurals of hal-gwa’ will be found under “They,” and it may be conjectured that the final syllable is an abbreviation of gwad, who. The demonstrative pronouns often take the place of the personal, as will be seen under “This,” “that.” See also “It.”

Heap, a (of earth), as-pud’.

Head, the, s’hain-yus; a round head (one not flattened artificially), chat’-hus, spök-hus; round-headed, as-puk-wus, as-hu-po’-kwus; a flattened head, ikh-pe’-lus. See “Body, parts of.” There are a few instances in which the Sélish word kën, ked, obsolete in the Niskwalli, is still retained in composition. These are mostly proper names of chiefs or persons of good descent, as Pat’-ke-nam, Løkh’-kenam, Hat’-te-a-ke’-num, &c., the meanings of which are lost to the wearers. That of the celebrated Yakama chief, Ka-mai-ya’-ken, signified in the Spokane, a cognate language to the Selish, “Head without a skull.” Other words in the Niskwalli preserving the termination are: hu-ko-kën, the crown of the head; he’-a-ked, to scratch the head; as-pe-a kën, dead at the top; perhaps also t’smul-kën, the mink.

Head-band (for carrying loads), st-kwål’-shid, sle-dal’-shid.

Hear, to, as-kla’-bot (from kwil-la’-de, the ear), as-kla’-bot-chid; I hear, as-kla’-bot-chu; thou hearest, as-kla’-bot-chu; he hears, as-kla’-bot, sud-d’[l] as kla’-bot; we hear, de-betl as-kla’-bot; ye hear, gul-la-po as-kla’-bot; They hear, as-kal’-bot t’l-gwa’. This word is one of several elsewhere mentioned, in which the verb is conjugated from an adjective form.

Heart, the, st’saltch, st’sa’-le (in the sense of will, wish, opinion, disposition, &c., the heart being the seat of the mind), hutsh: u, d., hutsh-ka’-lus, the eye-ball (heart or mind of the eye); shitl-hat-chub, to make up one’s mind. What do you think? What is your wish? as-hëd¹ gwud² kæd³-hutch⁴? (literally, how¹ who² your³ heart⁴). Is that your opinion? do you think so? (so¹ your² heart³?) as-is’-ta¹
kαd² hutsh³? My opinion is such (of² me² heart³ so⁴), gutl¹ at-sa² hutsh³ as-is'-ta⁴.

Heat, to, to put stones on the fire to heat for cooking, tlul-čts, stuts-ults.

Heavy, kh'-αb.

Hide, to, o-chād. I hide it, o-chād-shis-chid. Here the pronoun shis (it) is interpolated between the verb and the copulative. Where shall I hide it? al-chād kuts chād-zil. Hide yourself, chād-zil. From cha, a hole, q. v.

Hill, spo'-kwāb, sma'-del, klup.

Hip, the, on the hip, hok-k’hāp.

Hired (as a horse), as-cholt-hu.

Hit, to (as a mark), o-tot-sod. I hit, o-tot-sud-chid.

Hither, twul-te’ (i. e., “to this,” place being understood).

Hoax, humbug, to, o-ka’-ka-lad. You are humbugging, o-ka’-ka-l̓̃ts chu.

Hobble, fetter, to (as a horse), o-ke’-uk-ut-shid (from o-ke’-a-kait’, to hold, and dza’-shid foot).

Hog, po-lo’-koks; litter of pigs, ko-kok-shu. (French, cochon).

Hole, as-lo’; a hole in the ground, cha. DERIVATIVES, cha-đad, to dig; o-chād, to hide; o-chāb, u-chāb, to dig roots; as-chats, hidden, the hidden or menstrual lodge; chōl-ko, a well. See “Where.”

Hook, catch on, to (as on a thorn), kle-kwāl’-litsh; to hook or fasten (as with hooks and eyes), dug-kus’-šd.

Hook. See “Fish-hook.” Hooks and eyes, kl̓e’l’-gwid-gwul.

Horizon (literally, the edge), e’-la-had.

Horse, sti-a-ke’-yu (from sti-kai’-yu, a wolf); a mare, tau-il; foal, stit-ke’-yu, kai-ik.

DERIVATIVES, tik-e-wâb, to ride (from o-hwob, a form of the verb “to go”). A horseman, tu-ste’-a-kul-la-gwul (from sti-a-ke’-yu, and o-ke’-la-gwil, q. v., to mount. See “Neigh,” “Hobble,” “Hold.”

Things pertaining to a horse: saddle, hat-se’-lup-id (from si-la’-lo-bid, the shoulder); rope-bridle, kle’-datl-datl (from kle-ted, a rope); stirrup, sukh-sha’-de-bad; whip, q. v., hu-chā’-hwō-pud; spur, suk-kol-chid. It is noticeable that in the languages of several western tribes, among which the horse is of recent importation, the adopted name is derived from that of wolf or dog. In the Yakama (Sahaptin family), a dog is ku-si-ku-si, little horse, and it is evident that his name was transferred to the horse, and that he thus became the diminutive of his former self. In the Similkameen, the Shwshep sk̓o̱k-ha, a dog, has been changed to ka’-ka-wāp, and skah-ha now means horse, and kui-kās-ska’hum to gallop. When in 1850 the American miners introduced horses upon the Lower Klamath River in California, where previously they had never been seem the Alikwas gave them the name of wâ-gi chish’e, or whit men’s dogs. General George H. Thomas, United Stated Army, gives as the word for horse in the Yuma language, a-hot; for dog, a-hot-chu-chu; and for coyote or

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the little wolf, o-hot-tol-yu-e'. The idea of domesticity might naturally suggest
the adoption of the name of dog, but that of wolf is rather singular.

Hot, warm (relating to a place), s'kwul, nos-kwul-lum, ots-gul-le; (as to persons),
see “Warm.” See “Fire.”

House, lodge, a'-lal; roof, su-gwudst-hu; planks, s’ha-las; beams, as-hu-lat-lab;
doorway (the same as road), shug-w’tl; fire-place, s’ho-da-le, (from hod, fire);
floor, hul-lal-do-p’d; a seat in the lodge, swa-tekhw-t’n; bed-place, lul-lo-a-sed;
a menstrual lodge, as-chats (see “Hide”); a sweat-house, s’hot-ets (Nisk.),
wokh-tud (Snoh.).

Household-furniture (see “Baskets,” “Blankets,” &c.): - Box, chest, wuk-kub, wuk-
k’kub, wo-kap. A trunk with brass nails, as-chitsh-s’do wuk-k’hub. Ditty-box,
to hold trifles, hud-de-gwag-sa-le’. Bucket, skod, skwe’a-kwod. Bowl, saus,
sa’sus. Bowl of horn, spul-kwus. Dish or plate (of stone), luk-wai; (of wood),
lil-kwi. A large dish, hék-pai’yultsh (hek, large). A cup, hu-kwe’a-kod,
sukh-ko’kwa (see ko, water). Scoop, tu-we-lat. Tin kettle, tin ware, kaukh.
Brass kettle, kwads-a-lat-hu (ku-la’hu, brass). Cast-iron pot, chet-la-holtsh
(from chetla, a stone). Stone mortar or metate, ke-potl. Spoons, q. v., tsub-bé,
kleb-bud; (of wood), t’ko-boltsh; (horn), ha-l’khw. Cradle, s’hal-taus, skuk-
ke’-itl, s’hal-ted-ctl. A seat, sukha-a-gwud-de.

“How.”

Howl, to (as a wolf or dog), ka-wob. See “Cry.”

How many, kwed, kwe-did, kwe’-ditl. How many days ago? (i. e., how many
yesterdays?) kwe’-ditl dat? How many days to come? kwet shla’-he? How many

How much, as-héd. How much a yard? as-héd¹ kwí² dutch-o³ stuk-wub⁴? (how much¹
the² one³ yard⁴). How much must I pay? as-héd kwód hutch guz-bud-ids’-did.
See “Pay.” Take as much as you want (i. e., how much you want), kwúd-dud
as-he’ kwots høtl.

Hug, to, o-ko’-hud.

Hunch-back, kau’-its; hunch-backed, as-kau’-itsh. This word is repeated as an
incantation if any tale is told by daylight, lest the hearers should become so.

Hungry, ast-so’-wul, as-a’-wul.

Hunt, to (animals), klo-hob. A hunter, so-ob-de (apparently from o-hob, to go).

Hurt or wounded, gwul-alt. See “Strike.”

I.

I (personal pronoun, absolute), at-sa, ut-sa, et-sa. I⁴ and² (this³) you⁴, at’sa¹-yukh² ti
dug’-we⁴. (NOTE - The Indian always puts himself first.) My (of² me⁴)
opinion³ [is] so⁴, gutl¹ at’sa² hutch³ as-is’-ta⁴. [Are] you¹ angry² with³ me⁴? o-
het-sil₂ chu-hu twul³ at-sa⁴? I¹ comb² [this³] myself⁴, te³ at-sa⁴ op-klo-sub²-chid¹.

(copulative prefix.) - In the simple form, the above are never used as nominatives to a verb, but in combination with the past or future particles they are so employed, and are then to be considered copulative prefixes; e. g., with the past, tets, tet-sa, tits, tuts, stats, stits, stot, stots. I came, tet-sa-hwutl. I have often gone, kaḍ tets-okh; ka-hat-la-hu tuts o-okh. I came from Port Townsend, tul ad KA’-TAI stits atld. Long ago I came, es'-tu a'-go stot klut-chil. I have done eating, o'-ho'-yo tits utld. With the future particle, tluts, kluts. I shall go to-morrow, da'-da-to ki- tluts okh-ho, or kluts okh-ho.

(Independent nominative.) - Kets, kits, kuts, kwets. These forms precede verbs or words used as such, but never become copulatives. They seem to be compounds of the demonstrative pronouns (having the force of the definite article), ki and kwi, with at'-sa, ut'-sa, or (t'-sa. I can’t find [it], hwe kits aid'-hwu. I don’t know, hwe' kits a-said-hu. Where shall I hide [it]? al-chad kuts chad-zil? I did not know I was drunk, hwe a kwets a-sai-alt-hu kets as-hwul-ku (the pronoun here being duplicated).

(Copulative suffix.) - Chid, chud, shid, shed, shid. This is by far the most common form in which the pronoun is used. I see, sla-la-bit’-shid. I work, o-yai’-us-chid. I return, o-ta'-shit-si chud. Yesterday I came here, to-datl-dot shids ot’het-chi twul te’. Last night I said, &c., ash-tu slat-la’-hel-shot tut-hot-hots-bid. It is sometimes duplicated, If I go, ho-la’-chid klo-okh-chid. It may also be used accusatively after the imperative, Teach me, o-gwa’-la-chid. In several of the above examples it will be seen that where the verb is preceded by an adverb or other part of speech directly relating to it, the pronoun is referred back to the latter.

Ice, an icicle, skakhw, ska’-ko. See “water.”
Idle, lazy, unwilling, as-che’-litsh, che’-litsh.
If, ho-la’, a-mæl, a-bel. If I go, a-bel-chid klo-okh; ho-la’-chid klo-okh. See also “Perhaps.”
Ignorant, ast-zat’-lab. I do not know how, ast-zat’-lab-chid. See “Mistake, to,” od-zat’-lab.
Imitate, to, ot-do-so-wel.
In, into, within, dekhw, de’-ukh, as-dekhw, us-dekhw, as-de’-ukh, us-dukhw’, hud-de’-hu, hud-dekhw’. We are within the house, as-dukw’-chil-ki-a’-lal. Come inside, ut-lat-li hud-dekhw’, o-hud-dekhw-chu (imperative adverb). To put into (as water into a basin), o-dug-wus.
Indeed, very, is-shi-de’. Very long ago, is-shi-de’ ha’-go.
Indians. See “People.”
Insects: - beetles, bugs, &c. (generic), st’kłą-t’la-al’-kum, slit-lal-kub; flies, hwai-o, hai-o’-hwa; humble-bee, mau’-kwa-lush; yellow wasp, suk’-sud-dub; mosquito,
kwad; ant, mit-chi-lo'-la; spider, to-pel (Nisk.), ho-buh-ta'-kwil (sky.), its thread, kled-tid (see “Rope”); flea, cho-tub; grasshopper, ke'-ko-wuts; lice, b'kshh'-chad; maggot of blow-fly, shod-za; sting of an insect, te'-sid (see “Arrow”).

Industrious, as-baltsh.

Infant. See “Child.”

Inland, the interior, up a river, kaikhw, skaikh, kekhw, tak, stak. These words are often used in combination, as mis-kai'-hwu, stak-ta'-mish, i.e., people that live inland.

Inshore, towards the shore (when on the water), ta-tuk-tus (from tok, inland). It is also the word of command, “keep in,” “make for the shore.”

Iron, a knife, as the iron, snkw; no-kwad, an arrow-head of iron.

Island, sti-chi'; (dim.) sti'-ta-chi.

It, sas, sa-hwas. This at least appears to be the meaning of the words, e.g., Is there anything? (any it), a-o'-kwii sa-hwas. Where is it? al-chad kwii sas? See also under “He.”

Interjections. For convenience' sake, the order is reversed, as they are untranslatable. Ad-di-da! alas! expressive of grief or deprecation. It is the wailing cry for the dead. For an example see under “Wail.” A-ha! as in English. An-a! al-a'! denote deprecation, remonstrance against mischief, &c. At-shi-da! expressive of surprise, astonishment. At-chi-da'-chi-du! the diminutive of the last, signifies a little surprise, coupled with pleasure or amusement. A-sash'-i-ma! (used only by women), denotes vexation, for shame! stop that! A-sash-e-b’ho-yo! has the same meaning, but is employed only by men. As-he'-hi-he'! as-he'-ha chu! for shame you! used in merriment. E'-si-uk! just so, very well. Es-si! he'-si! expressive of satisfaction. E'-si-oh! es'-si-oh! from es-si and si-oh, chief, a term of flattery used by women towards those whom they wish to propitiate, or sometimes in mockery. As a verb, it means to flatter or coax. It is a common salutation to a person of note on approaching a lodge. E'-ya'! an exclamation in play, as when one pulls another’s ear. Ha-wo'! a salutation on arrival. Haukh! hurry! hurry up! Hi-ye'! expressive of amusement, derision, or disbelief. Het'-sil! for shame! uttered with different degrees of earnestness or anger. Ish'-i-ba! another word expressing satisfaction or assent, very well. Is-ssa! i-soxh! impatiently calling the attention of one not listening, or enforcing a command; as, is-soxh! ho-yukhw! stop that! Stab! what! Wo’! used in reply to is-ssa, what do you want? or indicates that one does not hear. To the same class of words belong “Good-bye” and “Thanks,” q.v. A curious form is the converting a noun into an interjection; as, stuk-ke'-wi-wu! oh! beaver, imploringly.

J.
Jealous, as-hutl; to be jealous, o-hut-lush. See “Sick.”
Joint, hinge, yuk-kod.
Just now, da’-hu, dakhw. I have just come, da’-hu-chi o-hlut chi. See da under “Presently.”

K.

Kamas, a bulb which forms a principal article of food (squilla esculenta). This is a “Jargon” word derived from the To-kwát or Nootka, chamas, sweet, and is in universal use throughout Oregon and Washington Territory. To dig kamas, o-had-zut-lud; the kamas stick for digging the root, kl-kal’-lid; the cross-handle of same, sukh-ha’-kia.

Kettle (of basket-work), si-ált; (of tin), kaukh; (of brass), kwados-ált’-hu, see “Brass”; (of cast iron), ch’t-la-holtsh, i. e., stone-basket; the cover, stè-kot-sid; the bale, tsib-a-tö’-de.

Kick, to, od-azo’-bod, od-azo-but.
Kill, hurt, wound, strike, gwul-ált; killed, kwo-ot-did. How many men were killed? kwe’-ditl kwo-ot-did sto-o’-b’sh? The mode of killing is generally specified. See To shoot, stab, strike, &c.

Kiss, to, twul-kot-sids, kots-a-dits.

Knee-pan, hwai-yu, la-ka’-lot-sid.
Kneel, to, bil-alt-hab, bil-a-lat-hab.

Knife, snkw (i. e., iron); a two-edged knife, hut-tut-tap’; point of knife, se’-luks (end); edge, se’-la-huds; handle, kwud-dub-ba’-lab (from kwud’-dud, to take), chots-a-bed; joint or hinge, yuk-kod; sheath, sno-do-kwàl’-li; notched, nicked, as-tutl-kwa’-had.

Knock, to, s’hu-tet-sut-sid; to knock on the head, cha’-wa-tub; to kill by knocking on the head, chikh-kèkh’-tub.

Knot, tangle, ot-tlots; to knot, to net, ot-tlots-ot; o-tlots-l’hob, to catch sea-fowl in nets; klots-a-lk’lw’, to tie.

Know, know how, understand, q. v., o-a-said’-hu. I know² [to³] you⁴, a-said-hut¹-shid² twul³ dug-we⁴. I have known¹ you² [always³] a long time⁴, skos³ tòs-à-said’-tul esh-e a’-gwo² dug-we⁴. Do you know that man? a-said-hu-chu shal til stobs’h? I know him, a-said’-hu-chid sha’. I don’t know, hwe’ kts a-said’-hu. Do you understand? a-said’-tu-chu’? See “Understand.” It also means to be apt, expert at, &c. Truly, he is a great eater, totl¹ a-said-hu² kwi³ sútld⁴ (indeed¹, he knows² his³ food⁴).
Knuckles, hwe’-kwi-bukh-hwa’-chi.

L.
Lake, tsa'-lal, tsa'-loltl (Nisk.), ha'-cho (Snoh.).
Lame, as-hwut-lap, i. e., broken (from o-hwutl, to break), kluk shit. See “Foot.”
Land, to (to come to land), kla'-lel. See “Shore.”
Language. See “To speak.”
Lap, the, o-lil'.
Lap, to (as a dog does water), tl'-kaukh, from kla'-ap, the tongue, ko, water.
Large, hekw, as-klαkhw; large round, muk-kwαt-hu.
Lash, or lace, to (as a child in the cradle or the thwarts in a canoe), to tie, hukh-hud.
I lash, huk-αdshid.
I have tied up the cat, kwαd hukh-shid ta pish-pish. See “Tie.”
Late, tardy, to be, o-shub; you are late, plur., o-shub-chi-lup; very late at night, ha-gwo τα-lα'-hel, i. e., long ago night.
Lately. See “Just now.”
Laugh, smile, o-hai'-ub.
Lazy, as-che'-litsh. See “Idle,” “Unwilling.”
Lean (not fat), as-ku'ap, the tongue, ko, water.
Lean (not fat), as-ku'ap, the tongue, ko, water.
Lean (not fat), as-ku'ap, the tongue, ko, water.
Lean (not fat), as-ku'ap, the tongue, ko, water.
Little. See “Small.”

Lizard, shel’-shel-a-wop; salamander, pʃp-kɑt-ʔoʔl.

Load, to. See “Gun.”

Lodge. See “House.”

Long (in dimension), hatts.

Long ago. See “Formerly.”

Look for, seek, gwut-chid, o-dzɛl-hut. Look\(^1\) and presently\(^2\) you\(^3\) will find\(^4\), gwut’-chid\(^1\) dai\(^2\)-chu\(^3\) klo-ʔɛd’-hwu\(^4\).

Look out! Take care! klob kɑt-si lɑb (good you see), from o-la’-bit, to see.

Looking-glass, s’hu-lal-bus, from o-la’-bit, to see.

Loose (as a dress), hwut-hwulb’, (from o-hwutl, to break, q. v.). To loosen, untie, unfasten, gukh-ɛd’, from o-guk’, to open.

Lose, to (at play), o-she’-gwi-tub, ot-sal-tub. I lose, ot-sul-chid. See “Bet, to.” To lose or drop anything, o-ho’-but-sut. See “Drop.” I have lost [something], o-hwil-lalt-shid.

Loud, a-kɛk’w; to talk loud, o-hot-hot a-kek’w.

Love, like, to, o-hætl. I love my husband, t’s-hætl te-itl s’chest-hu. I love my wife, hatl-tu-chid tsi-itl chug-wush. Do you like me? hætl-to’bsh-chu-hu? See also “wish.”

Lover (of either sex), skuds.

Low (not loud), takh-hals. Speak low, takh-hals ɛkt hot-hot.

M.

Maize, Indian corn, stul-ɛls. The word has some association with beads.

Mammals. See “Horse,” “Mule.” There is no general name for quadrupeds. Buffalo, also cattle, kwɛst; calf, so’-lʊs; elk (cervus canadensis), tsuk’-w’sh; the buck, mai’-ets, kwag’-witsh; doe, ch’lt-se’; calf, so’-lʊs; deer, ske’gwuts; buck, as-gwa’-dukw (horned); doe, tault’-si; fawn, tu-la’, kai’-ik; “big-horn” (oris montana), ha-le’-wuts (Skagit); mountain-goat (aploceras am.), swɛt’-le; hog, po-lo’-koks; grizzly bear, stub-taʔbl, schɑt-klub; black bear, s’ch’lt-woʔ; raccoon, blops; dog, q. v., ko’-bai, sko’-bai, ske’-ha; bitch, to’-witl; large wolf, sti-ka’-yu; prairie-wolf or coyote, ska’-um; beaver, st{kukhw, sti-ka’-ho (Nisk.), stukh-hwu (Skagit), skun-nitch (Snoh.); muskrat, skud-dikhw, skud-dɛl (it is beaver’s younger brother); sea-otter, na-hætl; land-otter, skætl (Nisk.), skul-kutl (Skagit); mink, st{mul-kɛn (Nisk.), bes-chub (Skagit); weasel, kle’-ch’m (Nisk.), schɑ’-chum (Skagit); skunk, skub-bi-yu; cougar, swau’-wa; wild cat, pechub; domestic cat, pish-pish (English); aplodontia, sho’-w’tl (it is the oldest of all animals); marmot (arctomys flaviventris), swe’-a-kwun; kamas-rat (geomys), skad’h (thief); hairy-tailed rat (neotoma), ko-dai’-yu; pine-squirrel (sciurus),
skəd-zu; ground-squirrel (tamias), skwətzl; shrew-mole (scalops), pel-kut-chi; mouse, kwa'-tun, skwa'-tud; bat, pep'-a chi; seal, as'-hu (Nisk.), sopks (sky.); porpoise, k’s-si'-o.

The female of any animal, skla'-de, tau'-itl.

Parts of animals: - Horns, gwa'-dukw; hoofs, s’k-kol'-shid; claws, kwâkh-shud (toe-nails); hair or fur, ta'-bid, ta'-blts; mane, kwus-satld; skin (with the hair on), skwa'-sub (dressed), wo-ai-ib (i. e., worked); tail, smut'-ti-sup; tail of beaver or muskrat, stul-a-bd'; bladder, sos-hwâd, spu-sâltch, s’hu'-pu; paunch, kwas-ul-sh’d; liver, s’cha'-lob, bone, s'blau'-yu; ribs, luk’h; sinews, tidsh, têsh; flesh (of animals and birds), be’-yets; fat, sohw'-tud; entrails, kâd-zâkh'.

Make, to, o-yai'-us. See “Do,” “Work.”

Man (vir), stobsh, sto'-bush, (plur.) sto o’-b’sh, sto-bo’-b’sh, (dim.) sto'-to-mish; a youth grown up, lug-wub, wul-lo-lil. See “Mankind.”

Mankind, a man, (q. v., vir), stobsh, sto'-bush; woman, q. v., skla-ne, sla'-de; people, q. v., persons, Indians (hominus), ats-il-tel'-mu; chief, si-âb; people of the better class, skâ'-ka-gwult; common people, si'-la-had; slave, sto'-duk; strangers (of other tribes), la-le'-ats-il-tel'-mu; white men, hwul-tum; aged persons of either sex, skle'-bot, skul-le'-bot; man or woman, lo'-lüt slobsh or skla'-ne; middle aged woman, old maid, klul-lub skla'-de; father, &c., see “Relationships”; lover of either sex, skuds; strumpet, tos-kud-dub; bastard, de'-bul-skud-dub; hermaphrodite, kled-o-âb; a posthumous child, hot'-lu-gwul-le'-gwâd-dub; young man grown up, lug-wub; boy, cha'-chas, cha'-chesh; girl, cha'-chas slâ-ne, si-cha'-chas (see “Girl’’); infant, de-bad-da (see “Child”); children, we'-as-so; first-born child, s’chul’h; fool, shwul-luk; hunchback, kau'-itsh; thief, ska'-da, tos-ka'-da, skai-ki-kai; liar, tos-budsh; fat man, mukhw; friend, a'-shid, a-shud; “medicine-man,” conjurer, sho-dâb, sho-nâm; carpenter, o-pai-uk; hunter, sob-de. See under “people,” “Place,” “Relationships.”

Many, much, ka, kád, kot. Many persons, kât ats-il-tel'-mu; many things, kât es-tâb'.

You talk much, kât t’ad-sa hot-hot. Not many, hwe-la-ka'; not very many, hwe'-la-ka’-ka; many times, often, ka-hat'-la-hu; seldom, hwi-la-kâd (at'-la-hu being understood). Ka is also used as the plural prefix; as, ka-sla'-de, women.

The letter k appears to be the ultimate radical, not only of this, but of other words signifying quantity, abundance, and their derivatives, as, for instance, uk, some, and its modifications; also of the word ek-ke or ik-ki, denoting accretion, used principally in joining two numerals; as, pa’-duts ik-ki dut-cho, ten plus one, or eleven, &c.; but sometimes also to reinforce ka; as, o-ho'-yu-chid ek-ke ka’, I do many things. I am further disposed to think that ko, water, with all its derivatives, takes its origin in the same fundamental idea.
Marry, take a wife, to, n’sla'-l\kw (sla'-ne, woman), obs chug-wush. I wish to marry, ikh-che-gwa'-sub-chid (from chug-wush, a wife). To take the wife of a deceased brother, ba-lot-sid-dub (sma'-lot-sid, brother's widow).

Marsh, swamp, s'che'-a-kwil; marshy, miry, as-gul'-lu'-tud.

Mask (used at dances, &c.), stet-kwa'-mos.

Mast. See “Canoe.”

Mat (of flat rushes), kot; (of round rushes), skwe'-gwut. The under mat of a bed, sla'-gwid (from sla-gwuts, the inner bark of the thuja); other bark mats, ch’t-lak', es-chαt'; mat-needle, klαkw'-tid; scraper for smoothing mats, hud-da'-lu-sid (Nisk.), h'da'-de-set (Snoh.).

Meat, flesh (of animals and birds), be'-yets; (of fish), tαlt's.

Measure. See “Count.”

Medicine (in the sense of physic), stul-jiukh'. A doctor, stul-jiukh ha-l\kw-chid (from hut-la'lekw, to suck, to raise a blister by suction), one of their usual curative processes. See “Medicinal plants.”

Melt, to (as snow), ot-zukhw', dzukh-hwαlt's; to become soft (as grease), o-b\t'-lil, melted, as-met'-lin, as-bet’-lil.

Menstruate, to (for the first time), o-bais-ho-bil, as-bais'-hub; I menstruate, as-bαl', kwo-chid, o-batl-kwo-chid; (subsequently), as-mal-ko. It would seem that the former word applies to a condition which has terminated; as, ka'-bai is a girl who has not reached her period, and ho'-bil signifies cessation; the menstrual lodge, as-chats (hidden).

Merry, sat-se-kub (also used as a nickname). In Skywhamish, as-hu-sai-kub, the tail of an animal, expresses the same idea as in English waggish.

Message, kwαd’h; to send with a message, o-kwαt-sid-chud.

Metals: - iron, snokw; brass, ku-la'-lat-hu; tin, kaukh; gold, he'-kwitl (red); silver, hok-ok dollar (white dollar).

Middle (of length), it-lug-wuts, ok-se'-gwus, o-dug-wa'-bats; (of width), o-da-gwitsh, o-dug-witsh; around the middle, litl-o dug-witsh; the middle section of a fish, so-di-gwa'-bats.

Milk (same as breast), skub-o'.

Mind. See “Heart.”

Mine, gutl at'-sa (of or belonging to me).

Miss, to (a mark), o-kwutl; I miss, gwutl-shid (equivalent to “throw away,” q. v.)

Mistake, blunder in speech, lose the way, to, od-zαt'-lab; I am mistaken, od-zαt'-lab-chid. See “Ignorant.”

Mix, to; also to mistake one for another, o-bal-bal; mixed, as-bal'.

Moccasins, yal'-shid.

Money. The currency of the North Pacific consisted of a species of “wampum,” known in the T’sinuk Jargon as hai'-kwa, made of strings of dentalium-shells a fathom in length, or as much as would reach from tip of the fingers of one hand
to those of the other. *Shells (of all sizes), net'chu; of standard size, or less than forty to the fathom, hotl; smaller sizes, so-läkh, so-lukh; coined money, da'-da (Eng.).

*Moon*, slo-kwôlm; *new moon*, skêt, o-kêt', wa-kêt'-a-hub, es-kêt'-a-hu; *full*, te'-de-hap, ska-ka-lak'-ho; *wane*, tsa, tuts-'a'-los-ho; *dark of the moon*, es-tukh-a-hu (gone out, extinguished). The signification of the other words was not explained. See "Mythology."

*Morning*, klop. See "Sunrise."

*Mortar (of stone, for pounding seeds, a metate)*, ke-potl.

*Mother*. See "Relationships."

*Mount, to (as a horse)*, o-ke'-la-gwil; *I mount my horse*, kai-la-gwil-shid hwul sti-a-ke'-yu.

*Mountain*, swa'-tatsh, spo-kwub, sma-del; *a snow peak*, skêls; *a hill*, klup: to ascend, o kwa'-tatsh.

*Mouth*, kôd' hu; *to open the mouth*, o-ka'-had; *to shut the mouth*, o-kub-bo'-sub; with the mouth pursed up, as-to-batl-dutl; open-lipped, as-kôd-as; *the mouth of a river*, e'-lot-sid. This word offers some curious speculations; as-kôd-as, as shown, means open-lipped, showing the teeth, a term applicable to *the kamas rat* (*geomys*); skôd'hu; *the hairy-tailed rat* (*neotoma*), and *the pine-squirrel* (*sciurus*), skôd-zu. All these, and especially the first two, are notorious thieves, ska'-da. It would therefore seem at least probable that the animals took their names from their peculiar conformation, and their habits suggested the name which has thus obtained for *thief*. Further, the practice of courtship among young Indians is for the lover to lie with his sweet-heart, skuds, by *stealth*, whence o-kôd-dab, o-kud-dub, wo-kud-kub-ukh, *to court or make love to*; to-skud-dub, a *strumpet*; and de'-bel skud-dub, a *bastard or child without recognized father*. Finally, the same root is found in skôd-za-lâl'kw', *sodomy*, and skud-za-labt'-hu, equivalent to the French *bougre*.

*Move (to make room)*, dzukh-tzut; *to move from place to place*, gwitsh-gwitsh.

*Much*. See "Many."

*Muddy, wet*, as-lukw, as-luk-wa-dub; *to become muddy*, tu-tewk'-o-bil, tus-te'-o-bil, ot-hu-pud-dub.

*Mule*, hâkw-gwil-de' (hâkw kwil-la di, *big ears*).

*My*, gutl at-sa (*belonging to me*), tid, sh, shed, (fem.) sed; *my horse*, gutl at-sa sti-a-ke'-yu; *I think so (so my heart)*, as-is'-ta tid hutch; *I am glad (glad my heart)*, o-ju-il tid hutch; *my friend*, shid'-a'-shud; *my house*, shed a'-lal; *my wife*, sed chugwush. Sh appears to be the prefix in addressing or speaking of male relatives; s, which is the feminine prefix also, in speaking of or to females, e. g., bôd, *father*; sha'-ba, *my father*; skoi, *mother*; sa'-ko, *my mother*; ke'-ya, *grandmother*; se-ke'-ya, *my grandmother*; ka-se', *uncle*; shuk-us-e, *my uncle*, &c. See "Relationships."

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Mythological characters. There is some confusion as to the identity and offices of the principal personages recognized by the different tribes, though the system is substantially the same with all. The most important among the Niskwallies is Slo-kwalm, the Moon, who, in conformity with their ideas and habits, is the elder brother and superior of Klo'-kwatl, the Sun, both having been born of a woman without the intervention of a father. The relation to these of Dokwibatil, the Skagit and Skyhwamish deity (so to speak) is uncertain. By some he was represented to me as the chief of all, holding the same rank with the Ika’nam of the T’sinuks, Amoteken of the Flatheads, and Time’hu of the Spokans. By others he was confounded with Hwun-ne’. Slo-kwalm is the Spa-k’a’ni of the Flatheads, except that they, like some other tribes, thought the sun and moon to be the same, or at least gave them the same name. Hwun-ne', Hun-ne', or Hod-de' is probably the same as the I-tal'-i-pas of the T’sinuk, the Spål'-yai of the Klikatats and Sinch-lep of the Flatheads (prairie wolf), and as the Smi’-an (badger) of the Spokans; the western representative of Mauabozho, the Great White Hare of the Algonkins. From their relations with the tribes beyond the Cascade Mountains, the name of Spilyai is as familiar to the Niskwallies and Smian, to the Skagits and Sywhamish, as their own names for that character, and even more generally used. The name of Hod-de or Hun-ne’ is very probably derived from hod, fire, which, according to some accounts, he introduced. It is not a name for the animals mentioned, as the others are. Skotam was a female whose house was in the west, and who created pestilence and especially the small-pox. She ranked next in power to Hwun-ne’, by whom she was destroyed. The various demons who peopled the primeval world are called S’hui-αm (Nisk.), Si-a-ye-hob (Skagit). The Niskwalli name appears to have the same origin as si-αb, or si-αm, chief. They corresponded to the T’sinuk, elip tilikum, or “first people,” i.e., preceding mankind. Among them are Shwoi-okw (the snail), the Tat-at-hle’a or the Klikatats, a gigantic ogress; M’s-jug-wa or Zug-wa, frights or monsters; the Kwåk-wa-stai-miokh, a race of pigmies skilled in fishing; Ke-lo'-sumsh or ke-lo'-'sam-ish, giant hunters of the mountains, and numerous others. Ti-yotl-ma is the spirit who presides over good fortune or luck of any kind (Ske-lal-i-tud). Tse'-at-ko are a race supposed still to exist, haunting fishing-grounds and carrying off salmon and young girls at night.

N.

Nails (of fingers and toes), ksok-tal'-k’et'-chi, ko-kwa'-chi.
Nails (for boards), tsus-tud. See “Hammer.”
Naked, as-la'-gwit-sa.
Name, s’da’, s’das. What is your Name? gwåt kwåts’da’? What is his name? gwåt kwi s’das? To name, to give a name, o-da’-at-sid.

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**Navel**, blal'-gwa.

**Near**, ch'icht.  *Come near* (imp. adv.), chicht-chu.  *Nearly*, hwe'-la-lil, *i. e., not far* [from].

**Neck**, the, kai-ukh'-kwa, as-jadsh; *throat*, skap-sub.  *Necklace*, jad-shib.


  *Thread*, q. v., sukh-pats (for the needle).

**Neigh**, to, a'd-ze'-uk-ul, o-tse'-a kud.

**Net.**  See “*Catch,*” “*Fishing,*” “Knot.**


**New**, klaut, klo'-wut.

**Night**, klÔkh, sklÔkh, skalh-hel, sklakh-hel; *dark*, sklakh; *evening*, slat-la'-he;

  *midnight*, as-dat, is-dat; *at night*, ul ki sit-sลakh'-hel; *last night*, to-łakh'; *last night at midnight*, is-tot-łakh' ish-dat'; *to-night*, a'-ti-słakh'-hel.  *To-marrow night*, da-da-to ot słakh'-hel.  *Very late at night*, ha'gwo tot-la'-hel (*long since night*).  See under “*Day*” for relations of light and dark.

**No, not**, hwe'.  *COMPOUNDS*, hwe-kwi-stab, *nothing* (from kwi, it, and stab, *a thing*); hwe'-kwi-gwât, hwe'-kwi-kwâd, *no one*, *nobody* (from gwât, kwâd, who); hwe'-la-châd, *nowhere* (from châd, where); hwe'-la-lil, *almost, not far* [from]; hwe'-ala-lelsh, *soon* (from lil, lël, far); hwe-la-hâkw, *not long until* (from hâkw, by and by); hwe-la-ka', *not many*; hwe-lo-kâd, *not often* (from ka, many); hwe-ta', *nothing* (from ta, that); hwe-as-is'-ta, *not so* (from as-is-ta, so).

**Noon**, ta'-gwut, ta'-kwut, ta'-ta-gwut.

**North.**  See “*Wind.*”

**Nose**, muk-s’n, muk'-shid; *the holes for the nose-ornament*, as-hwulo'-uks (from also, a hole).  *Hook-nosed*, as-hu-cha'-tus; *long-nosed*, hâds-kus; *pug-nosed*, askâts; *flat-nosed*, as-hu-pelks; *nostrils*, as-lo'-lo (from as-lo’, a hole).  *To wipe the nose*, duk-e-k’k-sud.  *You wear the nose-ornament*, as-hu-shëlts-k’s-chokh.

**Notched, dinted**, as-tutl-kwa’-had.

**Nothing, for nothing** (in the sense of *without purpose, from mere curiosity, gratuitously*), also *worthless*, paw-latl.  *It is nothing to me*, paw-latl al ut-sa.  *I was merely laughing*, paw-latl o-hai’-ub.  *You come early* (i. e., unnecessarilly so), a’l-chil paw-latl-chil.  The word has apparently itself a root in at-la, *to come*, and is often associated with la-hais-ta, la-hest, understood to signify *to come or go without purpose*.  Paw-latl-chid -la-hais'-ta, *I came for nothing, from mere curiosity, or out of idleness*.  See “*Good-by.*** That horse is not a bad one, hal sti-a-ke'-yu hwe’ la paw-latl.

**Now, a-te'-etl.**

**Numerals.**  The cardinal numbers in this as in many other languages not confined to America are modified according to the objects to be counted.  So far as yet notice, however, the distinction in the Niskwally is confined to two classes, which may be termed simple cardinals and cardinals of value.  In certain other
languages, it is carried to a remarkable extent, indicating not merely the ideas styled by some writers noble of ignoble, animate and inanimate, but those of length, form, and such conditions of existence. The subject has been noticed in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, No. 160, App, B. It is unfortunate that the inquiry in the present case was not pushed when the materials for this work were collected, as it remains uncertain whether other objects than money are included in the second form, or whether other forms exist. Father Mengarini, in his Grammar of the Selish (shea’s Linguistics, No. II), says of the numbers, “They are duplex, one set relating to things, the other to persons,” and gives the digits accordingly. It is therefore probable that, as the two languages are of one stock, the same number exists here, but it is noticeable that the set relating to persons given by him corresponds to that used by the Niskwallies for money, whereas in the Niskwalli the simple cardinal seems to be applied to men. It is a remarkable circumstance that the adjective sign as is often prefixed to these numbers, showing an instinctive, although doubtless an unconscious, idea of their place among the parts of speech.

The system of enumeration was evidently quinary, and has gradually assumed a more decimal form, the tendency to contraction and changes from other causes obliterating the derivations of the second from the first five digits. The original root in the name of finger, s’ha-lat-chi, still remains in the words of six, eight, twenty, and the succeeding tens. The digits are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple cardinals.</th>
<th>Cardinals of value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, as-dut'-cho,</td>
<td>dut'-cho,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, as-sa'-le,</td>
<td>sa'-lew,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, as-klekhw,</td>
<td>klekhw,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, as-bos,</td>
<td>bos,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,</td>
<td>tsa'-lats,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,</td>
<td>dze'-la'-chi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,</td>
<td>tsoks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,</td>
<td>t’ka'-chi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,</td>
<td>hwul,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,</td>
<td>pa'-duts (Skagit, o'-pun)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intermediate numbers follow in this wise: 11, pa'-duts ik-ki dut'-cho; 12, pa'-duts ik-ki sa'-le; 20, sa'-la-chi; 30 kle-hwut-chi; 40, s’mos-at-chi; 50, sela'-chi-sa-chi; 60, se-la'-chi a'-chi; 70, e-sok-sa'-chi; 80, s’t-ka-chi-a chi; 90, s’hwul-a-chi; 100, sum-kwa-chi.

The following were obtained as applicable to counting men, but the prefix tu is certainly not always preserved, and does not belong to this sort of classification. See under “Past sign.” It requires farther examination to decide
upon the radical character of the termination: 1 man, tu-dad-cho; 2 men, tu-sa'le; 3 men, tut'-le'-hwal-li; 4 men, tu-bos-al-li.

It does not appear that measures are counted as moneys, e. g., to measure, hai-kwa, or beads, by the fathom, tu-ko'-kwid. 1 fathom, t’hu-dad-cho; 5 fathoms, n’cha’-lak-hid; 10 fathoms, sa’-le-al-a-kid (two hands), tus-pe'-pa-dats. To measure by the yard, kwi-detl-tatl. 30 yards, sle-hwut-chi stuk-wub; 40 yards, bos-at-chi stuk-wub.

In the following, it would seem that while days are not counted with moneys, months are. The instances are, however, too few to generalize upon: Three days from this, tu-sle'-hwatl-dat; four days from this, bos-atl-dat; five days from this, tslets-atl-dat; three months, kle-hwaltk slo-kwalm.

Numeral adverbs: Once, n’cha’-hokh; twice, tsa-bab’-a-hu; three times, kle-hwa’l-la-hu; four times, mua-at’-la-hu; five times, tslat-sat’-la-hu; six times, dzlæt-chi-at’-la-hu; seven times, tsok-sat’-la-hu; eight times, t’ka-chi-at’-la-hu; nine times, hwul-at-la-hu; ten times, pa-dats-at’-la-hu.

O.

Oar, hék-hobt (big paddle).
Of, belonging to, getl, gutl, gwutl. The possessive particle. Melkéd’s horse, getl Melked stî-a-ke’-yu. Indian potatoes, gutl ats-il-tel’-mu spe’-o-kots. That is not mine, hwe-la' gutl at-sa. Cow’s milk, gwutl kwâst skub-o’.
Off, be off, away with you, go on, he’-wil, he’-wil-chu he’-wil (imp. adv.). See “Continue.”
Off-shore, keep off. See “Shore.”
Often, ka, kâds (many times being understood). I have often been to Olympia, kâd tels-okh tud STE'-CHAS. Many times, ka-hat'-la-hu.
Old (of men), lo’-lutl; (of animals), tu-sok (abbr. of tus-a’ go); (of things, as clothing, worn), as-hwokh-w’t, swhukt. See “Worn out.” Of old, old times, tus-ago. See “Formerly.”
On, upon (in the sense of above), shi-shuk’h, shi-ka’-buts; as to position, ul, al; on the mountain, ul shi skwa’-tatsh; on one side, kle-bês. See “Side.” As to time, al; on the third day, al sle’-hwatl-dat. See “On foot,” “On horseback.”
One. See “Numerals.”
One’s self, shitl. To amuse one’s self, shitl-ha’-had. To make up one’s mind, shitl hachub.
Once (one time), n’cha’-hokh. Once on a time, see “Formerly.”
Only, but, except, dai, dai-ai’, di-e’. No one knows but I, hwe’-kwi gwat a said-hu dai-ai et’-sa. There seems to be no connection of ideas between this and dai, presently.
Open, to, o-guk, guk-kot'-sid-dub; guk-shids (imp.), open; as-guk, us-guk, open (adj.); o-guk-kub, to clear up (as the weather); s’guk-kil, daylight; as-guk-kel, sunshiny, bright; guk-héd, to untie, unstring (as a bow), loosen as a dress.

See under “Mouth.”

Opinion. See “Heart.”

Order, command, o-dəb, ot-hu-de'-kwid.

Other. See “Different.”

Out, out doors, outside, shal-békhw, shal-be'-ukh. Go out, he'-wil tu shal-békhw. To go out, o-shéd-zul.

Outlet of a river, e'-lot-sid.

Overflow, to, o-játs'.

P.

Paddle, hobt; hék hobt, oar (hékw, big); hob-ti, the ash (paddle-wood); ho-hobt-tí-kotl, ventral and side fins of fish.

Pant, panting, us-ge kwakhl, sop sop (by onoma).

Pantaloons, ye-ləm-tsen, yel-la'-bit-shed.

Paper, writing, q. v. (figured or spotted, see “Embroider”).

Part of anything, il-hwutl, from o-hwutl, to break or separate.

Past sign, t’, to, tu. The idea of past, whether in connection with the verb, adverb, or other words, is conveyed by this prefix, which, however, when combined with pronouns, undergoes various modifications, such as tūts, stūts, &c. O-yai-us, to work; tu-yai-us, he worked; o la'-bit, to see; ta'-sla-la-bit-shid, I saw; o-okh, to go; stūts o-os, I went; to-tlakh, ash-tut-lakh, last night; to dətł-dat, yesterday; tūs-a'-go, tu-sak, of old, old. In some cases, the past sign is idiomatically transferred from the governing verb to a succeeding one; as, I have done eating, o-ho'-yo tits-utld. Tu also appears as a prefix to certain nouns; as, tūs-budsh, a liar; tūs-kad-dub, a strumpet; tūs-ka'-da, a thief; tut-stab, goods; to-dad-cho, one [man]; tūts'-le'-hwɔl-li, three [men]; but its meaning in this connection is not explained.

People (homines), at'-sil-tel'-mu, at'-sil-tel-bu, i. e., Indians. The word is used in the plural as regards persons, but there is also a plural form, ats'-ets-il-tɛl'-mu.

The word people, in the sense of a class, or as a race or tribe, is conveyed by the suffix mish, variously modified into m’sh, bish, or bsh; ex., Swul-chɔbsh, people living on the sea-shore, from hwultsh, the sea; Stak-ta'-mish, skai-hwa'-mish (commonly written Skywamish), people living inland, from tɔk or stɔk and skaikh, inland; Sto'-luk-hwa-mish (usually spelt Stiligwamish), river-people, from sto'-lukw, a river (these last are names of tribes living back from Puget Sound); Sa-ma'-mish, Sa-ba'-bish, people living by hunting, from Sa'-me-na (Skagit), so-ob-de (Nisk.), a hunter, an appellation given with some
variation to bands in different localities. It is apparently also the meaning of Swa'-dabsh, the Niskwalli name for the Klikatats and Yakamas. The termination belongs to a very considerable number of other tribes, the signification of whose names cannot be traced, or are merely local. This is the case with the Niskwallies themselves (skwa'-li-a'-mish), the Dwa'-mish, No-so'-lupsh, Sko-pa'-mish, &c. Ki-lo'-sumsh or Ki-lo'-sa'-mish is the name of one of the demon races. The particle mis or m’s, occasionally prefixed to proper names, may be only another form of the above, as in Mis-kai'-hwu, the name of a tribe on the Skagit (Ska-jit) River; M’s-jug-wa, certain monsters. Another prefix often occurring in the names of tribes, the derivation and significance of which I failed to obtain, is nu, n’s, as in N’s-klai-yumsh or Ki-lo'-sa-mish is the name of one of the demon races. Perhaps, héd-la, a-héd la (implying doubt or disbelief); as “it may be,” ho'-la, ho o'-la, ho'-lus, ho-lukht; perhaps he is coming, ho-lus ku-da’o-klutch-il-ukhw; perhaps I will go, ho-lukht klo-okh. Petticoat (the fringed dress originally worn by women), s’chød-zub, kle’tl-pikw, yel-a-wóxh. This last word is probably a corruption of, or adopted from, the T’sinuk word kal-a-kwa’-ti, cedar-bark, from which the petticoat was generally made, and which gave it its name in that language as well as in the “Jargon.” Pick, to (feathers), twólsht-tub; I pick (a bird), twólsht-chid; to pick up with tongs or sticks, as a coal, huk-kéd, huk-de’-ud. Pierce, run anything into one, to, shu-lud. Pin, toothpick, chits-chid-esh-bud. Pinch, to, o-tsi-le’-kwid. Pipe (for smoking), pákw; a large pipe, pa'-kwuts. Pistol. See “Gun.” Pitch, gum, resin, kwa’-litl’h. Place, a, swa-tékhw-t’n. The word has a very extended signification. It means the earth, or world, the ground, any particular spot, the site of a house or village, also the proper place of an individual in the lodge. Many names of places and their inhabitants present the terminations hu, hwu, miúkh, &c., denoting locality, as, for instance, sókh’-hum-alt’-hu, the place of dancing, from sókh’-hum, a dance; Sno-kwól-mi-yókh (commonly written Snoqualmie or Snoqualmoo), a tribe on the upper waters of the Snohomish River; Mis-kai-hwu, a tribe on the Upper Skagit. These are, in all probability, derivatives of the word tum-mékhw’ or tum-me’-hu, the earth, land, a place, now obsolete in the Niskwalli and other languages of Puget Sound, but still extant in the She-hwóp mukh (Shóh-hwó) of Frazer River, the so-called at-na of Mackenzie,
which, as the most northern member of the Selish, may be considered as the
mother tongue*. See “Geographical names.”

Placenta, the, a'-shud dʃkl (Nisk.); hwat-ta-dʃkl (Sky.), “the child's friend.”
Plait, to. See “Fold.”
Plank, board, s’hul-as.
Plant, sow, pi-da'-ləkw.

Plants, herbs (generic, sklakh'-ho-dop; the stems of bulbous plants, &c., stob-shal-li,
the under leaves, kla'-de-el-li, from stobsh, a man, skladi, a woman, the former being
considered the male, and the latter the female part of the plant; a flower,
se-kai-sim; the skin of a bulb or tuber, klo-kwels-bid; seeds, klut-te-de'-wut;
roots, as-pud.

Edible plants: - Maize, stul-els; the kamas, st’kwau (Nisk.), sklo (Snoh.);
arrothead (sagittaria), spe'-o-kots, the name also given to the potato; wild
tulip (lilium), cha'-lekw; tiger-lily (L. Canadense), ts'a'-gwitsh; wild carrot, sha'-
gak; the cultivated carrot, gul hwul-tum, sha'-gak, or white man’s carrot;
turnips, di'-da-bokh; yellow dock, ta-bot-sa; prairie-thistle, s’bolb; sun-flower
root, kəls; dandelion, s’cho-bɔlb; wild celery, skwu-buts; ground-grape (the
tuber of a species of equisetum), hup-hup (Nisk.), hutl-de' (sky.); root of brake-
fern (eaten in times of scarcity), tud-de.

Mecinal herbs: - Nettle, tsudsh, s’hudsh (used for small-pox); thistle, ha'-
hat'-chitl (to promote menstrual discharge); liquorice-fern (polypodium
calcatum), skluelk (an expectorant); yarrow; kʃ-k-dzo'-hap; diarrhoea (spiraea),
kats-a’-gwɔts, (dysentery); yerba Buena, a ground-vine, so called in California,
stot'-ho-dup, te'-hats (used for tea), which latter name also is given to common
tea. Chi-che'–luts, a shrubby, sweet-scented plant, is also used for the same
purpose. There are a number of others employed for different ailments, not
recorded. Arbutus uva ursi, skai'-wa-duts, the leaves used for smoking.

Miscellaneous plants: - Solomon’s seal ((smilax), s’-ho'-ho-lop,
solomon’s seal (small species), mut-sets’-da-lətl; trillium, shukh-shu-bats
(shuk’h, above), ka lob a swa-tekhw’tu (the eye of the earth); columbine,
tsumptsum-us; wild pea, chitsh-la’-hwats; lupin, kwau'-se uts; skunk-cabbage
(symlocarpus kamshaticus), kəlt; geranium, huts-huts-ɔts; honeysuckle, yai-
do-uts (ye'-do, a swing); sorrel, to'-buts; grass, skwe'-a-kwul li (Nisk.), sa’-hwil
(Sky.); “saw-grass,” hwe’-a-ke’; flax, ka gwɔl’hw; a grass used for sewing
mats, gwus-sob; sedge, s’ho'-pats; seed-stem of sedge, s’hɛks; eel grass, kla’-
bads; cat-tail rush (typha),o-ləl; tule-rush, kwe’-kwɔts; brake-fern, cha'-lesh-
uds (from cha'-lesh, hand); wood-fern, s’he-das’; small sand equisetum, tse-ba'led;
ligneous fungi (growing on trees), pe-leol-kwad; toad-stools, tsɔl; liverwort,
se’-yup a swuk-ke’-uk (Nisk.), wuk-wuk-alks (sky.) literally, the frog’s apron;

* Atma, according to Mr. Alex C. Anderson, H. H. B. Co., in the language of the Tákali, or Carriers, their northern
neighbors, means simply “stranger.”
lichens, mosses, kwad-zab; Spanish moss, pol-ke (Nisk.), s’do’-kwa-lush (Sky.); ground-moss, ke-chai; ground-pine (lycopodium), kæt-he-chaib.

Play, to (to amuse one’s self), o-cha’a-chatl, o-ha-had-shid. I amuse myself, am playing, shitl-ha had-shid.

Please (some form of supplication), o-sha’-bits. Please to tell me, man, o-sha’-bits yet-sum tobsh.

Plenty, enough, q. v., ka.

Plough, to, hwe’-chi-dop.

Pluck out, to (as the hair), o-hut’-zo-sub (from skud-zo, hair).

Plumbago (used for paint), pi-ékht.

Point of land, promontory, cape, skwetsks (Nisk.); schetks (Sky.). One in the forks of a river, sko-al’-ko. Point of a knife, needle, &c., se’-lusks. Pointed, hwudsks.

Poke, to (as the fire), o-klè’-tud. See “To prick.”

Portage, a, stuhk-o-gwilt. Stuhk apparently is a raft or other obstruction in a river.

Potatoes, spe’-o-kots (the root of sagittaria).

Pound, to (as seeds or roots in a mortar), to’-pud, tse’-akw. To point with sticks, drum, o-tla’-hwud-dub. To pound or hammer, ot-salt-hu.

Pour, empty, spill, to, o-kwutl. I pour out, o-kwutl chid (qu. also o-kwult).

Pout, to ho-bai-ut-sid. (See “Lips”.)

Powder. See “Gun.”

Prairie, meadow, ma’-kwé:b, ba’-kwé:m. A small prairie, bæb-a-ké:b.

Pregnant, as-dze’-dzi-he’, us-kwo’-ukw. See “Corpulent.”

Present, existing, at-suts, at-suds, a-ok. For the use of these words, see “To be,” “To have.”

Presently, kla’-lad (dim., kla-lad-kli). The word is undoubtedly from the future particle, kla, klo, q. v.; presently, I will go, kla-lad da’-chid klo’-okh.

DERIVATIVES, kla-lats-a’-ta klul’d-hu, la-lud-hu (used in the sense of wait a little, after a while); lud’-hu chød-hu (an idiomatic expression seemingly equivalent to what is your hurry?) (qu. also klusl, klul-set, stop; klul-set uk se-ebbsh, stop walking); ha-akw, la-hökw, kla’-kwu, a-kókw (dim., a’-kwí-ha’-kwí).

In a little while I will go, da-chid klo-okh ha-akw. Give me, and presently I will return, absigits dai-chid klo-ta’-shid a’-kwi-ha’-kwi. Presently I will pay you, dai-chid tlo-ta’-sud a-kókw. See under “Formerly,” a’-go, ha’-go, &c.

In the sense of “in the course of the day,” a’-ti-la’-he, to-day, and its contractions are used. Presently I will talk to you, a-ti-la’-he kleb-a-hot-hot twul dug-we. Presently I will go, te-la’-hi chit lo okh. Go presently, dai-chu klo-okh teb-h’ye. Presently we will eat, tel-hetsh klat-la’-atld.

Soon is rendered by hwe’-la-lil, hwe’-la-lësh, not for off, or hwe’-la-hökw. I go soon, hwe’ la lëlš ho-tokw. The above words are used almost indiscriminately in the sense of any future time not remote. Lël or la-lëlš, strongly accented, expressing distance.
The particle da, dai, rarely occurs, except as associated with some future adverb, but its exact value has not been ascertained. It usually, if not always, precedes the verb, and serves as a support to the transferred pronoun. Its counterpart and derivative is found in dākhw’, da’-hu, just now, q. v., and it forms the root of the word da’-da-to, to-morrow, and derivatives.

Price. See “Barter.”

Prick, to as with a pin), o-klet’-ud, o-ho’-kot. I prick, o-ho’-kwut-sid’-chid. Also to poke the fire.

Prize, to (with a lever), o-had-zut-lud.

Property, goods, &c. See “Things.”

Proud, j̋̇kh. Proud.

Puddle (a pool that dries up), as-tsup’.

Pudenda, the, so-wikhl’, st-so’ witl.

Pull, to (as on a rope), t̋̇kh-hod. To pull the hair, e-la’-chid. To pull to pieces, o-hwuts-ku-tub.

Pungent, spicy, o-tlal’-kwub.

Purpose, use; also the instrument with which anything is done is expressed by the particle, sukh, sikh.

Sikh-hwo’-yom, for sale, from o hwo’-yob, to barter, sell, &c.; sukh-hutl-kwed, a razor, from hwutl, to separate, and kwed, the beard; sukh-agwud-di, a seat, from gwud-del, to sit, sukh-ha’ kia, the crutch-handle of a kamas stick; su-gu-gwalt-hu, a broom, perhaps from kwatld, to throw away; sukh-ko’-kwa, a cup, from o-ko’-hwa, to drink; suhwt-salt’-hu, a hammer, from ot-salt-hu, to pound; sukh-letsh, a saw; sukh-pats, thread, from pad-sted, a needle; a-hed kwi sukh-gwol-lalt-sid? with what did he strike you? from o-gwol-lal, to strike.

Purr, to, hwol i-tot, (the same as snore), from e’-tot, to sleep, q. v.

Push, to, o-had-dud, ot-lo’-kwuts; pushed, had-tub, had-ded.

Put, to. There seems to be no general word for the idea. To put away anything, o-tluls’. I put away, -o-tluld’-shid. To put on (as a hat), o-tlalsh’. I put on, o-tlals’-chid, o-klals’-chid. To put into (as water into a basin) o-dug-wus, from as-dukw, in, within. To put or throw anything ashore, hwob-bud tu-tōkt, from o-hwuf-bud {o-hwub-bub}, to throw, q. v. To put away a wife, id. To put down, o-but’-shus. To put the hand up (as to the head ), as-pi-tlet-sub. To put out the tongue, an expression of desire, klal-lek-shub, from klal-lup, the tongue.

Q.

Quench, to throw water on, kwot-le’-chid.

Quick, alkh, at-latlh (imp. of atla, to come), hai-uk’-lo.

Quiver, to. See to “Rock.”
Rain, skal. It rains, o-kolb, skulb.
Rainbow, ko-bat'-shid, ko-ma'-chin, from ko, water (Nisk.), skwâk-sum (Snoh.).
Raft, or obstruction in a river. See “Portage.”
Rattle, to (as pebbles in a box, or by walking on them), tsult-sukh (qu. also a rattle).
Raw, hets.
Read, to, o-la'-bit s’hâl (laterally, to see a paper); he is reading, as-la'-bit ki s’hâl.
Real, actual, tsêds-ku. A real or actual deer (not a demon in the form of one), tsêds ku ske'-gwuts.
Recollect, to, o-la'-had-hu.
Red, he'-kwêté.

Relationships: - father (spoken of by both sexes), man, bad; my father, sha'-ba; your father, de-bad; mother, sko'-i (by both sexes); my mother, sa'-ko; grandfather or great uncle, tsâ'-pa; grandmother or great-aunt, ke'-ya; my grandmother, se-ke'-ya; son, child, d’be'-ba-da; daughter, sud-di-be'-ba-da; grandson or granddaughter, e'-bats, e-muts; husband, chest’hu, s’châ-st-hu; wife, chug-wush; father-in-law, tsâ'-ha; mother-in-law, suts-ha'-ha (or, the parents being dead, the uncle and aunt by marriage, of either party, the same); daughter-in-law, kwel'-hu; step-father, shétl-ba'-dab; step-mother, shikhl-ta'-dâb; brother or cousin, o’sh (plur., a’-lash); elder brother or sister (the speaker being of either sex), ska; (the speaker being a man), kuk’h; (the speaker being a woman), skuk-uk'; younger brother (by either), shits-o'-kwa; younger sister, so'-kwa; brother-in-law (to a man, the wife living), hôtl-tid; widow of deceased brother or relative of deceased wife, sma-lot-sid; sister-in-law (to a man), chi-mas'; brother or sister-in-law (to a woman), chub'-bush; uncle on either side while the parent is living, ka-se'; my uncle, shuk-us-e'; aunt, sap-pos; uncle or aunt after death of parent, ye-lo'; ye-lam; nephew, niece, or cousin of either sex, sta'-latl; niece after mother’s death, ski-la'-jot; widow or widower, skewts.

It would appear that the idea of abstract relationship exists, and that the simple word expressing such and such a relation may be used in speaking of a person, but that in speaking to one, the prefixed pronoun becomes part of the name.

Remove, to (from one place to another), gwitsh-gwitsh.
Reptiles: - frog, swuk-ke'-uk; snake, bet-suts, bat-suts; rattlesnake, wêkh-push; lizard, shel-shel-a-wap; salamander, pinka't-zul.}

Return, to (come back), bul'-kut-shed, from bel'-kwu, back. To give or pay back, o-ta'-sud. I give in return, o-ta'-shit-si'-chud. Give [me and] presently I will return (or pay back), ab-shits dai'-chid klo-ta'-shit-sid.
Ride, to (on horseback), tik-e-wâb, from sti-a-ke'-yu, a horse, and o-hwob, to go. See “Horse.”

Ridicule, to, o-ka'-gwut, cha'-bed. You are making fun [of me], ka'-gwut-chu. See “Abuse.”

Right, good, blob {klob}. That is right, good that, klob o-ta'. [It is] right so, klob as-is'-ta. Right (correct or true), sêts'-ko, tsêds-ku, tsits-ku. Right side up, as-kuk’h. To the right, dza-ha'-le-gwut. The right hand, dza-a'-chi. Right foot, dza' shid.

Ring (finger), s’kêts-k’se’-chi, shës-chuk-sit’-chi (from s’ha’-lat-chi, fingers). Earrings, slit-lo-a’-di, sklug-wa’-di (from kwi-la’-di, the ear).

Rise, to (as the tide), o-pe’-lap; spe’-lap, flood tide; pe’-lukw, a spring; perhaps also o-pul-hu-tsut, to boil. To rise (as a river in a freshet), overflow, o-jats.

River, sto-lukw; a creek or small river, sto’-ti-lukw, ste-to’-lukw; the forks of a river, as-e’-uk’h; delta of a river, a-se’-uk-se’-uk; mouth of a river, e’-lot-sid; point of land between forks, sko-al-ko, q. v.

Road, trail, doorway, shug’-w’tl; forks of road, as-e’-uk’h.

Roast, to (on a stick), o-kwulb, o-kwâlb, o-kwulm; (on hot stones), kul-sid.

Rock, stone, q. v., chât’-la; a slide of rock from a mountain, shwukhw.

Rock, to (as a cradle), to quiver as a pole fastened at one end, to “teeter” (as on a board supported in the middle), od-za’-kwut; the elastic stick to which the cradle is hung, dzûkw’-ted-êl.

Roll, to (as a ball), o-tut’-chid.

Roots. See “Plants” and “Trees.”

Rope, ta-bêbld, klêd’-gwild; hide rope, klêd’-tid; twig rope or with, ste’-di-gwut.

Rotten, wel.

Round (in form), as-ka’-lakw.

Round the middle, litl-o’-dug-witsh.

Row, to, o-lel’-shid, klel’-shid. To row like a white man, o-lel’-shid gul hwul-tum.

Run, to, o-tla’-wil, tel-a’-wil.

Rumble, to (as the belly with wind), tsut-tolsh (Nisk.), to-kwot-sud-tud dutsh (Sky.).

S.

Saddle, hut-se’-lup-id, from si-la’-lo-bid, the shoulder. See “Horse.”

Sail, a, po’-tud. Make sail (imp.), chîl-po’ted. Take in sail (imp.), hwut-se’d-lid to-pot’-t’d. Qu. from o-hwutl, to separate. See “Canoe.”

Salt (the substance), ka’-kam. To taste of salt, o-tlâ’-tlab, o-ka’-kab.

Sand, earth, soil; also, anything fine, as dust, powder, se-gwes-tulb, skwes-talb.

Saw, a, sukht-letsh’. To saw (as lumber in a mill), o-be’-a’-kwâit’sut.

Scalp, skwa’-se-buts.
Scold, to, si-čb'-o-ku, from si-ab, chief (literally to “lord it”). They scold, yačm'-o-ku, yačb'-o-ku.
Scoop (for bailing a canoe), tuk-we'-lat.
Scrape, to (with a knife), o-sa'-had-shid.
Scratch, to (with the nails), to claw, tsme'-a-ko-dop, he'-bid. To scratch the head, he'-a-ked (see “Head”). To scratch the face, od-hwe'-chus. To scratch the hands, o-hwetsh'-at-chi (s'ha'-lut-chi, the hand). Scratched, as-hwetsh. To rub against anything, hwe'-kit-su. See “Cut.”
Sea, the, hwultsh; whence swul-chɔbsh, people living by the sea, and probably also hwul-tum, a white man, as coming from the sea. Seawards, towards the sea, off shore, chɔkhw; keep off, cha-chukhw, cha-chug-wus. The sea-breeze, stl-chkw.
Seasons, the: - spring, pet'-lo-ki, o-he'-hud-dub, a little warm, (dim. of had-dub); summer, had-dub, s’had-dub, warm, from hod, fire; autumn, let-us-bukhw, pad-to-lus; winter, a hwus'-tus-sub, tas-sub, from tus, cold. The distinctions are not clear except between warm and cold seasons, and the periods are not spoken of in any definite sense.
Seat, chair. See “Sit, to.”
See, to (also to show, q. v.), o-la-bid, o-la-bit, probably from lɔkh, light. See “Day” and “Future sign.”

PARADIGM.

Present.
I see, &c., sla-la-bit-shid, as-la-la-bit-shed.
Thou seest, sla-la-bit-she-hu.
He sees, sud-ditl o-la'-bit, sla-lab-ta be-ta'.
We see, sla-la-bit-s'chil.
Ye see, sla-la-bit-shil-i-pu.
They see, sla-lab-del-gwa'.

Past.
I saw, ta-sla-la-bit-shed, tas-la-lab-chid.
Thou sawest, ta-sla-la-bit-shu.
He saw, ta-sla-la-bit (pronoun omitted).
We saw, ta-sla-la-bit-shil.
Ye saw, ta-sla-la-bit-shil-lip.
They saw, ta-sla-la-bit-del-gwa'.

Future.
I will see, kla-la-bit-shid, ki-kloots-la'-bat.
Thou will see, kla-la-bit-shu.
He will see, kla-la-bit (pronoun omitted).
We will see, kla-la-bit-shil.
Ye will see, kla-la-bit-shil-lup.
They will see, kla-la-bid del-gwa'.

Imperative.

See, he-ləb, e-la'-bit.

See ye, la-bid-tle'.

No other inflections could be obtained. The above show the most regular form in which the verb exists, but in actual speech it varies greatly by elision, &c., as will be seen by the examples. What do you see? stəb kəds-la'-bit? Who do you see? gwət k'ə-lə'-but-chu? When did you see [him]? put-təb ki-tats-as-la'-bit? Look out (imp.), klob kat-si ləbt. Take good care of my house, klob kats-as-la'-bit shed a-lal.

Seeds of plants, &c., klutl-te-de'-wut.

Seek, to, o-dzel-hut, gwut-chid (imp.). See “Look for.”

Seine, net. See under “Fishing.”

Seldom, kwe'-kwud; hwe-la-kəd, not many [times].

Sell. See “Barter.”

Send, to (on a message), o-kwət sid (from kwəd’h, a message), kwai'-ikhl; to send one as a pimp, kwe-a-kwai-ikhl.

Sew, to o-pət-stad (from pəd-sted, a needle, q. v.)

Sexual words. See under “Feminine prefix.”

Shadow, tsal-bid (Nisk.); sit-i-gwud (Sky.); a penumbra, muk-kwe'-gwa-do. It is the shadow of the soul as tsal-bid is of the body.

Shake, tremble, to (as a log by standing on it), bd'-a-kwait-sut. To quiver or rock, q. v., od-za'-kwut. To shake hands (take the hand), o-kwid-dat-shuds (from o-kwud-dud, to take, s’ha’-lat-chi, the hand, and a'-shud, friend).

Shallow, as-shekw’, as-shi’-ukw’, as-ji’-uk.

Shame! for shame! het'-sil, from o-het-sil, to be ashamed, q. v. In a jocose way, as-he'-hi-he', as-he'-ha-chu. He is shaming me, o-he'hut selsh. See also “Interjections.”

Sharp (edged), kle'-jit-chi, hwuts. Sharp (pointed), hwud-zkus, hwudsks, hwot-skus. To sharpen, to whet, as a knife on a stone, od-zuk-kud, by onoma (see also “To wail”), od-za'-kad. To stab, tsa’-kad.

Stave, to. See “Beard.”

She, tzil, tzi-n[l'] (same as he, q. v.).

Shirt (of cotton), spimpt (Nisk.), pol-tud (Snoh.); a skin shirt, pat-sub-uts, shu-put (the latter probably a corruption of the English word).

Shoes (of leather), t’kwəb-shid, from stuk-wub, wood, and dza'-shid, foot; moccasins, yal-shid; moccasin-strings, klet'-shid, from kle-did, to tie, and dza-shid. See “Foot.”

Shoot, to (with gun or bow), o-tot-sil, ho-tot-so-pum tot-sa-de'. I shoot, o-tot-so-chid.
Shore (towards the), tu-təkt, ta-kudt', from tək, inland (see “Towards”). Keep in shore, ta-tuk'-tus. Come ashore, kwe-tukht-li, kwai-i-bot-li. Put or throw ashore, hwub-bud tu-təkt'. To go ashore, o-cho'-ba (see “Inland”). For “Off shore” see “Sea.” The words tu-təkt, &c., are used for “towards the shore” when on the water, and “towards the interior” when on land.

Short (in dimension), skək'-hu-ab, lekh-hu, uk-ho.

Shot, sbo-kwəlts.

Shoulder, ta'-lakw, si-la'-to-bid; shoulder-blade, ska'-lek-sud.

Shout, to, tse'-uk-ad; to shout to, or call anyone, kwe'-ad.

Show, to, o-la'-bid, o-la'-bit. The same as the verb “to see,” which see for paradigm. Show it me, ləb-t-to-bish; I show you, o-labt-hu-bet-sid-shid; to show how, see “Teach.”

Shut, to (as a door), tuk-kod, t'kot-sid-dub; to shut the eyes at one, to wink (an expression of vexation or in fun), ot-se'-po-lil; I shut my eyes, o-tse'-pus-shid. See “Eye-lids.”

Sick, jealous, to be, o-hut-lutsh; sick, as-hutl. Are you sick? as-hutl'-chu? I am sick, give me some medicine, as-hutl'-chid ab-shits uk stul-jivkh. Is your heart sick? (are you jealous or vexed?) as-hutl3 kwəd1 hutch2? My heart is sick towards you (I am jealous of you), as-hutl3 kid1 hutch2 twul3 dug-we.

Side, on one side, kle-bəd; on this side, at-lel'-gwitl; on the other side, di-el-gwitl, di-a-bats; on the other side of a hill, di-a'-bats al shi spo'-kwəb; right side up, as-kuk'h; upside down, as-hukw.

Sing, to (of people), o-te'-lib; a song, te'-lib, ste'-lib; (of birds), o-hwe'-hwud, i. e., to whistle; singing in the fire, gut-te'-ud; ste'-lim, an incantation to bring success with women.

Sink in, be mired, to, o-chuk-wub.

Sister. See “Relationships.”

Sit, sit up, to, gwud'-del. Come! (you2) and sit [here], at'-la1-cho-ho2 gwud-del3; a seat, sukh-ha-gwud-de (sukh, use or purpose); o-gwud-del-shid, I get up, i. e., to a sitting posture.

Skin, hud-zəd-mit (the human skin); skwa'-sum, the skin of an animal with hair on; wo-ai'-ub (i. e., worked), a dressed skin; to skin an animal, o-kwe'-chid.

Skull, shau-utsh.

Sky, shuk'h. See “Above.”

Slander, to, o-yai-li-hub (to tell tales of one); she speaks ill of you (plur.), o-yai'-li-hub-chil-lup (from yai'-em, a tale).

Slap, to, tol-ka'-pad.

Slave, sto-duk, (plur.) sto'-to-duk.

Sleep, to, o-e'-tət. DERIVATIVES, as-e'-tət, as-e'-tətsh, sleepy, asleep; hwal-e'-tət, to snore, to purr; o-kul-ki-lal-i-tət, to dream; it-sa-li-tət-tut, to tell one's
dreams; ski-lal-i-tud, the power derived from dreams, magic. We will sleep, klo-e'-tot-chitl-de-betl. Let me sleep (good I sleep), klob-chid o-e'-tot.

Sleeve, a'-chi. See “Hand.”

Slide, to (as on ice), o kwut-sub, ok-sa'-gwil.

Slowly, ta'-has (see “Low,” not loud), ta'-hats, təxh'-hals.

Small, mi-man, mi-maud (see “Child”), cha'-chas.

Smell, to (good or bad), o-e'-hul, o-so'-bod. I smell [something], os-hob-tód-shid.

Smoke, fog, ste'-uk-wil ste'-a-kwukh, ho-kwe'-litsh.

Smooth (flat, level), suk'hw.

Snake, bet-suts, bat-suts; rattle-snake, wèkhpush.

Snap, to (as a dead stick breaking), kle-kwa'-lits-chid.

Snow, ma'-ko, ba'-ko. See “Water,” ko.

Snow-shoe, hud-shad-bid.

Snuffle, to, se'-tud.

So as, as-is'-ta. I think so too (so¹ my² heart³), as-is'-ta¹ tid² hutch³. I don’t think so, hwe ki-sa-so-ta tid hutch (an idiomatic phrase), probably for kwus-is-ta. It is not good so (in that way), hwe-la-tlob as-is'-ta; it is sometimes abbreviated to as-ta'. Not so, hwe-as-ta'. Thus, in this way, kwus-is'-tas; the termination ta is probably the demonstrative particle (see “This”).

Soap, huhts-go-sud.

Sodomy, to commit, skod-za-lèkw (an exclamation, often used in opprobrium). Skud-za-ləkb-hu is evidently derived from this, and seems to be equivalent to the French, bougre.

Soft, es-mèt'-lin, as-bèt'-lil; to melt or soften as grease, o-bet'-lil.

Some, uk, uks, ak, ak-i, aks, oks, uk-uk, kuk-ka, ek'-ke. See “Many.”

Song, te'-lib, ste'-lib. See “Sing.”


Soul or spirit, sul-le'. See “Shadow.”

Sour, o-cha'-pab.

South. See “Wind.”

Sparks, t'kwa'-bitsh.

Speak, talk, to, o-hot-hot. What do you say? stəb¹ kats² hot-hot³? (What¹ you² talk³).

I will talk again, klo-ho'-hot ma-pot. Speak (imp.), hod'-ho-dukhw'. Let me speak to you, atla hot-hot-chid hwul deg'-we. Are you¹ a chief² [that] you³ talk⁴ to⁵ me⁶? si-ab²-chu-hu¹ kat'-su³ hot'-hot⁴ hwu⁵ at'-sa⁶? To talk loud, o-hot'-hot a-kèkw'. Speak low, ta'-hats kats hot-hot (low your talk). Speech or language, s'hot-hot.

Spear, skwet-lub; fish-gig, stet-kwub; pronged spear for birds, tse'-a-kwuts; pointed spear-head, tətl; to spear or pierce, tsa'-kəd, ut-satsk. See “Stab.”
Spill, pour, empty out, o-kwutl. I spill, o-kwutl chid.

Spit, to, o to'-wut, o-to'-kob; saliva, kwul-ot-sid.

Split, to, chukh'-hud; split, as-lokh' (as-lo, a hole); to slit open or burst, kwe'-chid (also used transitively).

Spoon, kleb'-bud, tsuk-ba'd'; (of wood), t'ks-boltsh; (of horn), ha'-lekw (Nisk., from hut-la'-lekw, to suck), kla'-b'ks (Sky.). To eat with a spoon, klo-bod'.

Spotted, as-kluulkh, as-to'-a-buts; (of an animal), as-klækl-ka, as-tlukt'kl, as-hlukl-kut; figured (as calico), as-hal; with a spotted faced, as a piebald horse, to-kwok-wus. See “White.”

Sprain, to, o-kul-ləb.

Spring of water, pe-lukw (from o-pe'-lap, to raise); one rising under salt water, molats; tus-al-ko, a cold spring (from tus, cold).

Spunk of rotten wood, to'-pi, suk'-wut-tut.

Spur, suk-kol-chid.

Squeeze, press, to (as berries in the hand), o-tse'-ukh.

Stab, pierce, o-lukh-hwot, la-hod, shu'-lud, tsa'-kad.

Stammer, ikh-o'-yus, as-ho'-yus (Nisk.), tus-at-chits (Snoh.).

Stand up, to, kl-he'-litsh, tl'helsh.

Stars, chu'-sud. Many of the constellations have names, of which the following are specimens: - The Belt and Sword of Orion, le-li'-yi-was. They represent three men taking fish. The Great Bear, kwa'-gwits (the elk). The four stars which form the animal are followed by three Indians and a dog. The Pleiades, s'ho'-dai, represent toad-fish. The hyades, hud-da'-lu-sid, a scraper for smoothing mats. The Morning Star is le-he'-ləl-lus (day-light has come). The Evening Star, kla-hai-lal-lus (twilight has come). These two are respectively the younger brothers of the sun and moon. Falling stars, meteors, klo'-hi-ət, o-hwet'-lil. They indicate the death of some chief. If the meteor leaves a train, it is a female.

Stare, to, ask-hës. The deer stared at do-kwe-mətɬ, ske'-gwuts ask-hës-kwi do-kwe-mətɬ.

Stationary (as a vessel at anchor), as-bəs.

Steal, to, o-ka'-dub, from dəd’h, skad’h, ska’-da, a thief. I steal, o-ka’-dud-chid. I never steal, hwe kits a-said-hu kwi ska’-da (literally, I don’t know the thief, i. e., how to be one).

Steam, o-pukh-hwub.

Steep, as-ko-lo'-sum.

Step over, to (as over a log), tuhk-hukh-ba'-bats.

Stick. See “Wood.”

Sticky, adherent (as pitch), as-kle'-uk, as-tle'-uk.

Stiff, sup.

Sting of an insect, te'-sid. See “Arrow.”
Stink, to. See “Smell.”

Stitching, embroidery, s’hal.

Stone, rock, chet-la; stony, chetch-tla; gravel, chi-chitch-tla; a cast-iron pot, chet-la holsh; the white pebbles on a beach, k’ho’-ku-belts (from ho-kok’h, white).

Stoop, to, dzuk-kel’.

Stop! ho’-bel! ho’-be-lo! This word seems only to be used in the imperative. It is the common exclamation when one is teasing, or annoying by conversation. Stop talking and go to sleep, ho’-be-lo e’-tot-tu. Stop (doing or going), kluls, klults. Stop walking, klul’-set uk-se-ëbsh’. Stop tickling, klul-sid ok-yup-sid (see “Presently,” klul-dukhw, enough). Stop there, that’s enough (when one is helped to food), hai, haikh.

Straighten, to (as a bent bow), to-push-k’shid.

Strangle, to, kl-kwap sub-tub.

Stretch one’s self, to, te-ti-la-had-dub.

Strike, wound, to (also to kill), o-gwol-lal. I strike, o-gwol-lall’-shid. You strike (Sing.), o-gwol-lals’-chu. He strikes, o-gwol-lall’ts. A man struck me, o-gwol-lall’-tub us-ched as-shi dut’-chu stobsh (literal meaning not ascertained). With what did he strike you? a-hed kwi sukh-gwol-lall’tsid (here the literal meaning can hardly be given; a-hed signifies how, in what manner, and sukh, the prefix to the verb, instrumentality). LESH’-HAI will strike you, klo-gwol-lal-tub chukh as-shi LESH-HAI. To strike with a weapon, o-lukh’-hwod; with a stick, uts-tukh-hwob (from stuk-wub, a stick); with the hand, o-tut-so-shud, o-tus’-sid. I strike, o-tus-tshi’-chid.

String, cord, anything to tie with, huk-shed’; a bow-string, tukh’-hwitsh; to string a bow, tot-hwetsht’; to string beads, to-sha’-gwob, du-shakhw’. See “Rope.”

Strip one’s self, to, kla’-gwits-ab.

Striped, as-hep; (with broad stripes), as-kukh-hulk as-hul’-hul-elts’; (with narrow ones), as-hudsks.

Strong (like iron), klukh-ko; (as a man), as-hwol-lukh’-hwu. Qu. whether from shuwul, a fool.

Suck, to (as a child), o-kub’-o, from skub-o, breast or milk, q. v.; (as a doctor for the purpose of raising a blister), hut-la’-l’kw. See “Medicine.”

Sulk, to, od-het’-sil-us, from o-het-sil, to be angry, and sil-us, the forehead. See “Angry.”

Summer. See “Seasons.”

Sun, klo-kwëtl; sunrise, klop; sunset, nat-la’-hin; sunny, bright, as-guk’-kel. The derivation of klo-kwatl seems to be the future particle klo and the verb atla, to come. See “Future particle.”

Surf on the shore, dzol-cha, o-te’-a-kus. See “Waves.”

Surprise, to (to attack unawares), o-hab.

Swallow, to, o-mi-ka’-lekw.
Sweat, to, o-kwul-kwul. Presently you three men will seat, hwe-la-lil¹-chil-lup² o-
kwul-kwul³ gwul-la'-po⁴ klekhw⁵ sto-to'-bsh⁶ (not far¹ [off] you² sweat³ you⁴
three⁵ men⁶).
Sweep, to (as dirt), o-e'-a-kwud-dop.
Sweet (to smell or taste), o-kwa'-gwab.
Sweetheart or mistress, skuds. See “Court.”
Swell, to (as a bruise), o-shukhw (shuk’h, above); with the belly swollen from
sickness, ash-hu-shwe'-gwut.
Swim, to, o-te'-chib, wu-te'-chib.
Swing, a (for amusement), swus-ke'-lus, ye-do, from yai-do-uts, the honeysuckle-vine,
so used according to one of their tales.

T.

Take, catch, to, o-kwud-dud. Take your letter, kwud-dud tats’hal. Take and carry
[that], kwud-dud okh-tu. Take as much as you like, kwud-dud as-he’ kwats
hɔtl. Take food (an expression used to one going on a journey), luk-kwud. To
take one’s hand, o kwi-dat-chi (see “Hand”). To pick or gather (as berries), o-
kwud-dud. the handle of a knife, &c., kwud-dub-ba'-lub. To take off (as a hat),
o-hwut-sid; to take out (as the ear or nose-rings), idem; (imp.), hwut-sud. To
take care of, see “See,” “Catch.”
Tale, story, yai’-em; whence, o-yai-li-hub, to speak ill of one.
Talk. See “Speak.”
Tail of an animal, smut-ti-sup (Nisk.), as-hu-sai’-kub (Sky.). The last word also
signifies waggish. Tail of beaver or muskrat, stul-a-b’d; of a bird, of a fish,
skwukhlt.
Tall, hɔghts (long), sad-zup. In showing the height of a person, the hand is held up
edgewise; of an animal, flatwise.
Tame (as cats and dogs), kwɔl; (as horses), hai’-yil.
Tangled (of hair), as-ke’a-kab; (of thread), ot-hlots. See “Knot.”
Taste, to, wutl-ha-le’-hu-bit; a good taste, sweet, o-kwa’-gwɔb; a bad taste, o-tat’-sub;
sour, o-cha’-pab; salt, o-ka’-kab, o-tla’-tlab; pungent or spicy, o-tla’-kwub.
Tattooing, sklet-litsh; tattooed, as-tletl; I tattoo, ast-letl-shid; tattooed in lines, as-
hudsk (striped).
Teach, instruct, show how, to, o-gwɔl. Show me how, o-gwɔl-la’-chids.
Tear, to (as cloth), se’-kwid, ohwut-tub; torn, as-hwut.
Teeth, dza’-dis.
Tell, relate, o-yɛt’-sum, o-gu’-sid. Tell me to-morrow night, daî¹-chu² klo-yet-sum³ da’
da-to⁴ ot⁵ (a’-ti) slat’-la-hil⁶ (by and by¹ you² will tell³ to-morrow⁴ at³ night⁶).
The verb is here a future imperative. Tell me (good¹ you² tell³), klob¹-chu² wi-
yet-sum³ tobsh(?) to tell tales of one, o-yai-li-hub (from yai’-em, a tail). To tell
one’s dreams, see “Dream,” “Sleep.”
Testes, the, ba'-ch'd or ma'-chin; scrotum, sos-hwa'-ad, from swa'-hwad, a bag.

Thank, be grateful, to, o-kul'-la, he-uk'-ul-la. These words seem to be used indiscriminately by the sexes. They are, however, less common that the following:

Thank you from one man to another, he'-a-shud; form a man to a woman, hes'-ko; from a woman to a man, ish'-i-ba. He’a-shud is a compound of e or e-ekh, yes, and a'-shud, friend. This last word cannot be used to a woman without insult. Hes-ko is in like manner formed from e-ekh and sko, a word denoting or bespeaking good will, and perhaps connected with sko’-i, mother. Ish-i-ba is an interjection denoting satisfaction. It is drawled out in a coaxing or whining tone. To thank, o-kwud-de'-hud. I thanked Pat-ke’-num, o-kwud-de-hud-shid twul Pat-ke’-nam (literally, to him), from o-kwud-dud, to take. See “Take,” “Shake hands.”

That. See “This.”

There, to-di, al-to-di (at there). DIMINUTIVES, al-to’-di-di, there a little way; close at hand (as in the house), de-de’, di-di’, de’a-de, de’-di-de; thither, twul-to’-di. There are three schooners at Steilacoom, klekh-hwal-gwith to-di schooner al St’il’ a-kom. Here klekh signifies three; al, at; gwitl is a suffix denoting direction; to-di, there; and al, at.

They (absolute), detl, dètl, tsá-ta-dètl. All of them, bokw detl. They work, tsá-ta-ditl o-yai’-vs. Let them go before, to lo-okh-shi-itl dze’-hu. Shi-itl here appears to be a plural copulative, as shi, the singular; but neither are satisfactorily known.

copulative: - Del-gwa, ul-gwa tul-gwa. They see, sla’-lab del-gwa’. What do they say? o-ed-i-gwut del-gwa’? What are their names? gwat ki’s’das ul-gwa’? They hear, as-kla’-but tul gwa’. The words are apparently a compound of the preposition with gwat, who.

Thick (in one dimension), as-pel; large round, muk-kwot’-hu; a fat man, muk-hw.

Thief, ska’-da, tus-ka’-da, skai’-ki-kai.

Thigh, sa’-lup, sa’-lap (Nisk.), jesh-id (Sky.); inside of thigh, hwats’l-ha.

Thimble, kwi-ékw’, hwiukh-kwi-\kw', hwêkhw-kwi-ékw (originally a sailor’s “palm”), from hwi-kwi-e’-uk, scutella.

Thin (in dimension), ti-tesh.

Things, goods, property, stáb-dop, tots-táb, es-táb, sta-bewks. The word appears to have its root in stob? What? as is also the case with the T’sinuk ik’-ta. Kót-es-táb, many things. hwe kwi stab, there is nothing. The ultimate root of both is possibly in ta, this or that. See “This.”

Think of, to, to make up one’s mind, shitl hat-chub.

Thirsty, as-tok-o (ko, water). I am thirsty, as-ta’-kot-shid.

This, that, the, ti, te, ta, til, te-itl, ti-el, &c., la, le, ki, kwi.

There does not seem to be any marked difference in the demonstrative particles in regard to distance, where it is not remote, ti and te being used
indiscriminately. Both have the value of the definite article, which it seems idle, here at least, to distinguish from a pronoun.

Te⁴ at-ša² op-klo'-sub³-chid⁴, I comb myself, i.e., this¹ me² P⁴ comb³. At-la twul te', come here or to this. To-dat¹ dat'-shids² ot-hlut-chi³ twul⁴-te⁵, P² came³ here (to⁴ this⁵) yesterday¹. At'-sa¹ yuñk² ti³ dug'-we⁴, l¹ and² (the³) you⁴. To-hat-suds¹ ti² skud-­zo³ ash-to-ha'-go⁴, formerly⁴ my (the²) hair² was¹ [long]. Abshits¹ ti dug-we? do you give [it]? Hul ti ka-ka, resembling the crow. Te-łukh-hi, to-day. A-ti-łukh-hi, “on” to-day. Te-ti hwul-tum d’hul-shot'-sid, that white man understands. Tik-e-wâb te-de la-atl, there he comes on horseback (de abbrev. of de-de, dim. of to'-di, there). A-te'-etl, now (at this, time understood). Kul-lub' ti-el sti-a-ke'-yu, that is a vicious horse. A-said-huchu shal te-il stobsh? do you know [him] that man? T’s hatl te-itl s’chest-hu, I love my (this) husband. Natl-tu-chid tsi-itl (fem.) chugwush, I love my (this) wife. O-gwal¹-shi² al³-te⁴ te-itl⁵ stobsh⁶, that man is upsetting (upsets¹ he² at³ there⁴ that⁵ man⁶). Kul gwot sti-a-ke'-yu te-itl? whose horse is that? (the value of the affix itl is not ascertained). He-læb¹, at-suts² ti³ sap-o-lil⁴, see, I have some bread (see¹, present² this³ bread⁴). O-ed-i-gwut t'la? does he (this one) understand? Twul shot-sid ta', he understands. Okh-ho ta de-bod, go to your (that) father. Stæb-o-ta’, stæb’ta? what is that? There, at that, al-ta’. From there, toł es-ta’ (as, es, is, modifications of a, at). It may be matter of consideration whether ta is not the root of stæb, what, u. d., stæb-dop, things, and as-is-ta, so; kwus-is-ta, in this way. La and le have the same meaning, but are generally, if not always, copulative. Hwe la tlob as-is'-ta, it is not good so. Hwe¹ la² tlob³ al⁴ deg-we⁵? do you not like that? (not¹ that² good³ to⁴ you⁵). Hwe la gutI at-sa, that is not mine. Hwe la lelsh, soon; hwe¹-la²-lelsh³ kits⁴ okh⁵ (not¹ it² long² I² go³). Hwe-la-lil, not (it) far. Hwe-la-chod, no (the) where. Hwe-la-hokw, not long since. Hwe-la-ka’, not many. Kwa-te-la? (gwot, te, la), who knows? (of persons). Cha-de-la? (chad, de, la), who knows? (of things). It is also the root of “far,” “lil, lel, la-lil, la-lel, and its derivatives, “different,” la-le, lul-le, da-le'-te, and to alter or change, la-le'-it-ub.

The particles ki and kwi appear to be used also, but in a much more indefinite manner, e.g., da-da-to-ki tlus okh-ho, to-morrow we will go. In these, ki appears to refer to the word to-morrow. As-klo'-hwil ki se'-la-chid, my back is cold. Chod kats aid-hu ki stobsh? where did you find the man? Hwe¹-ki² sa-so³-ta⁴ tid Hutch⁶, I don't think so (not¹ the² so³ this⁴ my⁵ mind⁶). As-la'-bit ki s'hal, he is reading (sees the writing). As-dukw¹-chi² ki³ a'-lal⁴, we² [are] in¹ the³ house⁴. Stæb ki s'das? what [is] its name? Gwot kwi s'das? what is his name? (who the name). Gwot¹ kwi² s'das³ ul-gwa⁴? what are their names? (who¹ the² name³ their⁴). Kwi si'-la-had, those common people. Al-chod kwi sas? where is it? (at where that it). A-o'-kwi (a-ok-kwi) sa-hwas? is there anything? (is the it). Hwe'-kwi-stæb, nothing. Hwe kwi-chod, nowhere.
Hwe'-kwi-gwāt, no one. Chād kwi tāts sta'-gw'š? where did you buy it? (where that you trade?) Ka-kwi sla'-de u-chōb, many (those) women dig. As-hēd₁ kwi² dut-cho² stuk-wub⁴? how much¹ the² one³ yard⁸? Chād kwi shug-wtl tsul UT-SA-LA-DI? where is the way to UT-SA-LA-DI?


Thither, twul-to'-di. A little that way, twu-to-di-di (dim.). See “There.”

Thou. See “You” (sing.).

Three, kle-khw, us-kle-khw'. See “Numerals.”

Throat, skāp-sub.

Throw, to (as a stone, stick, or riata), o-po'-sud, ho-bo' sid. I throw, o-po'-sud-chid.

To throw away, throw down, o-hwub-bud; hwub-bud tu-takh, throw [it] ashore. Throw out the water (as from a canoe), ho'-bed hwul-ko (see “Stop,” “Put”).

To throw away, empty, spill, q. v., o-kwātl, o-kwutl (see “Miss”).

Thunder, hwe'-kwa-de'. This is also the name of the “Thunder Bird,” the flapping of whose wings produces the sound.

Thus, in this way, kwus-is-tas, from as-is'-ta, so, q. v.; a woman is formed in this way, kwus-is-tas sla'-ne dikhł-sa kwus-is-tas; in a different way, lul-le'-kwus.

Tickle, to, o-ki'-up, ke-yup-tub'; I will tickle you, klo-kwi-up'-si-chid; stop tickling, klultz-sid ok-yup'-sid; ticklish, as-ki'-up.

Tide, dzō-kwush-tub; flood tide, du-h’yel' (Nisk.), spe'-lap (Snoh.), from o-pe'-lap, to rise; ebb, o-hwa'-datsh (it falls) (Nisk.), shutl’h (Snoh.); high tide, o-kwa’-bats; low tide. tukh-sha'-bo. O-shut'-lukh, to leave dry, as by ebbing of the tide.

Tile, to, klots-a-lekw', kle'-did (see “Rope”); to tie a knot, ot-tlots-ot; a knot or tangle, ot-tlots. See “Knot.”

Tight (as a dress), as-ke'-lits.

Times (number of), at'-la-hu, used only as a compound, from at'-lo, to come, signifying in this sense recurrence. See “Numerals” (adverbs); see also “Yesterday.”

Tin, tinware, kaukh. See “Metals.”

Tired, as-hwa'-wil. I' am tired², I' worked³ (at⁴) much⁵ to-day⁶, as-hwa-kwil²-chid¹, o-yai-us³-chid¹ at-a⁴-ka⁵ at-i-slakh'-hel⁶.

To, tu, tud, twul, hwul, gwul. Go out doors, he'-wil tu shal-bēkhw. Where will you go? to chad kots l’okh? Go you before, tu l’okh shi-itl dze'-hu. I have often gone to Steilacoom, kad tets’ okh tod Stil'-a-kom. Thither, twu to-di. Come here, at'-la twul-te’. I know (to) you, a-said-hut twul dug'-we. Are you angry with (to) me? o-hēt-sil-chu-hu twul at'-sa? Where is the road to Puyallup? chad kwi shug-w’tl twul Pu-yal'-lup? Go to another place, okh-hot hwul-kul la-le' swa-tekhw-tu'. Go a little that way, okh-hot hwul to-di-di. Almost (to) dead, hwe'-la-lil gwul at-a-bud. Almost out, hwe la-lil gwul et-sukhw. His horse, gwul tzil sti-a-ke'-yu (to him horse).
Tobacco, sma'-nash.

To Day, a-ti-slok'h'-hel (i. e., on or at this day), a-ti-lakh'-he, 'tes-la'-hi, te-la'-hi, tel-h’ye tel-hats'h. These contractions are widely used; as, in the course of the day. See “Presently.”

Together, kkl-bas. Both together or alike, kkl-bas1 as-is'-ta2 bo'kwí3 sa'-le4 (together1 to 2 all3 two4). I go too, kkl-shid-bas o'-hwob. Here the copulative pronoun, shid, is thrown back and interpolated between the two syllables of the adverb.

To-morrow, da'-da-to, from da, dai (see “Presently”); no-kwutl-da'-to, apparently from klo-kwátl, the sun, and the same particle. It is often used interchangeably with to-dáátl-dat, yesterday, although the meaning of each is clearly enough defined; but it would seem that the idea of the Indian is rather that of distance of time than its past or future relation, and in the use of all words relating to it a similar confusion exists. For days subsequent to the morrow, see under “Yesterday.” The word is often used in the Spanish sense of mañana, after a while.

Tongue, kla'-lap, kkl-lup; kla'-kwa'-lèkw, to lick; kkl-lek-shá'b, to put out the tongue; 'tl-kaukh, to lap, i. e., lick water.

To-night, a-ti-slok'h-hel, the same as to-day. Little distinction is made between the two, as see “Day” and “Night.”

Torch or candle, lukh-shud, from lák'h, light. Bring a light, lákhs lukh-shud.

Torn, as-hwut, from o-hwut-tub, to tear.

Tortoise, al'-a-shik. The word has probably been borrowed from their neighbors, the Kluktats.

Towards. See “To.” Towards the shore, to-takt', ta-kud't, from tók, inland. Keep in shore, put in, ta-tuk't-tus (imp.). When on land, the words signify towards the interior. See “Sea.”

towel, ho-kwas'-sud. See “To wipe.”

Trade. See “Barter.”

Trees (generic), tsuk-hwul, stuk-hum (stuk-op, wood); a standing tree, as hokw, astuk'-hot; a living tree, se'-gwuts; a fallen tree, kla'-di, ast-zák'; a dead or old mossy tree, as pe'-a-kén (kén, head, obsolete); yew, tsá'-ha-béed, ts-hub-bed; thuja oregona, “cedar,” hi-paikh', h'pái-ats; yellow fir (abies douglassi), schebe'-dats; red fir or spruce (a. menzsesii), tsá'-hwe; hemlock-spruce, t'k-hud-de', sko'-pats; arbutus menzsesii, kolt, chuts; white oak, cha'-duts; acorns, chaôds, chuts; alder, yes-sa'-wi; cottonwood, kwa-de'-a-kwáts; aspen, kwe'-kwa-de'-a-kwáts (dim.); ash, hob-ti (paddle-wood); willow, sa'-puts, st-sa'-puts; white maple, chót-luts, cho-ôt-luts (chotsh-ôt-luts, a place where maples grow); vine maple (acer ciscinatum), tuk'-ke-te-kuts; dogwood (cornus), kwu-da-be'-duts, pupp'ke'-yets; hazel, ka'-po-ats; the nut, kakh-po; aralia, chi-cha'-chel-wi.
Parts of trees: - a stump, sul-la’-gwup; bark (generic), s’chub-ëd, schèb-it; limbs, branches, s’chast; outside bark of thuja, so-kwub; inside bark of thuja, sla’-gwuts; roots, kwelop (Nisk.), stakhw-shid (Sky.); leaves (narrow or acidular), sh-kul-chi-chil; (broad), chub-o’-ba; leaves of the maple, s’chot-la; wood or sticks, st’kop, stuk-op, stuk-wub; pitch or resin, gum, kwa’-lilt.

Tremble, to (with fear or cold), o-chad-dub (qu. by onoma, as English, chatter). Trickle, to (as a spring from the rocks), ot’-sut-hub.

Trot, to, sët’-sat-shid.

True, truly, tsuk-ho. It is true (in answer to the assertion budsh, it is a lie), tut’hl, tut-lo. That is true, that’s a fact, tsits-ku, tsëds-ku (in assent). I tell you the truth. tsuk-kads hot-hot at-sa-yet'-sum. Tell me the true story, yet-sum a-kas-kap.

Turn, to (to turn aside), klelkh; to turn anything round or over o-ad za-kad; to turn the face away, kokh-he-gwud, sko-kwi-gwut; to turn one’s self (as in bed), dzal-kos; to turn one’s back, t’hu-ba'-bid.

Twist, to (as a cord), to roll on the knee (as in making yarn), tu-chul-pud (Nisq.), sulb (Sky.); I twist, tu-chul-pud-chid; twisted, ikh-hwu-chulp, as-chulp; yarn, sulp; a gimlet, chelp-lin; to bore, chul-p’t-t’d, tu-chul-pud; to play at the game of disks, which are rolled, o-tsul-tub, o-tsal-tub; a gun-screw, hu-chil-pe’-gwud. Qu. ta-tsalt-sukh, a rattle.

U.

Unchaste, as-hwul-ku, (foolish).

Uncover, to, o-gwe’-lid.

Under, beneath, klip, klep, klip-a’-butts; under the house, klip ul thi a’-lal. See “Deep.”

Understand, to, as-kla’-bot, as-tla’-bot, s’huł-shul-sid (see “To know,” o-as-did-hu).

Do you understand? as-tla’-bot-chu? I understand what you say, as-kla’-bot-chid a tat’-sa hot’-hot. Do you understand that Klikatat? as-kla’-bot-chokh’-hwu ak’-il tob’-shud dud Swa’-dabsh? (literally, “Twisted-haired Klilatat.”) The Klikatats, called by the Sound tribes Swa’-dabsh, wear the hair braided into a knot in front). That white man understands, te’-ti hwul’-tub d’huł-shot’-sid. He understands (the person being present), t’-wul-shot-sid ta’; (of one absent), del-shid del-shid d’huł-shot’-sid. Speak so as to be understood, hot hot okw twul-shot-sid. Not to understand, see “Deaf.”

Unstring, to (as a bow), gukh-héd. See “Open.”

Untie, disentangle, loosen, to, gukh-héd, o-ghat. I untie, gukh-héd-shid, o-gha’-chid.

See “Open,” “Tie.”

Unwilling, lazy, q. v., as-che’-litsh. We don’t want to go, as-che’-litsh chélsch-ba.

Up-hill, ascending, shuk’-hos, from shuk’h, above.

Upset, to, o-gwad.
Upside down, as-hukw'.
Up-stream, kæk-hu, kaikhw. See "Interior."
Us. See "We."
Urine, sukh-hwa; to urinate (if a man), o-sa'-hwa; (if a woman), o-she'-wa; urine-basket, swai'-a-li.

V.

Veins, te-tets'.
Very. See "Indeed."
Vest, waistcoat, læb-ho-hæd.
Vexed, as-kwæd-zis.
Vomit, to, o-dzo'-hwut.
Vulnerable, sa'-le.

W.

Wait (imp.), la-lud'-hw, kluld-hu, kla-lats-a'-ta. See "Stop," "Peresently."
Walk, to, o-e'-bash; stop walking, klul-set uk si-çbsh (stop some you walk); on foot, e'-ba-bash.
Wail for the dead, o-dza'-kad. The wail of a mother over her child is usually in these words, ah si-æb! at-a-bud, shed-de-bud-da', ad-di-da! ah chief! dead, my child, alas!
Waist, sat-se-gwus.
Wampum. See "Money."
Want, to. See "Wish."
War-club, ka-ho'-sin. A loaded stick or slug-shot, kup-lush.
Warrior, t'kwul-le' gwut. There is no distinctive class.
Warm, to, o-ha'-dakh, from hod, fire. To become warm, o-hud-de-œkhw. I become warm, o-ha-dœkh-chid. To warm one's posterior, n'du-hu-dœb'. To lie down and warm one's back, tot-u-su-we'-chib. See "Fire."
Wash, to (clothes), tsæ'-gwut, tsækw-tsækw. I wash, o-tsækw-tsæg-shid. To-morrow I will wash, ho-kwutl-dat-chid kluts-a'-kw-tsukw. To wash dishes, tut-sa-gwo'-litsh. To wash the face, tuts-a'-gwus-sub. wash my face, tuts sa'-gwo-sud-chid. To wash the body, bathe, o-te-ti-tub. To wash the hair, shi-its-œ'-dub.
Water, ko. DERIVATIVES, sko-kwa, any liquid or juice; o-ko'-kwa, to drink; tl'kaukh, to lap, q. v.; as-ta'-ko, thirsty; ska'-ko, ice; ma'-ko, ba'-ko, snow; ko-ma'-chin, a rainbow; sukh-ko'-kwa, a cup; chal-ko, a well, from cha, a hole; tus-al-ko, a cold spring; sko-al-ko, a point in the forks of a river. Perhaps, also ho kok'î, white, and its compounds, kaukh, tin, and smol-ko, menstruating, from purification by water. The last is merely a surmise. See "Many."

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Waves, gwa-le'-ukw; rough water, hotsh; surf, dzol-chu, ote'-a-kus.
We, us, de'-bètl, to'-butl, used as nominatives; we hear, de-betl as-kla'-but.

Copulatives, chitl, s’chil, shil, shut-sid. We work, o-yaï'-us-chilt. We see, sla'-la-bits’chil. We saw, ta-sla'-la-bgid shil. Let us go presently, te-la'-hi kit-’lus-to-ku-chitl. We will sleep, klo-e-tut-chitl de'-betl (pronoun duplicated).

Weaned, klal-bi-yokh.
Weather (to be bad), o-dod-kub. It is bad weather to-day, o-dod-kub at-i- slokh’-hel.
Weep. See “Cry,” “Wail.”
Well (or place dug out for water), chôl-ko, from cha, a hole, al, to, ko, water.
West, atl-had-ol-gwun’-hu, at-hlan-ol-gwun-hu. It is described as the country on the sun’s road at the west. See “Wind.”

We (as the ground after rain), as-lukw, as-lukw-dop, slokhw; wet wood (wet fire), as-luk-hod.

What, stab. It is applied to things only. When persons are referred to, gwat, who, is used instead. What is its name? stab ki s’das? What is his name? gwat kwi s’das? What do you say? what your speech? stab kâts hot-hot? (stab here referring to hot-hot, speech). What do you want? what your will? stab kâts hâtl? What is that? stab-o-ta’? stab’ta’? (see “Things”). What is the matter with you? la-hèd-chu? as-hèd-chu, o-he'- chu (sing.)? o-he'chil-lup (plur.)? from as-hèd, o-hèd, how, why.

Apparently from this root also comes o-èd-i-gwut, as-èd-i-gwut, what? what is it? what is said? See “To say.”

When, put-tab, put-he’d, pad-a-hèd. When do you go? put-tab’ okh’-chu klo- okh’? (literally, when go you will go). When did you see him? put-tab’ ki tats-as-łab’t?

Where, châd; at what place, al-châd; whither, tu-châd; whence, töl-châd; nowhere, hwe’-la-châd, hwe’-kwi-châd; everywhere, bo’-kwi-châd, bo- kwi-läl-châd (every far place), beb’-kwu-châd. Where are you going? to-châd kâts-okh? Where [are] you? (or, where [did] you [come from]?) châd-chu? Where is your wife? châd ki sæd chug-wush? Where can it be? châd-al-châd? Who knows where? cha de-la? Where now? (where are you going?) lud-hu châd-hu? (from o-châd, to hide, q. v.).

Whet, to. See “Sharpen.”

Whip, a, hu-cha’-hwo-pud. To whip, o-cha’-hwud-sid. I will whip you, klu-cha’- hwud-sid-chid.
Whirl, to (as water), o-sulp-tsut. See “Twist.”
Whisper, to, o-se’-i-kud.
Whistle, to, o-hwe’-wud (also to sing as birds).
White, ho-kok’h.
White man, hwul-tum? qu. from hwutsh, the sea. See white “Blanket”; “Gun.”


Why, o-hed, wo-hed. Why are you angry? wo-hed kots-hu hêt-sil? Why are you crying? (why your cry?) o-hed tat-sa wo-hai'-ub? The root is the same as that of as-héd, how. See under “What.”

Wife, chug-wush.

Will, wish. See “Heart,” “To wish.”

Wilt, wither, to (as flowers), o-kwai'-i; wilted, as-kwai'-i.

Win, to (at play). See “Bet.” To beat (as a horse in a race), ots-la'-lekw.

Wind, shukh-hum (from shukh, above). The north or down-stream wind, sto'-be-lo. The south or wind that blows up a river, stug-wök’w. The east wind or land-breeze, stol-takt (tul, from, tak, inland). The west wind or sea-breeze, stol-chákhw (from tul, and chákhw, seaward).

Wind, to (as a bandage or string), o-ha’-kut-tub.

Wink, to, ot-se'-po-lil (see “Eyelids’); shäd-ka-lus (see “Eyes”).

Wipe, to, e'-kwid, e’-kweed, t’kwe'-kwus-sub. To wipe the nose, duk-e’-k’k-sud (from muk-s’d, the nose). A towel, hu-kwös'-sub.

Wish, want, to, o-hatl. I wish, hatl-chid. Do you want [some]? ats-hat-lokh? Presently I shall want [some], dai-chid klo-hat'-lilt-hu. I don’t want to talk so, hwe’-kits hatl tu-kits hot-hot as-is-ta (see “Love”). I want to go, tus-o-hwàb-chid (see “Go”). We don’t want to go, as-che’-litsh chêlsh ba’. I want to get a wife, ikh-che-gwa’-sub-chid (from chug-wush, a wife). I want to by, lukh-hwo'-yub-chid (see “Barter”). What do you want? (see “What”).

With, twul. With a knife, twul s’dokw. The instrument with which a thing is done is also denoted by the particle sukh. With what did he strike you?
as-héd kwi-sukh-gwol-lalt-sids?

With, a, ste'-te-dwut.

Within. See “In.”

Without. See “Out.”


Womb, hub-da'-ad.
Work, make, to, o-yai'-us. I work, o-yai'-us-chid. Thou workest, o-yai'-us-chu. He works, o-yai'-us (no pronoun). We work, o-yai-us-chitl. Ye work, gu-lá'-po o-yai-us. They work, tsa-ta-dí'l o-yhai'-us. I worked, to-yia'-us-chid. Thou didst work, to-yai'-us-chu. He worked, to-yai'-us (no pronoun). I will work, klai-ai'-us-chid. Thou wilt work, klai-ai'-us-chu. He will work, kut-lai-ai-us. Will you work? klo-yai'-us-chu? What are you doing? stób káit-si-ai-yú-s. See “Do.”

Worn-out, as-hwokh-w’t, s’hwukt.

Worthless, gratuitous, pát-latl. See “Nothing.” That horse is not a bad one, hal sti-a-ke'-yu hwe’ la pát-latl.

Wound, to. See “Strike.”

Wrestle, to, kwed-di-gwus.

Wrinkled, flabby (as in age), as-mi'-a-kob. This word was given apropos of smi'-au, a mythological person so described, and possibly means only resembling him. wrinkled as cloth, as-kop-kop. Wrinkled on the cheek, as-he'-mus; on the face, as he-be'-kwa-bus.

Wrist. See “Hand.”

Write, to. See “Embroider,” whence it is taken.

Y.

Yard, a, stuk-wub (a stick). How much a yard? as-hed kwi dut-cho stuk-wub? See under “Numerals.”

Yawn, to, o-gwa'-lab.

Year, a, hutl-gwus.

Yellow, ho-kwats.

Yes, e-ekh'.

Yesterday, to-datl-dat', ash-tut-lákh. The first of these names is derived, like no-kwutl-da-to, to-morrow, if not from the word klo-kwatl, the sun, at least from the same root, with the past particle “to” prefixed; the second is from the adverb ash-to, denoting also past time, and lákh, light. As heretofore remarked, under the word to-morrow, there is little practical distinction in common speech between the two, except by the connection, and so of an equal number of days past or to come; the, to us obvious, meaning of the words being lost sight of. Day before yesterday or day after to-morrow, to-di-atl-dat. Three days ago or to come, tu-sle-hwatl-dat. Four days ago or to come, bos-atl-dat. Five days ago or to come, tsléts-atl-dat. On the third day, al-sle'-wholtl-dat. At-la-hu appears as the suffix of most of the digits, converting them into numeral adverbs, q. v.; as, kle-hwat-la-hu, three times, &c., and the same idea is conveyed here. It signifies time, as of repetition or recurrence. See also under “Future prefix.”
You (sing.), thou (absolute), dug-we. Like at'-sa, it is very rarely used as a
nominative, its place being supplied by the copulative. I am angry with you, o-
hat-sil-chid hwul dug-we. She is well disposed towards you, k’sits twul dug-we
/she is with you/. Do you give it? ab-shits te dug'-we? Come, let me speak
with you, at'-la, hot-hot-chid twul dug-we.

(Nominaive.) - Kats, kat-si, sat-su. These bear the same relation to dug-
we that kets, &c., do to at'-sa. Where did you find the man? chad kats aid-hwu
ki stobsh? Where did you get it? chad kats hwe'-wi? Where are you going?
chad kats okh'? What will you pay? stob kats but-sits? What do you say?
stob kats hot-hot? What did you find? stob k’ais-et-hwu (by elision). In an
example given above, k’sits twul dug-we, k’sits appears to be the feminine.
Why are you angry? wo-hed kat-su het-sil? Are you a chief that you talk to me?
si-αb-chu-hu kat-su hot-hot hwul at'-sa? By what road did you come? chad
shug-w’tl kɔ-tsi hwutl? What are you doing? stab kat-si ai-yos. (Duplicated),
why do you do so? o-hed kat-su kot-su ho'-yut. Another form, which is not so
clearly defined, is, to-bêt-sid. I show you, o-lɔbt-hu-bet-sid-shid, where the
copulative pronoun chid, I, follows this as an accusative. She likes you, hɔtl-to-
bet-psid hal-gwa. A form used in calling the attention of a person, equivalent to
“You there,” is, do-te’, when applied to a man; do-tsi, if to a woman. These
appear to be proper pronouns, and not merely interjections.

(Copulative.) - Chu, chu-hu, chu-kh, cho-ho, shu she-hu. Like chid, I,
copulative, it is used only as a suffix, and is referred in like manner to a
preceding adverb or other word relating to the verb. Ah! you’ve arrived, a-ha!
Do you understand? as-kla-bot-chukh-hwu? or as-ti-kwa'-dit-chu-hu. You see,
sla-lao-bit’ she-hu’ (or shu). Go and bring (good you bring), klob-chu-hu o-
okhts-chu-hu (here the pronoun is duplicated). You are foolish, as-hwu-lu-ku
chu. Who are you? gwat-chu’? Presently you will find, dai-chu klo-ed-hwu. Go
presently, dai-chu klo-okh tel-h’ye.

You (plur., absolute and nominative), gul-lapo, gwul-la’-po. You work, gul-la’-po-o-
yai’-os. Do you hear? gul-la’-po as-kla’-bot? I have won a bet of you, o-tsul-
tub wo-tlet-shid gwul-la’-po. Presently you men will sweat, hwe-la-lil’ o-kwul-
kwul gwul la’-po sto-to’-bsh.

(Copulative.) - Chil-lup’-o, chil’-lub’, shel’-a’-pu, shil-lip, &c. You see,
sla-la-bit-shil-i-pu. You saw, ta-sla’-la-bid’-shil-lip. What do you say? o-ɛd-i-
gwut-chil-lub? Are yo going? o-tokh-kwokh-chil-lup-o? What do you want? o-
he’-chil-lup? Who are you? gwɔt chil-lap? She slanders you, o-yai-li-hub-chil-
lup.

Your, (sing.), kɔd, kwɔd, kwɔt, tad, tats, tat-sa. Feminine objective, sad. Do you
think so? (is that your opinion?) as-is-ta kɔd hutch? Where is your wife? chad
ki sad chug-wush? Where did you leave your wife? (where¹ your² road³ the⁴
your\(^5\) wife\(^6\)?) ch\(\text{\textalpha}\)d\(^1\) k\(\text{\textalpha}\)d\(^2\) shug-w’tl\(^3\) k\(^4\)sad\(^5\) chug-wush\(^6\)? How much must I pay? (how much your will I pay?) as-h\(\text{\textalpha}\)d kw\(\text{\textalpha}\)d hutch guz-bud-ids-did? (see “Pay”). Take as much as you like, kwud-dud as-he' kw\(\text{\textalpha}\)ts h\(\text{\textalpha}\)tl. What is your name? gw\(\text{\textalpha}\)t kw\(\text{\textalpha}\)ts’da'? You\(^1\) have changed\(^2\) your\(^3\) mind\(^4\), la-li'-il-ukhw\(^2\) tad\(^3\) hutch\(^4\) te dug-we\(^1\). Is your gun loaded? (has your\(^1\) gun\(^2\) eaten\(^3\)?) utl-ts\(^3\) tad\(^1\) hwul-ti-ma'-litsh\(^2\)? You talk much (much your talk), k\(\text{\textalpha}\)d t\(\text{\textalpha}\)d-sa hot-hot (k\(\text{\textalpha}\)d, much). Where did you buy it? (where that your bar-gain?) ch\(\text{\textalpha}\)d kwi tats sta'-gw’sh? How much do you ask for that? as-h\(\text{\textalpha}\)d kwi tats sta'-gw’sh? I understand what you say (i.e., your talk), as-tla-bot-chid, a tat-sa hot-hot. Why do you cry? (why your crying)? o-h\(\text{\textalpha}\)d tat-sa wo-ha'-hab?

Your (plur.). No examples preserved.

Young, young ones, ba-ba-ad.

Youth, young man, lug-wub.
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crying loud, scream

crush, smash

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crooked, bent

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